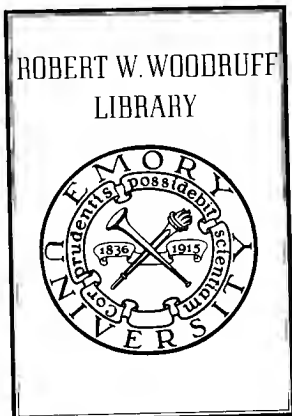


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1, Nord; 2, Pas-de-Calais; 3, Somme; 4, Seine-Inf.; 5, Oise; 6, Aisne; 7, Ardennes; 8, Marne; 9, Seine-et-Marne; 10, Seine-et-Oise; 11, Seine; 12, Eure; 13, Calvados; 15, Orne; 16, Eure-et-Loir; 17, Loiret; 18, Yonne; 19, Aube; 20, Meuse; 21, Meurthe-et-Moselle; 22, Vosges; 23, Haute-Saône; 24, Haute-Saône; 25, Côte-d'Or; 28, Loir-et-Cher; 29, Sarthe.

NORTHERN FRANCE

FROM

BELGIUM AND THE ENGLISH CHANNEL TO THE LOIRE

EXCLUDING

PARIS AND ITS ENVIRONS

HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS

BY

KARL BAEDEKER

THIRD EDITION

WITH 10 MAPS AND 34 PLANS

LEIPSIC: KARL BAEDEKER, PUBLISHER
LONDON: DULAU AND CO., 37 SOHO SQUARE, W.
1899

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‘Go, little book, God send thee good passage,
And specially let this be thy prayere :
Unto them all that thee will read or hear,
Where thou art wrong, after their help to call,
Thee to correct in any part or all!’

PREFACE.

The chief object of the Handbook for Northern France, which now appears for the third time and corresponds with the sixth French edition, is to render the traveller as nearly as possible independent of the services of guides, commissionaires, and innkeepers, and to enable him to employ his time and his money to the best advantage.

Like the Editor's other Handbooks, it is based on personal acquaintance with the country described, a great part of which has been repeatedly explored with the view of assuring accuracy and freshness of information. The Editor begs to tender his grateful acknowledgments to travellers who have sent him information for the benefit of the Handbook, and hopes they will continue to favour him with such communications, especially when the result of their own experience.

On the MAPS and PLANS the utmost care has been bestowed, and it is hoped that they will often be of material service to the traveller, enabling him at a glance to ascertain his bearings and select the best routes.

A short account of the ordinary approaches to Northern France for English and American travellers will be found in the Introduction.

HEIGHTS and DISTANCES are given in English measurement. It may, however, be convenient to remember that 1 kilomètre is approximately equal to $\frac{5}{8}$ Engl. M., or 8 kil. = 5 M. (nearly). See also p. xxiii.

In the Handbook are enumerated both the first-class hotels and those of humbler pretension. The latter may often be selected by the 'voyageur en garçon' with little sacrifice of real comfort, and considerable saving of expenditure. Those which the Editor believes to be most worthy of commendation, are denoted by asterisks; but doubtless there are many of equal excellence among those not so distinguished. It should, however, be borne in mind that hotels are liable to

constant changes, and that the treatment experienced by the traveller often depends on circumstances which can neither be foreseen nor controlled. Although prices generally have an upward tendency, the average charges stated in the Handbook will enable the traveller to form a fair estimate of his expenditure.

To hotel-proprietors, tradesmen, and others the Editor begs to intimate that a character for fair dealing and courtesy towards travellers forms the sole passport to his commendation, and that advertisements of every form are strictly excluded from his Handbooks. Hotel-keepers are also warned against persons representing themselves as agents for Baedeker's Handbooks.

Abbreviations.

R. = Room, Route.	M. = Engl. mile.
A. = Attendance.	ft. = Engl. foot.
L. = Light.	hr. = hour.
B. = Breakfast.	min. = minute.
S. = Supper.	fr. = franc.
Déj. = Déjeuner, Luncheon.	c. = centime.
Pens. = Pension, <i>i. e.</i> board and lodging.	ℳ = Mark.
N. = North, Northern, etc.	pf. = Pfennig.
S. = South, etc.	omn. = omnibus.
E. = East, etc.	carr. = carriage.
W. = West, etc.	comp. = compare.

The letter *d* with a date, after the name of a person, indicates the year of his death. The number of feet given after the name of a place shows its height above the sea-level. The number of miles placed before the principal places on railway-routes and highroads generally indicates their distance from the starting-point of the route.

Asterisks are used as marks of commendation.

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INTRODUCTION.

I. Language. Money. Expenses. Season. Passports. Custom House. Octroi.

LANGUAGE. A slight acquaintance with French is indispensable for those who desire to explore the more remote districts of Northern France, but tourists who do not deviate from the beaten track will generally find English spoken at the principal hotels and the usual resorts of strangers. If, however, they are entirely ignorant of the French language, they must be prepared occasionally to submit to the extortions practised by porters, cab-drivers, and others of a like class, which even the data furnished by the Handbook will not always enable them to avoid.

MONEY. The decimal Monetary System of France is extremely convenient in keeping accounts. The Banque de France issues *Banknotes* of 5000, 1000, 500, 200, 100, and 50 francs, and these are the only banknotes current in the country. The French *Gold* coins are of the value of 100, 50, 20, 10, and 5 francs; *Silver* coins of 5, 2, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, and $\frac{1}{5}$ franc; *Bronze* of 10, 5, 2, and 1 centime (100 centimes = 1 franc). 'Sou' is the old name, still in common use, for 5 centimes; thus, a 5-franc piece is sometimes called 'une pièce de cent sous', 2 fr. = 40 sous, 1 fr. = 20 sous, $\frac{1}{2}$ fr. = 10 sous. Italian, Belgian, Swiss, and Greek gold coins are received at their full value, and the Austrian gold pieces of 4 and 8 florins are worth exactly 10 and 20 fr. respectively. Belgian, Swiss, and Greek silver coins (except Swiss coins with the seated figure of Helvetia) are also current at full value; but Italian silver coins, with the exception of the 5-lira pieces, should be refused. The only foreign copper coins current in France are those of Italy and occasionally the English penny and halfpenny, which nearly correspond to the 10 and 5 centime piece respectively.

English banknotes and gold are also generally received at the full value in the larger towns, except at the shops of the money-changers, where a trifling deduction is made. The table at the beginning of the book shows the comparative value of the French, English, American, and German currencies, when at par. *Circular Notes* or *Letters of Credit*, obtainable at the principal English and American

banks, are the most convenient form for the transport of large sums; and their value, if lost or stolen, is recoverable.

The traveller should always be provided with small change (*petite monnaie*), as otherwise he may be put to inconvenience in giving gratuities, purchasing catalogues, etc.

EXPENSES. The expense of a tour in Northern France depends of course on the tastes and habits of the traveller; but it may be stated generally that travelling in France is not more expensive than in most other countries of Europe. The pedestrian of moderate requirements, who is tolerably proficient in the language and avoids the beaten track as much as possible, may limit his expenditure to 10-12 fr. per diem, while those who prefer driving to walking, choose the dearest hotels, and employ the services of guides and commissionnaires must be prepared to spend at least 20-30 fr. daily. Two or three gentlemen travelling together will be able to journey more economically than a solitary tourist, but the presence of ladies generally adds considerably to the expenses of the party.

SEASON. Most of the districts described in this Handbook may be visited at any part of the year, but winter is, of course, the least pleasant season, while spring and autumn are on the whole preferable to summer, especially when a large proportion of the traveller's time is spent in the cities and larger towns. The bathing-season at the watering-places on the N. coast generally lasts from June to September. Excursions in the elevated region of the Vosges are not possible, or at least pleasant, except in summer.

PASSPORTS are now dispensed with in France, but they are often useful in proving the traveller's identity, procuring admission to museums on days when they are not open to the public, obtaining delivery of registered letters, etc. Pedestrians in a remote district will often find that a passport spares them much inconvenience and delay.

Foreign Office passports may be obtained through C. Smith and Sons, 63 Charing Cross; Buss, 440 West Strand; E. Stanford, 26 Cockspur St., Charing Cross; or W. J. Adams, 59 Fleet St. (charge 2s.; agent's fee 1s. 6d.).

Sketching, photographing, or making notes near fortified places sometimes exposes innocent travellers to disagreeable suspicions or worse, and should therefore be avoided.

CUSTOM HOUSE. In order to prevent the risk of unpleasant detention at the 'douane' or custom-house, travellers are strongly recommended to avoid carrying with them any articles that are not absolutely necessary. Cigars, tobacco, and matches are chiefly sought for by the custom-house officers. The duty on cigars amounts to about 13s., on tobacco to 6-10s. per lb. Articles liable to duty should always be 'declared'. Books and newspapers occasionally give rise to suspicion and may in certain cases be confiscated. The examination of luggage generally takes place at the frontier-stations, and travellers

should superintend it in person. Luggage registered to Paris is examined on arrival there.

OCTROI. At the entrance to the larger towns an 'Octroi', or municipal tax, is levied on all comestibles, but travellers' luggage is usually passed on a simple declaration that it contains no such articles. The officials are, however, entitled to see the receipts for articles liable to duty at the frontier.

II. Routes to Northern France.

The quickest and easiest routes from England to Northern France are offered by the express through-services from London to Paris (see below). The steamers on the other routes, which are on the whole cheaper and may be more convenient for some travellers, will generally be found fairly comfortable. Particulars as to the days and hours of starting, which are liable to vary, may be found in *Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide* (monthly; 2s.). Most visitors to France from the United States will probably travel via England, but those who prefer to proceed direct have opportunity by the weekly steamers of the *Compagnie Générale Transatlantique* from New York to Le Havre, the weekly steamers of the *Hamburg-American Line* from New York to Cherbourg, the monthly steamers of the *Chargeurs Réunis* from New Orleans to Le Havre, etc.

a. Express Routes from London to Paris.

VIÀ DOVER AND CALAIS. Express thrice daily, starting from Charing Cross, Cannon Street, Victoria, Holborn Viaduct, and St. Paul's stations, in 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -10 hrs.; fares 2l. 16s. 11d., 1l. 19s. 8d., and 1l. 5s. 6d. (3rd cl. by night service only), return-tickets, valid for one month, 4l. 14s. 9d., 3l. 9s. 10d., and 2l. — *From London to Calais*, 3-4 hrs., fares 1l. 10s. 2d., 1l. 1s. 7d., 14s. 6d. — *From Dover to Calais*, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -1 $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., fares 10s., 8s.

VIÀ FOLKESTONE AND BOULOGNE. Express twice daily from Charing Cross and Cannon St. stations, in 8-10 hrs., fares 2l. 12s., 1l. 16s., and 1l. 2s. 9d. (3rd cl. by afternoon service only), return-tickets, valid for a month, 4l. 9s. 9d., 3l. 5s. 8d., 1l. 17s. 5d. — *From London to Boulogne*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., fares 1l. 13s. 6d., 1l. 0s. 10d., 12s. 6d. — *From Folkestone to Boulogne*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs., fares 8s., 6s.

VIÀ NEWHAVEN AND DIEPPE. Express twice daily from Victoria and London Bridge stations in 9-10 hrs.; fares 34s. 7d., 25s. 7d., 13s. 7d. (3rd cl. by night service only), return-tickets, valid for a month, 2l. 18s. 3d., 2l. 2s. 3d., 1l. 13s. 3d. — *From London to Dieppe*, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -6 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., fares 1l. 4s. 7d., 17s. 7d., 15s. 9d. — *From Newhaven to Dieppe*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., fares 14s. 7d., 11s. 1d.

VIÀ SOUTHAMPTON AND LE HAVRE. Express from Waterloo station (daily, except Sun.), in 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -14 hrs., fares 1l. 13s. 10d., 1l. 4s. 10d. (no 3rd cl.), return-tickets, valid for a month, 2l. 16s. 8d., 2l. 0s. 8d. — *From London to Le Havre*, 10-12 hrs., 1l. 8s. 4d., 1l. 0s. 10d. — *From Southampton to Le Havre*, 7-8 hrs., fares 23s., 17s.

b. Other Routes.

FROM NEWHAVEN TO CAEN VIÀ OUISTREHAM, steamer thrice weekly in 7 hrs.; fares about 15s. 6d., 8s. 6d. — *From London to Caen*, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ -12 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., fares 25s., 21s., 13s. return-ticket 38s., 32s., 20s.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON TO ST. MALO, steamer every Mon., Wed., & Frid. in 12 hrs.; returning every Mon., Wed., & Frid. Fares 23s., 17s., return-tickets, valid for two months, 35s., 25s. Fares from London to St. Malo, 35s., 25s., return-tickets 52s., 39s. 6d.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON TO CHERBOURG, every Tues., Thurs., & Sat. in 7 hrs., returning every Mon., Wed., & Frid. Fares 20s., 14s., return-tickets, valid for two months, 33s., 23s.; from London to Cherbourg, 29s. 6d., 20s., return-tickets 45s., 30s.

FROM JERSEY TO ST. MALO (3 hrs.), every Mon. & Thurs. (returning every Tues. & Frid.), and to GRANVILLE (2½ hrs.) every Wed. & Sat. (returning every Mon. & Thurs.). Fares in each case 8s., 5s., return-tickets, valid for a month, 12s., 7s. 6d.; from London to Granville 35s., 25s., return-tickets 52s., 39s. 6d. The Channel Islands (Jersey) are reached by daily steamer from Southampton or from Weymouth.

FROM LONDON TO BOULOGNE DIRECT. *Bennett Steamship Co.*, thrice weekly in 9-10 hrs. (6 hrs. river passage); fare 10s., return 17s. 6d. — *New Palace Steamers Co.*, four times weekly in the season; return-fares 13s. 6d., 11s. 6d.

TO DUNKIRK. Steamers every few days from London (Wapping) in 10-12 hrs. (fare 10s., return 15s.); every week from *Leith* (25s., return 40s.) and from *Hull* (about 24 hrs.); and every fortnight from *Liverpool*.

Steamers also sail at intervals of a week or longer from *Liverpool* to *Le Havre*; from *Liverpool* to *La Rochelle*; from *Goole* to *Boulogne*; from *Leith* to *Calais*; etc. (see 'Bradshaw').

III. Plan of Tour.

The traveller is strongly recommended to sketch out a plan of his tour in advance, as this, even though not rigidly adhered to, will be found of the greatest use in aiding him to regulate his movements, to economise his time, and to guard against overlooking any place of interest. English and American tourists are apt to confine their interest in N. France to the districts through which they are whirled by the express-trains from the N. seaports to Paris; but the more leisurely traveller will find much to arrest his attention and employ his time pleasantly in various parts of the country coming within the scope of this Handbook. Though N. France is less richly gifted with natural beauty than those parts of the country which border on the Alps or the Pyrenees, it still affords much attractive scenery in Normandy, Brittany, the valley of the Seine, the Vosges, and the Ardennes. On the other hand it is extremely rich in architectural monuments of the greatest importance, containing an unparalleled series of magnificent Gothic churches at *Rouen*, *Amiens*, *Beauvais*, *Caen*, *Chartres*, *Tours*, *Rheims*, *Bourges*, *Orléans*, *Troyes*, and *Laon*, while the Romanesque style is well illustrated in the abbey-churches of *Caen* and in many smaller examples. The ancient *Abbey of Mont St. Michel* is, perhaps, the most picturesque edifice in France. Among secular edifices may be mentioned the magnificent Palais de Justice at *Rouen*, the Renaissance châteaux of *Blois* and *Chambord*, the mediæval castles of *Pierrefonds*, *Coucy*, *Château Gaillard*, and *Rambures*, the mansion of Jacques Cœur at *Bourges*, and the quaint old houses of *Lisieux*, *Rouen*, etc. The art collections of *Lille* are worthy of a great capital, and those of *Douai*,

Caen, Valenciennes, Rennes, Nantes, Dijon, and Besançon are also of considerable value. The busy commercial harbour of *Le Havre* and the military ports of *Cherbourg* and *Brest* deserve a visit, while *Nancy*, the ancient capital of Lorraine, has a special interest for the historical student. Lastly, mention must be made of the imposing antiquarian relics of *Carnac*.

The following short itineraries give an idea of the time required for a visit to the most attractive points. Paris is taken as the starting-point in each case, but the tourist starting from London will find no difficulty in adapting the arrangement to his requirements by beginning at the places most easily reached from England. An early start is supposed to be made each morning, but no night-travelling is assumed. The various tours given below are arranged so that they may be combined into one comprehensive tour of two months (comp. Maps). The tourist should carefully consult the railway time-tables in order to guard against detention at uninteresting junctions.

a. A Week in Picardy and Artois.

	Days
From Paris to <i>Beauvais</i> and <i>Amiens</i> (R.R. 3, 1, 2)	1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$
From <i>Amiens</i> to <i>Arras</i> and <i>Douai</i> (R. 9)	1
From <i>Douai</i> to <i>Valenciennes</i> and <i>Lille</i> (R. 11)	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2
From <i>Lille</i> to <i>St. Omer</i> and <i>Calais</i> (R.R. 11, 1)	1
From <i>Calais</i> to <i>Boulogne</i> and <i>Abbeville</i> (R. 1)	1
From <i>Abbeville</i> back to Paris (R. 1), or to <i>Dieppe</i> (R. 3) to connect with the following tour	1
	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7 $\frac{1}{2}$

b. Three Weeks in Normandy and Brittany.

	Days
From Paris to <i>Rouen</i> (or from London to <i>Dieppe</i> and <i>Rouen</i> , R. 4) and at <i>Rouen</i> (R. 5)	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3
From <i>Rouen</i> to <i>Le Havre</i> (R. 6)	1
From <i>Le Havre</i> to <i>Trouville</i> by sea (R. 6)	1-2
From <i>Trouville</i> to <i>Caen</i> and at <i>Caen</i> (R.R. 23, 22)	1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$
From <i>Caen</i> to <i>Bayeux</i> and <i>Cherbourg</i> (R. 21)	1
From <i>Cherbourg</i> to <i>Coutances</i> (R. 24)	1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$
From <i>Coutances</i> to <i>Avranches</i> and <i>Granville</i> (R.R. 24, 25)	1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$
From <i>Avranches</i> to <i>Mont St. Michel</i> and <i>St. Malo</i> (R. 30)	1
From <i>St. Malo</i> to <i>St. Brieuc</i> and <i>Guingamp</i> (R. 30)	1
From <i>Guingamp</i> to <i>Morlaix</i> and <i>Brest</i> (R. 29)	1
From <i>Brest</i> to <i>Quimper</i> (R. 34)	1
From <i>Quimper</i> to <i>Vannes</i> (R. 34)	1
From <i>Vannes</i> to <i>Nantes</i> (R. 34)	1
From <i>Nantes</i> to <i>Angers</i> (R. 31)	1
From <i>Angers</i> to <i>Le Mans</i> (R. 31)	1-2
From <i>Le Mans</i> to <i>Chartres</i> and <i>Paris</i> (R. 28)	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ -21 $\frac{1}{2}$

c. A Fortnight in the Orléanais, Touraine, Berry, Nivernais, and Burgundy.

	Days
From Paris to <i>Orléans</i> and <i>Blois</i> (R. 35)	1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$
From <i>Blois</i> to <i>Chambord</i> (R. 35)	1
From <i>Blois</i> to <i>Amboise</i> and <i>Tours</i> (R. 35)	1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Excursions from <i>Tours</i> to <i>Chinon</i> and <i>Loches</i> (R. 35)	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2
From <i>Tours</i> to <i>Chenonceaux</i> and <i>Bourges</i> (R. 35)	1-2
From <i>Bourges</i> to <i>Nevers</i> (R. 57)	1
From <i>Nevers</i> to <i>Autun</i> (R. 56)	1

	Days
From Autun to <i>Dijon</i> (R. 56)	1
Excursion from <i>Dijon</i> to <i>Besançon</i> (R. 48)	1
From <i>Dijon</i> to <i>Auxerre</i> and <i>Sens</i> (RR. 42, 41)	1-1½
From <i>Sens</i> to <i>Fontainebleau</i> and <i>Paris</i> (RR. 56, 55)	1
	11½-14½

d. A Fortnight in Champagne and Lorraine (the Vosges).

From <i>Paris</i> to <i>Troyes</i> (R. 39)	1
From <i>Troyes</i> to <i>Chaumont</i> and <i>Langres</i> (R. 39)	1
From <i>Langres</i> to <i>Belfort</i> and <i>Besançon</i> (RR. 39, 48)	1-1½
From <i>Besançon</i> , viâ <i>Belfort</i> , <i>Lure</i> , and <i>Aillevillers</i> , to <i>Plombières</i> (RR. 48, 35, 42)	1
From <i>Plombières</i> to <i>Remiremont</i> and <i>Bussang</i> (<i>St. Maurice</i> ; RR. 42, 47)	1
Ascent of the <i>Wätsche Belchen</i> (R. 47)	½-1
From <i>St. Maurice</i> to <i>Epinal</i> and <i>Gérardmer</i> (R. 47)	1-1½
From <i>Gérardmer</i> to the <i>Schlucht</i> and <i>Hoheneck</i> (R. 47)	1
From <i>Gérardmer</i> to <i>St. Dié</i> , <i>Lunéville</i> , and <i>Nancy</i> (RR. 40, 45)	1-1½
From <i>Nancy</i> to <i>Toul</i> and <i>Châlons-sur-Marne</i> (R. 19)	1
From <i>Châlons</i> to <i>Epernay</i> (or <i>St. Hilaire-au-Temple</i>) and <i>Rheims</i> (R. 6)	1-2
From <i>Rheims</i> to <i>Laon</i> or <i>Soissons</i> (R. 15)	1
From <i>Laon</i> to <i>Soissons</i> and <i>Paris</i> (R. 15), or from <i>Soissons</i> to <i>Laon</i> , <i>Tergnier</i> , and <i>Amiens</i> , to connect with <i>Route a.</i> (RR. 15, 4)	1-1½
	12½-16

The pedestrian is unquestionably the most independent of travellers, and to him alone the beautiful scenery of some of the more remote districts is accessible. For a short tour a couple of flannel shirts, a pair of worsted stockings, slippers, the articles of the toilette, a light waterproof, and a stout umbrella will generally be found a sufficient equipment. Strong and well-tried boots are essential to comfort. Heavy and complicated knapsacks should be avoided; a light pouch or game-bag is far less irksome, and its position may be shifted at pleasure. A more extensive reserve of clothing should not exceed the limits of a small portmanteau, which can be easily wielded, and may be forwarded from town to town by post.

IV. Railways. Diligences.

The districts treated in this Handbook are served mainly by the lines of the *Nord*, *Est*, *Ouest*, *Paris-Lyon-Méditerranée*, and *Orléans* railways, and to a smaller extent by the Government lines (*Réseau de l'Etat*).

The fares per English mile are approximately: 1st cl. 18 c., 2nd cl. 12 c., 3rd cl. 8 c., to which a tax of ten per cent on each ticket costing more than 10 fr. is added. The mail trains (*'trains rapides'*) generally convey first-class passengers only, and the express trains (*'trains express'*) first-class and second-class only. The first class carriages are good, but the second-class are often poor and the third-class on the *Nord* and *Ouest* lines are rarely furnished with cushioned seats. Generally speaking, however, the rolling-stock has been considerably improved within recent years; and corridor-coaches (*voitures à couloir*) are found in some trains on the *Est* system. In

winter all the carriages are heated. The trains are generally provided with smoking carriages, and in the others smoking is allowed unless any one of the passengers objects. Ladies' compartments are also provided. The trains invariably pass each other on the left, so that the traveller can always tell which side of a station his train starts from. The speed of the express-trains is about 35-45 M. per hour, but that of the ordinary trains is very much less.

Before starting, travellers are generally cooped up in the close and dusty waiting-rooms, and are not admitted to the platform until the train is ready to receive them; nor is any one admitted to the station to take leave of friends without a platform-ticket (10 c.), which may usually be obtained from the ticket-checker. Tickets for intermediate stations are usually collected at the 'sortie'; those for termini, before the station is entered. Travellers within France are allowed 30 kilogrammes (66 Engl. lbs.) of luggage free of charge; those who are bound for foreign countries are allowed 25 kilogr. only (55 lbs.); 10 c. is charged for booking. On the Belgian, Swiss, and Alsatian lines all luggage in the van must be paid for. In all cases the heavier luggage must be booked, and a ticket procured for it; this being done, the traveller need not enquire after his 'impedimenta' until he arrives and presents his ticket at his final destination (where they will be kept in safe custody, several days usually gratis). Where, however, a frontier has to be crossed, the traveller should see his luggage cleared at the custom-house in person. At most of the railway-stations there is a *consigne*, or left-luggage office, where a charge of 10 c. per day is made for one or two packages, and 5 c. per day for each additional article. Where there is no *consigne*, the employés will generally take care of luggage for a trifling fee. The railway-porters (*facteurs*) are not entitled to remuneration, but it is usual to give a few sous for their services. — *Interpreters* are found at most of the large stations.

Dog Tickets cost 30 c. for 20 kilomètres (12½ M.) or less, and 5 c. for each additional 3 kil. (1¾ M.), with 10 c. for booking.

There are no *Refreshment Rooms (Buffets)* except at the principal stations; and as the viands are generally indifferent, the charges high, and the stoppages brief, the traveller is advised to provide himself beforehand with the necessary sustenance and consume it at his leisure in the railway-carriage. Baskets containing a cold luncheon are sold at some of the buffets for 3-4 fr.

Sleeping Carriages (Wagons-Lits) are provided on all the main lines, and the 'Compagnie Internationale des Wagons-Lits' has an office at Paris (Place de l'Opéra 3). *Dining Cars (Wagons-Restaurants)* are also run in the chief day expresses (déj. 3½, D. 4-5 fr.); 2nd cl. dining-cars on the Le Havre and Le Mans lines (déj. 2¼, D. 3½ fr.). Wine is extra (half-a-bottle, 1 fr.). *Pillows and Coverlets* may be hired at the chief stations (1 fr.).

The most trustworthy information as to the departure of trains is contained in the *Indicateur des Chemins de Fer*, published weekly, and sold at all the stations (75 c.). There are also separate and less bulky time-tables ('*Livrets Chaux*') for the different lines: du Nord, de l'Est, de l'Ouest, etc. (40 c.).

Railway-time is always that of Paris, but the clocks in the interior of the stations, by which the trains start, are purposely kept five minutes slow. Belgian (Greenwich or West Europe) railway time is 4 min. behind, and 'Mid Europe' time (for Germany, Switzerland, and Italy) 56 min. in advance of French railway-time.

Return-tickets (*Billets d'aller et retour*) are issued by all the railway-companies at a reduction of 20-25 per cent or even more. The length of time for which these tickets are available vary with the distance and with the company by which they are issued; those issued on Sat. and on the eves of great festivals are available for three days or for four days if Mon. be a festival. The recognised festivals are New Year's Day, Easter Monday, Ascension Day, Whit-Monday, the 'Fête Nationale' (July 14th), the Assumption (Aug. 15th), All Saints' Day (Nov. 1st), and Christmas Day.

Excursion Trains ('*Trains de Plaisir*') should as a rule be avoided, as the cheapness of their fares is more than counterbalanced by the discomforts of their accommodation.

Circular Tour Tickets ('*Billets de Voyages Circulaires*') are of two kinds, viz. '*à itinéraires fixes*' (routes arranged by the railway company), and '*à itinéraires facultatifs*' (routes arranged to meet the wishes of individual travellers). The former will often be found convenient as they are issued at reduced fares, with liberal arrangements as to breaking the journey, but they are not usually granted to third-class passengers. The latter, though issued for all three classes, are now subject to a variety of conditions which practically cancel the ostensible advantages, except in the case of journeys of considerable length. Tourists, before purchasing one of these 'facultatif' tickets, should carefully study the explanatory sections in the '*Indicateur*', or apply for information to a tourist-agent or other authority. Holders of such tickets must present themselves at the ticket-office of the original starting-place and of every station where the journey is broken and apply for an ordinary ticket in addition.

The following are some of the expressions with which the railway traveller in France should be familiar: Railway-station, *la gare* (also *l'embarcadère*); booking-office, *le guichet* or *bureau*; first, second, or third class ticket, *un billet de première, de seconde, de troisième classe*; to take a ticket, *prendre un billet*; to register the luggage, *faire enregistrer les bagages*; luggage-ticket, *bulletin de bagage*; waiting-room, *salle d'attente*; refreshment room, *le buffet* (third-class refreshment-room, *la buvette*); platform, *le Perron*, *le trottoir*; railway-carriage, *le wagon*; compartment, *le compartiment*, *le coupé*; smoking compartment, *fumeurs*; ladies' compartment, *dames seules*; guard, *conducteur*; porter, *facteur*; to enter the carriage, *monter en wagon*; take your seats! *en voiture!* alight, *descendre*; to change carriages, *changer de voiture*; express train to Calais, *le train express pour Calais*, *l'express de Calais*.

Diligences. The French *Diligences*, now becoming more and more rare, are generally slow (5-7 M. per hour), uninviting, and inconvenient. The best seats are the three in the *Coupé*, beside the driver, which cost a little more than the others and are often engaged several days beforehand. The *Intérieur* generally contains six places,

and in some cases is supplemented by the *Rotonde*, a less comfortable hinder-compartment, which, however, affords a good retrospective view of the country traversed. The *Impériale*, *Banquette*, or roof affords the best view of all and may be recommended in good weather. It is advisable to book places in advance if possible, as they are numbered and assigned in the order of application. The fares are fixed by tariff and amount on an average to about $1\frac{1}{2}$ *d* per mile (*coupé extra*). — For short distances the place of the diligences is taken by *Omnibuses*, equally comfortless vehicles, in which, however, there is no distinction of seats. Those which run in connection with the railways have a fixed tariff, but in other cases bargaining is advisable. — *Hotel Omnibuses*, see p. xxi.

Hired Carriages (*Voitures de Louage*) may be obtained at all the principal resorts of tourists at charges varying from 12 to 20 fr. per day for a single-horse vehicle and from 25 to 30 fr. for a carriage-and-pair, with a *pourboire* to the driver of 1-2 fr. The hirers almost invariably demand more at first than they are willing to take, and a distinct understanding should always be come to beforehand. A day's journey is reckoned at about 30 M., with a rest of 2-3 hrs. at midday. — *Saddle Horses*, *Asses*, and *Mules* may also be hired.

V. Cycling.

Cycling is a popular amusement in France, and the cyclist's wants are everywhere fairly well provided for. On and after May 1st, 1899, cyclists entering France with their machines must obtain from the customs-agent a cycle-permit (60 c.), which must be carried on the person and produced whenever required. If, however, the cyclist remains more than three consecutive months in France, he must apply for an official metal badge, to be fixed on the steering-post. These badges are delivered free on payment of the necessary fees and the annual tax (6 fr.). Each cycle must have a badge for each seat, and must, moreover, be furnished with a lamp and a bell or horn.

Cyclists in France will find it advantageous to join the *Touring Club de France* (5 Rue Coq-Heron, Paris), the annual subscription to which is 6 fr. (5s.), including a copy of the monthly *Gazette*. The club publishes an *Annuaire* (1 fr.), with a list of cyclists' hotels, repairers, representatives, etc., and also a series of *Itineraries* (5 c. each). Members of the British *Cyclists' Touring Club* (47 Victoria St., London, S.W.) also enjoy special privileges.

English riders should remember that the rule of the road in France is the reverse of that in England: keep to the right on meeting, to the left in overtaking another vehicle.

VI. Hotels, Restaurants, and Cafés.

Hotels. Hotels of the highest class, fitted up with every modern convenience, are found only in the larger towns and in the more

fashionable watering-places, where the influx of visitors is great. In other places the inns generally retain their primitive provincial characteristics, which might prove rather an attraction than otherwise were it not for the shameful defectiveness of the sanitary arrangements. The beds, however, are generally clean, and the cuisine tolerable. It is therefore advisable to frequent none but the leading hotels in places off the beaten track of tourists, and to avoid being misled by the appellation of 'Grand-Hôtel', which is often applied to the most ordinary inns. Soap is seldom or never provided.

The charges of provincial hotels are usually somewhat lower than at Paris, but at many of the largest modern establishments the tariff is drawn up on quite a Parisian scale. Lights are not generally charged for, and attendance is often included in the price of the bedroom. It is prudent, though not absolutely necessary, to enquire the charges in advance. The following are the average charges: room 1½-3 fr.; breakfast or 'premier déjeuner', consisting of 'café au lait', with bread and butter, 1-1¼ fr.; luncheon or 'deuxième déjeuner', taken about 11 a.m., 2-3 fr.; dinner, usually about 6 p.m., 2¼-4 fr. Wine, beer, or cider (the ordinary beverage of Normandy and Brittany) is generally included in the charge for dinner, except in a few towns in the north-west. Beer is not often met with at table d'hôte except in the second-class hotels of such towns as Boulogne and Le Havre. The second déjeuner will probably be regarded as superfluous by most English and American travellers, especially as it occupies a considerable time during the best part of the day. A slight luncheon at a café, which may be had at any hour, will be found far more convenient and expeditious. Attendance on the table d'hôte is not compulsory, but the charge for rooms is raised if meals are not taken in the house, and the visitor will scarcely obtain so good a dinner in a restaurant for the same price. In many hotels visitors are received 'en pension' at a charge of 6-7 fr. per day and upwards (premier déjeuner extra). The usual fee for attendance at hotels is 1 fr. per day, if no charge is made in the bill; if service is charged, 50 c. a day in addition is generally expected.

When the traveller remains for a week or more at a hotel, it is advisable to pay, or at least call for the account, every two or three days, in order that erroneous insertions may be at once detected. Verbal reckonings are objectionable, except in some of the more remote and primitive districts where bills are never written. A waiter's mental arithmetic is faulty, and the faults are seldom in favour of the traveller. A habit too often prevails of presenting the bill at the last moment, when mistakes or wilful impositions cannot easily be detected or rectified. Those who intend starting early in the morning should therefore ask for their bills on the previous evening.

English travellers often impose considerable trouble by ordering things almost unknown in French usage; and if ignorance of the

language be added to want of conformity to the customs, misunderstandings and disputes are apt to ensue. The reader is therefore recommended to endeavour to adapt his requirements to the habits of the country, and to acquire if possible such a moderate proficiency in the language as to render himself intelligible to the servants.

Articles of Value should never be kept in the drawers or cupboards at hotels. The traveller's own trunk is probably safer; but it is better to entrust them to the landlord, from whom a receipt should be required, or to send them to a banker. Doors should be locked at night.

Travellers who are not fastidious as to their table-companions will often find an excellent cuisine, combined with moderate charges, at the hotels frequented by commercial travellers (*voyageurs de commerce, commis-voyageurs*).

Many hotels send *Omnibuses* to meet the trains, for the use of which $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 fr. is charged in the bill. Before taking their seats in one of these, travellers who are not encumbered with luggage should ascertain how far off the hotel is, as the possession of an omnibus by no means necessarily implies long distance from the station. He should also find out whether the omnibus will start immediately without waiting for another train.

Restaurants. Except in the largest towns, there are few provincial restaurants in France worthy of recommendation to tourists. This, however, is of little importance, as travellers may always join the table d'hôte meals at hotels, even though not staying in the house. He may also dine *à la carte*, though not so advantageously, or he may obtain a dinner *à prix fixe* (3-6 fr.) on giving $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.'s notice. He should always note the prices on the *carte* beforehand to avoid overcharges. The refreshment-rooms at railway-stations should be avoided if possible (comp. p. xvii); there is often a restaurant or a small hotel adjoining the station where a better and cheaper meal may be obtained.

Cafés. The *Café* is as characteristic a feature of French provincial as of Parisian life and resembles its metropolitan prototype in most respects. It is a favourite resort in the evening, when people frequent the café to meet their friends, read the newspapers, or play at cards or billiards. Ladies may visit the better-class cafés without dread, at least during the day. The refreshments, consisting of coffee, tea, beer, Cognac, liqueurs, cooling drinks of various kinds (*sorbet, orgeat, sirop de groseille* or *de framboise*, etc.), and ices, are generally good of their kind, and the prices are reasonable.

VII. Public Buildings and Collections.

The CHURCHES, especially the more important, are open the whole day; but, as divine service is usually performed in the morning and evening, the traveller will find the middle of the day or the afternoon the most favourable time for visiting them. The attendance of

the sacristan or 'Suisse' is seldom necessary; the usual gratuity is $\frac{1}{2}$ fr. Many of these buildings are under the special protection of Government as '*Monuments Historiques*', and the Ministère des Beaux-Arts has caused most of these to be carefully restored. It is perhaps not altogether superfluous to remind visitors that they should move about in churches as noiselessly as possible to avoid disturbing those engaged in private devotion, and that they should keep aloof from altars where the clergy are officiating. Other interesting buildings, such as palaces, châteaux, and castles often belong to the municipalities and are open to the public with little or no formality. Foreigners will seldom find any difficulty in obtaining access to private houses of historic or artistic interest or to the parks attached to the mansions of the noblesse.

Most of the larger provincial towns of France contain a *Musée*, generally comprising a picture-gallery and collections of various kinds. These are generally open to the public on Sun., and often on Thurs. also, from 10 or 12 to 4; but strangers are readily admitted on other days also for a small *pourboire*. The accounts of the collections given in the Handbook generally follow the order in which the rooms are numbered, but changes are of very frequent occurrence.

VIII. Post and Telegraph Offices.

Post Office. Letters (whether '*poste restante*' or to the traveller's hotel) should be addressed very distinctly, and the name of the department should be added after that of the town. The offices are usually open from 7 a.m. in summer, and 8 a.m. in winter, to 9 p.m. *Poste Restante* letters may be addressed to any of the provincial offices. In applying for letters, the written or printed name, and in the case of registered letters, the passport of the addressee should always be presented. It is, however, preferable to desire letters to be addressed to the hotel or boarding-house where the visitor intends residing. Letter-boxes (*Boîtes aux Lettres*) are also to be found at the railway-stations and at many public buildings, and stamps (*timbres-poste*) may be purchased in all tobacconists' shops. An extract from the postal tariff is given below; more extensive details will be found in the *Almanach des Postes et Télégraphes*.

Ordinary Letters within France, including Corsica and Algeria, 15 c. per 15 grammes prepaid; for countries of the Postal Union 25 c. (The silver franc and the bronze sou each weigh 5 grammes; 15 grammes, or three of these coins, are equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. English.) — *Registered Letters* (*lettres recommandées*) 25 c. extra.

Post Cards 10 c. each, with card for reply attached, 20 c.

Post Office Orders (*mandats de poste*) are issued for most countries in the Postal Union at a charge of 25 c. for every 25 fr. or fraction of 25 fr., the maximum sum for which an order is obtainable being 500 fr.; for Great Britain, 20 c. per 10 fr., maximum 252 fr.

Printed Papers (*imprimés sous bande*): 1 c. per 5 grammes up to the weight of 20 gr.; 5 c. between 20 and 50 gr.; above 50 gr. 5 c. for each 50 gr. or fraction of 50 gr.; to foreign countries 5 c. per 50 gr. The

wrapper must be easily removable, and must not cover more than one-third of the packet.

Parcels not exceeding 22 lbs. in weight may be forwarded at a moderate rate (60 c.-1 fr. 25 c.) within France. There is also a parcel-post between France and various foreign countries, parcels up to 11 lbs. being conveyed at a uniform rate: *viz.* to Germany, Belgium, Switzerland, 1 fr. 10 c.; Spain, Italy, 1 fr. 35 c.; Great Britain, Austria, Netherlands, 1 fr. 60 c.; etc. These parcels must be sealed. All parcels should be handed in at the railway-station or at the offices of the parcel-companies, not at the post-offices.

Telegrams. For the countries of Europe and for Algeria telegrams are charged for at the following rates per word: for France, Algeria, and Tunis 5 c. (minimum charge 50 c.); Luxembourg, Switzerland, and Belgium $12\frac{1}{2}$ c.; Germany, 15 c.; Netherlands, 16 c.; Great Britain, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Spain, and Portugal 20 c.; Denmark $24\frac{1}{2}$ c.; Sweden 28 c.; Roumania, Servia, etc., $28\frac{1}{2}$ c.; Norway 36 c.; Russia in Europe 40 c.; Greece $53\frac{1}{2}$ -57 c.; Turkey 53 c.; New York 1 fr. 25 c.; Chicago 1 fr. 55 c.

Telephonic Communication between the principal towns, etc.; enquire at the telegraph-offices.

IX. Weights and Measures.

(In use since 1799.)

The English equivalents of the French weights and measures are given approximately.

Millier = 1000 kilogrammes = 19 cwt. 2 qrs. 22 lbs. 6 oz.

Kilogramme, unit of weight, = $2\frac{1}{5}$ lbs. avoirdupois = $2\frac{7}{10}$ lbs. troy.

Quintal = 10 myriagrammes = 100 kilogrammes = 220 lbs.

Hectogramme ($\frac{1}{10}$ kilogramme) = 10 décagrammes = 100 gr.

= 1000 décigrammes. (100 grammes = $3\frac{1}{5}$ oz.; 15 gr. = $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; 10 gr. = $\frac{1}{3}$ oz.; $7\frac{1}{2}$ gr. = $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.)

Myriamètre = 10,000 mètres = $6\frac{1}{5}$ Engl. miles.

Kilomètre = 1000 mètres = 5 furlongs = about $\frac{5}{8}$ Engl. mile.

Hectomètre = 10 décamètres = 100 mètres.

Mètre, the unit of length, the ten-millionth part of the spherical distance from the equator to the pole = 3,0784 Paris feet = 3,281 Engl. feet = 1 yd. $3\frac{1}{3}$ in.

Décimètre ($\frac{1}{10}$ mètre) = 10 centimètres = 100 millimètres.

Hectare (square hectomètre) = 100 ares = 10,000 sq. mètres = $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

Are (square décamètre) = 100 sq. mètres.

Déciare = $\frac{1}{10}$ are = 10 sq. mètres.

Centiare = $\frac{1}{100}$ are = 1 sq. mètre.

Hectolitre = $\frac{1}{10}$ cubic mètre = 100 litres = 22 gallons.

Décalitre = $\frac{1}{100}$ cubic mètre = 10 litres = $2\frac{1}{5}$ gals.

Litre, unit of capacity, = $1\frac{3}{4}$ pint; 8 litres = 7 quarts.

The following terms of the old system of measurements are still sometimes used : —

Livre = $\frac{1}{2}$ kilogramme = $1\frac{1}{10}$ lb.

Pied = $\frac{1}{3}$ mètre = 13 in.

Aune = $1\frac{1}{5}$ mètre = 1 yd. 11 in.

Toise = $1\frac{9}{10}$ mètre = 2 yds. 4 in.

Lieue = $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Arpent = $1\frac{1}{25}$ acre.

Sétier = $1\frac{1}{2}$ hectolitre = 33 gals.

The thermometers commonly used in France are the Centigrade and Réaumur's. The freezing point on both of these is marked 0° , the boiling-point of the former 100° , of the latter 80° , while Fahrenheit's boiling-point is 212° and his freezing-point 32° . It may easily be remembered that 5° Centigrade = 4° Réaumur = 9° Fahrenheit, to which last 32° must be added for temperatures above freezing. For temperatures below freezing the number of degrees obtained by converting those of Centigrade or Réaumur into those of Fahrenheit must be subtracted from 32. Thus 5° C = 4° R. = $9 + 32 = 41^{\circ}$ F.; 20° C = 16° R. = $36 + 32 = 68^{\circ}$ F. Again, -5° C = -4° R. = $32 - 9 = 23^{\circ}$ F.; -20° C = -16° R. = $32 - 36 = -4^{\circ}$ F.

X. Historical Sketch.

Merovingians. The history of France, properly so called, begins at the end of the fifth century of the Christian era, when Clovis I. (481-511), son of *Childeic*, king of the Ripuarian Franks of Tournay, expelled the Romans from Northern Gaul (ca. 496), embraced Christianity, and united all the Franks under his sway. The *Merovingian Dynasty*, which he founded and which took its name from *Meroveus*, the father of Childeic, rapidly degenerated. The Frankish state was several times divided among different princes of the line, and this gave rise to long civil wars and finally to a deadly rivalry between Eastern France, or *Austrasia*, and Western France, or *Neustria*. The family of *Pepin*, heads of the 'Leudes' or great vassals of Austrasia and hereditary 'Mayors of the Palace', first of Austrasia, and afterwards also of Neustria and Burgundy, took advantage of this state of affairs to seize for themselves the supreme power, after Charles Martel had saved the country from the Saracenic invasion by the great victory of *Poitiers* (732).

Carlovingians. The first king of this dynasty was PEPIN THE SHORT (*le Bref*), who assumed the crown in 752. His son —

CHARLEMAGNE (768-814), from whom the dynasty is named, by his able administration and by his victories over the Arabs, Lombards, Saxons, Avars, etc., founded a vast empire, which, however, lasted but little longer than that of Clovis. After the death of his son —

LOUIS I. (*le Débonnaire*; 814-840), his realms were divided by the *Treaty of Verdun* (843) between *Louis the German*, who became King of Germany; *Lothaire*, who got Italy, Burgundy, and Lotharingia or Lorraine; and —

CHARLES II. THE BALD (*le Chauve*; 840-877), who ruled over France. He and his three successors LOUIS II. THE STAMMERER (*le Bègue*; 877-879), LOUIS III. (879-882), and CARLOMAN (879-884) proved themselves weak and incapable rulers, who were able neither to protect their kingdom from the inroads of the Normans nor their regal power from encroachments at the hands of the feudal nobles.

CHARLES III. THE FAT (*le Gros*; 884-887), son of Louis the German and himself Emperor of Germany, succeeded Carloman in 884, but left the care of defending Paris from the Normans to COUNT ODO or EUDES, Duke of France and Count of Paris, in whose favour he was deposed in 887. Odo was the ancestor of the Capetian family (see below).

CHARLES IV. (*le Simple*; 898-923), son of Louis le Bègue, succeeded Eudes and acquiesced in the establishment of the duchy of Normandy. He also was overthrown by the nobles, who put in his place, first, ROBERT (922-923), brother of Eudes, and then RAOUL (923-936), Robert's son-in law. Three other Carlovingsians then bore the title of King; LOUIS IV. (*d'Outremer*; 936-954), son of Charles the Simple; LOTHAIRES (954-986); and LOUIS V. (*le Fainéant*; 986-987); but these monarchs possessed less real power than their great subjects *Hugh the Great*, son of Robert, and *Hugh Capet*.

Capetians. HUGH OR HUGUES CAPET, grand-nephew of Count Eudes, was declared king of France in 987 and founded the *Third* or *Capetian Dynasty*, which furnished France for eight centuries with an unbroken line of monarchs, under whom the country advanced to greatness and independence.

ROBERT II. (*le Pieux*), 996.

HENRI I., 1031.

PHILIP I., 1060. During the reigns of these three monarchs France suffers from feudal dissensions and wars with the Dukes of Normandy. *William, Duke of Normandy*, conquers England, 1066. *First Crusade* under *Godfrey de Bouillon*, 1096.

LOUIS VI. (*le Gros*; 1108-37) encourages the growth of the *Communes* as a check upon the power of the nobles. *Suger*, abbot of St. Denis, the king's minister.

LOUIS VII. (*le Jeune*; 1137-80) foolishly leaves his kingdom to take part in the *Second Crusade* (1147), and is further guilty of the great political blunder of divorcing Eleanor of Guienne and Poitou, who marries Henry Plantagenet, afterwards Henry II. of England, taking with her as her dowry extensive possessions in France.

PHILIP II. (*Auguste*; 1180-1223) undertakes the *Third Crusade*, in company with *Richard Coeur-de-Lion*, 1189. On his return he at-

tacks the English possessions in France, occupies Normandy, Maine, and Poitou, and defeats the English, Flemish, and German troops at *Bouvines* in 1214.

LOUIS VIII. (*le Lion*; 1223-26) makes fresh conquests in the S. of France.

LOUIS IX. (*St. Louis*; 1226-70) engages in the *Seventh* and *Eighth Crusades*, the former in Egypt, where he loses the battle of *Mansourah* and is taken prisoner (1249), the latter against Tunis, where he dies (1270).

PHILIP III. (*le Hardi*; 1270-85) acquires Provence by inheritance.

PHILIP IV. (*le Bel*; 1285-1314) continues the struggle with England. Defeat of *Courtrai* (1302). Victory of *Mons-en-Puelle* (1304) and conquest of Flanders. Financial embarrassments, exactions, debased coinage, disputes with *Boniface VIII.*, suppression of the order of *Knights Templar*, and removal of the papal seat to *Avignon*. The *Parlement*, or court of justice, becomes the central machine of government, and the *Pouvoir Public*, or *Legal and Constitutional Power*, grows at the expense of the feudal and ecclesiastical powers. The *Etats-Généraux*, or *Estates General*, are convoked for the first time.

LOUIS X. (*le Hutin* or *the Quarrelsome*; 1314-16).

PHILIP V. (*le Long*; 1316-22) and —

CHARLES IV. (*le Bel*; 1322-28) are able administrators, but do not show so firm a front towards the nobles as Philip IV. With Charles IV. the direct line of the Capetians ends, and the crown passes to his cousin, Philip of Valois.

House of Valois. PHILIP VI. (1328-50) defeats the Flemings at Cassel (1328). The '*Guerre de Cent Ans*', or *Hundred Years' War* with England (1337-1453), begins, in consequence of the rival pretensions arising from the second marriage of Eleanor of Guienne (see above). Battle of *Crécy* (1346). Edward III. of England becomes master of Calais.

JOHN II. (*le Bon*; 1350-64) is defeated and taken prisoner by the English at *Poitiers* in 1356. *Treaty of Brétigny* (1360), confirming the loss of the country to the S. of the Loire.

CHARLES V. (*le Sage*; 1364-80). Battle of *Cocherel* (1364). The English expelled by *Bertrand du Guesclin*.

CHARLES VI. (1380-1422) becomes insane in 1392. Defeat of the Flemings under Artevelde at *Rosbeck* (1382). War with the Armagnacs and Burgundians. The French under the *Constable d'Albret* defeated by Henry V. of England at *Agincourt* or *Azincourt* (1415). Paris occupied by the English, 1421.

CHARLES VII. (1422-61). The siege of Orléans raised by *Joan of Arc* (1429). Coronation at Rheims. Joan burned at Rouen as a witch (1431). The English expelled from the whole of France except Calais.

LOUIS XI. (1461-83) breaks up the *Ligue du Bien Public*, which his hasty and sweeping reforms had called into existence. He subsequently displays greater astuteness, and considers no means unfair that aid him to deal a mortal blow at the feudal system. He effects great things in administrative reform and territorial unity, and puts France in a condition to aspire to foreign conquests. His chief acquisitions are Burgundy, Franche-Comté, Artois, and Provence.

CHARLES VIII. (1483-98) marries *Anne of Brittany*, whose duchy is thereby united with the French crown, and makes a temporary conquest of *Naples* (1495), on which he has hereditary claims.

LOUIS XII. (*le Père du Peuple*; 1493-1515), first king of the younger branch of the House of Valois, conqueror of Milan and (in alliance with the Spaniards) of Naples. Having quarrelled with his Spanish allies, he is defeated by them on the *Garigliano* in 1503, on which occasion *Bayard* is present. The *League of Cambrai* is formed for the purpose of expelling the Venetians from the mainland of Italy. The Venetians defeated at *Agnadello* (1509); but they succeed in destroying the League, and in forming the *Ligue Sainte* for the purpose of expelling the French from Italy. They defeat the French at *Ravenna*, 1512.

FRANCIS I. (1515-47), second-cousin and son-in-law of Louis XII., defeats the Swiss at *Marignano*, and recovers the Duchy of Milan (1515). Four wars with Charles V. for the possession of Burgundy and Milan. Francis defeated and taken prisoner at *Pavia* (1525). Francis encourages art. The absolute power of the throne increases.

Henri II (1547-59), husband of *Catherine de Medicis*, accidentally killed at a tournament. Metz, Toul, and Verdun annexed to France (1556). Final expulsion of the English.

FRANCIS II. (1559-60), husband of *Mary Stuart* of Scotland.

CHARLES IX., brother of Francis II. (1560-74). Regency of *Catherine de Medicis*, the king's mother. Beginning of the *Religious Wars*. Louis de Condé, Antoine de Navarre, and Admiral Coligny, leaders of the Huguenots; François de Guise and Charles de Lorraine command the Roman Catholic army. *Massacre of St. Bartholomew*, 24th August, 1572.

HENRI III (1574-90), brother of his two predecessors, flees from Paris, where a rebellion had broken out, by the advice of his mother, Catherine de Medicis (d. 1588); assassinated at St. Cloud by Jacques Clément, a Dominican friar.

House of Bourbon. — HENRI IV (1589-1610), first monarch of the *House of Bourbon*, defeats the Roman Catholic League at *Arques* in 1589, and at *Ivry* in 1590, becomes a Roman Catholic in 1593, captures Paris in 1594. *Sully*, his minister. Religious toleration granted by the *Edict of Nantes* (1598). Henry, divorced from Margaret of Valois in 1599, marries Marie de Medicis the following year; assassinated by Ravallac in 1610.

LOUIS XIII. (1610-43), a feeble monarch, is at first dependent on his mother *Marie de Medicis*, the regent: she is banished to Cologne, where she dies in 1642. *Richelieu*, his minister (d. 1642). English fleet defeated at *Ré* (1627); *La Rochelle* taken from the Huguenots. France takes part in the Thirty Years' War against Austria.

LOUIS XIV. (1643-1715) succeeds to the throne at the age of five, under the regency of his mother, *Anne of Austria*. Ministers: *Mazarin* (d. 1661), *Louvois* (d. 1691), and *Colbert* (d. 1683). Generals: *Turenne* (d. 1675), *Condé* (d. 1686), *Luxembourg* (d. 1695).

War of the *Fronde* against the court and Mazarin. Condé (Duc d'Enghien) defeats the Spaniards at *Rocroy* in 1643, and at *Lens* in Holland in 1645. Turenne defeats the Bavarians at *Freiburg* and at *Nördlingen* (1644). Submission of the Fronde. Peace of the Pyrenees, with Spain (1659).

Death of Mazarin (1661). The king governs alone.

Louis marries *Maria Theresa* (1660). After the death of his father-in-law, Philip IV. of Spain, Louis lays claim to the Low Countries. Turenne conquers Hainault and part of Flanders (1667) Condé occupies the *Franche Comté*. Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in consequence of the Triple Alliance (1668).

War with Holland, Passage of the Rhine (1672). Occupation of the provinces of Utrecht and Guelderland. Victories of Turenne over the Imperial army at *Sinzheim*, *Ensisheim*, *Mühlhausen* (1674), and *Türkheim* (1675). Death of Turenne at *Sassbach* (1675).

Admiral Duquesne defeats the Dutch fleet near *Syracuse* (1676). Marshal Luxembourg defeats William of Orange at *Montcassel* (1677). Peace of *Nymwegen* (1678). *Strassburg* occupied (1681). Occupation of *Luxembourg*. Revocation of the Edict of Nantes (1685). Louis marries Mme. de Maintenon (1685). Devastation of the *Palatinate* (1688). Marshal Luxembourg defeats the Imperial troops at *Fleurus* (1690) and William of Orange at *Steenkerke* (1692) and *Neerwinden* (1693). The French fleet under Admiral Tourville defeated by the English at *La Hogue* (1692). Peace of *Ryswyk* (1697).

Spanish War of Succession (1701). Victory of Vendôme at *Luzzara* (1702), and of Tallard at *Speyer* (1702). Taking of *Landau* (1702). Victory at *Höchstädt* (1703): defeat at *Höchstädt*, or *Blenheim* (1704), by the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugène of Savoy. Marshal Villars defeated by Prince Eugène at *Turin* (1705), and by Marlborough and the Prince at *Ramillies* (1709), *Oudenaerde* (1708), and *Malplaquet* (1709). Peaces of *Utrecht* (1713) and *Rastadt* (1714).

This reign is the golden age of French literature, illuminated by such names as *Corneille*, *Racine*, *Molière*, *Lafontaine*, *Boileau*, *Bossuet*, *Fénelon*, *Descartes*, *Pascal*, *La Bruyère*, and *Mme. de Sévigné*.

LOUIS XV. (1715-74). *Duke of Orléans* regent till 1723. Louis marries *Marie Leszcinska* of Poland (1725). The king takes no interest in public affairs and leads a life of the most pronounced selfishness and debauchery. The chief power is in the hands of the *Duc de Bourbon* (1723-26), *Cardinal Fleury* (1726-43), the creatures of *La Pompadour* (1745-62) and *La Dubarry*, the king's mistresses, and the *Duc de Choiseul* (1758-62). Austrian War of Succession (1740-48). Defeat at *Dettingen* by George II. of England (1743). Defeat of the Dutch and English at *Fontenoy* (1745), of the Austrians under Charles of Lorraine at *Rocour* (1746), and of the Allies near *Laëffelt* (*Lawfeld*) in 1747. Taking of *Maastricht* and *Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle* (1748). Naval war against England.

The Seven Years' War (1756-63). Duke of Cumberland defeated by Marshal d'Estrées at *Hastenbeck* (1757). The French under Prince de Soubise defeated the same year by Frederick the Great at *Rosbach*, and in 1758 at *Crefeld*, by the Duke of Brunswick. The latter defeated by Marshal Broglie at *Bergen* (1760). The French defeated at *Minden* (1759), etc. *Peace of Paris* (1763), by which France loses Canada and her other possessions in North America. Acquisition of *Lorraine* (1766) and *Corsica* (1768).

During this reign the moral ruin of the monarchy is consummated and financial ruin becomes unavoidable. *Voltaire*, *Rousseau*, and *Diderot* are the most influential authors and the great leaders of the literary revolution.

LOUIS XVI. (1774-93), married to *Marie Antoinette*, daughter of Francis I. and Maria Theresa. American War of Independence against England (1776-83). Exhaustion of the finances of France; Vergennes, Turgot, Necker, Calonne, Brienne, and Necker (a second time), ministers of finance.

1789. REVOLUTION. Assembly of the *States General* at Versailles, 5th May. Their transformation into a *Constituent Assembly*, 17th June. Oath of the *Jeu de Paume*, 20th June. Creation of the National Guard, 13th July. Storming of the Bastille, 14th July. The 'Femmes de la Halle' at Versailles, 5th Oct. Confiscation of ecclesiastical property, 2nd Nov.

1790. National fête in the Champ-de-Mars, 14th July.

1791. The Emigration. The royal family escape from Paris, but are intercepted at Varennes, 22nd June. Oath to observe the Constitution, 14th Sept. *Assemblée Législative*.

1792. War with Austria, 20th April. Storming of the *Tuileries*, 10th Aug. The king arrested, 11th Aug. Massacres in Sept. Cannonade of *Valmy* against the Prussians, 20th Sept. The *National Convention* opened, and royalty abolished, 21st Sept.

Republic proclaimed, 25th Sept. Custine enters *Mayence*, 21st Oct. Battle of *Jemappes* against the Austrians, 6th Nov. Conquest of Belgium.

1793. Louis XVI. beheaded, 21st Jan. Republican reckoning of time introduced, 22nd Sept. †. *Reign of Terror*. The queen beheaded, 16th Oct. *Worship of Reason* introduced, 10th Nov. Loss of Belgium.

1794. Jourdan's victory at *Fleurus*, 16th June. Belgium reconquered. Robespierre's fall and execution, 27th July.

1795. Conquest of Holland by Pichegru. Bonaparte commander of the troops of the Convention against the Royalists under Danican, 4th Oct. DIRECTORY established, 27th Oct.

1796. Bonaparte's successes in Italy (*Montenotte*, *Millesimo*, *Lodi*, *Milan*, *Castiglione*, *Bassano*, and *Arcole*).

1797. Victory at *Rivoli*, 17th Jan. Taking of *Mantua*, 2nd Feb. The Austrians commanded by Archduke Charles, at first victorious, are defeated by Bonaparte. Peace of *Campo Formio*, 17th Oct. Change in the Directory on 18th Fructidor (4th Sept.).

1798. Bonaparte in Egypt. Victory of the *Pyramids*, 21st July. Defeated by Nelson at the battle of the *Nile* (*Aboukir*), 1st Aug.

1799. Bonaparte invades Syria. Acre defended by Sir Sidney Smith. Victory of *Aboukir*, 25th July. French armies repulsed in Germany, Switzerland, and Italy. Bonaparte returns to France. Fall of the Directory, 9th Nov. Establishment of the CONSULATE, 24th Dec. Bonaparte First Consul.

1800. Bonaparte's passage of the *St. Bernard*, 13-16th May. Victories at *Piacenza*, *Montebello*, *Marengo*, and *Hohenlinden*. Attempt to assassinate Napoleon at Paris, 23rd Dec.

1801. Peace of *Lunéville* with Germany, 9th Feb. *Concordat*, 15th July.

1802. Peace of Amiens with England, 27th March. Bonaparte (with Cambacérès and Lebrun) elected Consul for life, 2nd Aug.

1804. First Empire. NAPOLEON I. proclaimed Emperor by the Senate, 18th May; crowned by Pope Pius VII., 2nd Dec.

1805. Renewal of war with Austria. Capitulation of *Ulm*, 17th Oct. Defeat of *Trafalgar*, 21st Oct. Battle of *Austerlitz*, 2nd Dec. Peace of *Pressburg*, 26th Dec.

1806. Establishment of the Rhenish Confederation, 12th July.

† The year had 12 months: Vendémiaire (month of the *vendage*, or vintage) from 22nd Sept. to 21st Oct., Brumaire (*brume*, fog) 22nd Oct. to 20th Nov., and Frimaire (*frimas*, hoar-frost) 21st Nov. to 20th Dec., were the three autumn-months; — Nivôse (*neige*, snow) 21st Dec. to 19th Jan., Pluviôse (*pluie*, rain) 20th Jan. to 18th Feb., and Ventôse (*vent*, wind) 19th Feb. to 20th March, winter-months; — Germinal (*germe*, germ), 21st March to 19th April, Floreal (*flour*, flower) 20th April to 19th May, and Prairial (*prairie*, meadow) 20th May to 18th June, spring-months; — Messidor (*moisson*, harvest) 19th June to 18th July, Thermidor (*therme*, warmth) 19th July to 17th Aug., and Fructidor (*fruit*, fruit) 18th Aug. to 16th Sept. summer-months. — Each month had 30 days, and consisted of 3 decades weeks being abolished. At the close of the year there were 5 *jours complémentaires*, 17th Sept. to 21st. — The republican calendar was discontinued by a decree of 9th Sept., 1805.

War with Prussia. Battles of *Jena* and *Auerslühl*, 14th Oct. Entry into Berlin, 27th Oct. Continental blockade.

1807. War with Russia and Prussia. Battles of *Eylau* and *Friedland*. Treaty of *Tilsit*, 8th July. Occupation of *Lisbon*, 30th Nov.

1808. War in Spain, in order to maintain Joseph Bonaparte on the throne. *Code Napoléon* promulgated.

1809. Conquest of *Saragossa*, 21st Feb. Renewed war with Austria. Battle of *Eckmühl*, 19th-23rd April. Vienna entered, 13th May. Battles of *Aspern*, or *Essling*, and *Wagram*, 5th and 6th July. Peace of *Vienna*, 14th Oct. Abolition of the temporal power of the pope.

1810. Marriage of Napoleon with *Marie Louise*, daughter of Francis II. of Austria, 11th March. Napoleon at the height of his power.

1812. Renewed war with Russia. Battles of *Smolensk* and the *Moskova*. *Moscow* entered, 15th Sept. Retreat begun, 19th Oct. Passage of the *Beresina*. — Wellington's victory at *Salamanca*.

1813. Battles of *Lützen*, *Bautzen*, *Grossbeeren*, *Dresden*, *Katzbach*, *Kulm*, *Leipsic* (16-18th Oct.), *Hanau*, etc.

1814. Battles of *Brienne*, *La Rothière*, *Montmirail*, *Laon*, *Arcis-sur-Aube*, and *Paris*. Entrance of the Allies into Paris, 31st March. Abdication of the Emperor, 11th April. His arrival at *Elba*, 4th May.

1814. **Restoration.** LOUIS XVIII. proclaimed king, 6th April. First *Treaty of Paris*, 30th May.

1815. Napoleon's return from *Elba*; at *Cannes* on 1st, and at Paris on 20th March. Battles of *Ligny* and *Waterloo*, 16th and 18th June. Second entrance of the Allies into Paris, 7th July. Second *Peace of Paris*, 20th Nov. Napoleon banished to *St. Helena*, where he dies (5th May, 1821).

1823. Spanish campaign, to aid Ferdinand VIII., under the Duc d'Angoulême, son of Charles X.

1824. CHARLES X.

1830. Conquest of *Algiers*.

1830. REVOLUTION OF JULY (27th-29th) and fall of the Bourbons.

House of Orléans. LOUIS PHILIPPE elected King, 7th Aug. Continued war in Africa; consolidation of the French colony of Algeria.

1848. REVOLUTION OF FEBRUARY (23rd and 24th).

1848. **Republic.** Sanguinary conflicts in Paris, 23rd to 26th June. *Louis Napoleon*, son of the former king of Holland, elected President, 10th Dec.

1851. Dissolution of the *Assemblée*; *Coup d'Etat*, 2nd Dec.

1852. **Second Empire.** NAPOLEON III. elected emperor by *plébiscite*, 2nd Dec.

1854. War with Russia. *Crimean Campaign*. — 1855. Capture

of Sebastopol, 8th Sept. — 1856. *Peace of Paris*, 30th March. — 1859. War with Austria. Battles of *Magenta* (4th June) and *Solferino* (24th June). *Peace of Villafranca*, 11th July. — 1862. *Mexican Expedition*. — 1867. Dispute with Prussia about *Luxembourg*.

1870. War with Prussia. Declaration of war, 19th July. Battles in August: *Weissenburg* (4th), *Wörth* (6th), *Spicheren* (6th), *Borny*, *Rezonville*, and *Gravelotte* (14th, 16th, 18th), *Beaumont* (30th). Battle of *Sedan*, 1st Sept. Surrender of Napoleon III.

Republic proclaimed, 4th Sept. Capitulation of *Strassburg*, 27th Sept., and of *Metz*, 27th Oct. Battles near *Orléans*, 2nd–4th Dec.

1871. Battle of *St. Quentin*, 19th Jan. Capitulation of *Paris*, 28th Jan. The Germans enter Paris, 1st March.

1871. COMMUNIST INSURRECTION, 18th March. Seat of government removed to *Versailles*, 20th March. Second siege of Paris, 2nd April. *Peace of Frankfurt*, 10th May, resigning *Alsace* and part of *Lorraine* to Germany. Paris occupied by the Government troops, 25th May. — The Communist insurrection finally quelled, 28th May. — *M. Thiers*, who had been chief of the executive since 17th Feb., appointed President of the Republic, 31st Aug.

1873. Death of Napoleon III., 9th Jan. — *Marshal MacMahon* appointed President instead of *M. Thiers*, 14th May. Final evacuation of France by the German troops, 16th Sept.

1875. Republican Constitution finally adjusted, 25th Feb.

1878. *Universal Exhibition*, at Paris.

1879. *M. Jules Grévy* becomes President. The Chambers of the Legislature return from *Versailles* to Paris.

1881. Expedition to *Tunis*. — 1882–85. Expeditions to *Tongking* and *Madagascar*.

1887. *M. Sadi Carnot* becomes President in place of *M. Grévy*, 3rd Dec. — 1889. *Universal Exhibition*, at Paris.

1894. Assassination of President Carnot, by the Italian Caserio, 24th June. *M. J. Casimir Périer* elected president two days later. —

1895. Resignation of *Casimir Périer* and election of *M. Felix Faure* to the presidency, Jan. 15th and 17th. Expedition to *Madagascar* and annexation of that island.

1899. Death of President Faure, Feb. 16th. *M. Emile Loubet* elected president, Feb. 18th.

XI. Political Geography.

POPULATION. At the census taken in March, 1896, France, excluding her seamen and colonies, contained 38,517,975 inhab., including 1,027,491 foreigners, most of whom were Belgians, Italians, Spaniards, or Germans. The annual increase of population in France is smaller than in any other country of W. Europe,

only 175,027 persons having been added to her population since 1891.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT. France has been a *Republic* since Sept. 4th, 1870. The legislative power is vested in a National Assembly, consisting of a *Chamber of Deputies* and a *Senate*. The former consists of 580 members elected by universal suffrage for four years. The Senate contains 300 members, elected indirectly through electoral colleges and holding office for nine years, one-third submitting to re-election every three years. The executive power is confided by the Assembly to a *President of the Republic*, elected for seven years, and every act of the President must be countersigned by one of the ten responsible *Ministers*.

CIVIL ADMINISTRATION. France is divided into 86 *Departments*, or 87, including the small *Territory of Belfort*, forming the sole fragment of Alsace left to France after the war of 1870-71. The departments are subdivided into 362 *Arrondissements*, 2899 *Cantons*, and 36,170 *Communes*. At the head of each department is a *Prefect (Préfet)*, over each arrondissement a *Sub-Prefect (Sous-Préfet)*, and over each commune a *Maire*, each of whom is assisted by a council. The cantons have no special civil administration.

The departments were formed in 1790 to replace the 32 old provinces, the retention of which perpetuated the diversity of manners and customs, while they were separated from each other by barriers for internal revenue and had legal institutions of the most flagrant discrepancy. As a rule the size of the departments varies between 2000 and 3000 sq. M.; their names are taken from their chief rivers or other striking natural features. In the following table we follow the order of the river-basins, beginning in the N.E. The correspondence between the old provinces and the departments formed out of them is only approximately exact.

ANCIENT PROVINCES & CORRESPONDING MODERN DEPARTMENTS.

Prov.	Depart.	Cap.	Cap.	Prov.	Depart.	Cap.	Cap.
ALSACE		Strassburg		MAINE		Le Mans	
Territory of		Belfort		Sarthe		Le Mans	
LORRAINE		Nancy		Mayenne		Laval	
Vosges		Epinal		AUVERGNE		Clermont-Ferrand	
Meurthe-d-Mos.		Nancy		Puy-de-Dôme		Clermont-Ferr.	
Meuse		Bar-le-Duc		Cantal		Aurillac	
FLANDRE (Flanders)		Lille		MARCHE		Guéret	
Nord		Lille		Creuze		Guéret	
ARTOIS		Arras		LIMOUSIN		Limoges	
Pas-de-Calais		Arras		Corrèze		Tulle	
PICARDIE		Amiens		Haute-Vienne		Limoges	
Somme		Amiens		POITOU		Poitiers	
CHAMPAGNE		Troyes		Vienne		Poitiers	
Haute-Marne		↑Chaumont		Deux-Sèvres		Niort	
Aube		Troyes		Vendée		La Roche-s.-Yon	

Prov.	Depart.	Cap.	Cap.	Prov.	Depart.	Cap.	Cap.
<i>Marne</i>			Châlons-sur-M.	AUNIS			<i>La Rochelle</i>
<i>Ardennes</i>			Mézières	SAINTONGE-&AN-			<i>Saintes</i>
ILE-DE-FRANCE		<i>Paris</i>		GOULÈME			<i>Angoulême</i>
<i>Seine</i>		Paris		<i>Charente</i>			<i>La Rochelle</i>
<i>Seine-d-Marne</i>		Meulun		<i>Charente-Infér.</i>			<i>Bordeaux</i>
<i>Seine-d-Oise</i>		Versailles		GUIENNE-&GASC.			Tarbes
<i>Oise</i>		Beauvais		<i>Hautes Pyrén.</i>			Auch
<i>Aisne</i>		Laon		<i>Gers</i>			Montauban
NORMANDIE		<i>Rouen</i>		<i>Tarn-d-Garonne</i>			Rodez
<i>Seine-Infér.</i>		Rouen		<i>Aveyron</i>			Cahors
<i>Eure</i>		Evreux		<i>Lot</i>			Agen
<i>Calvados</i>		Caen		<i>Lot-d-Garonne</i>			Périgueux
<i>Orne</i>		Alençon		<i>Dordogne</i>			Bordeaux
<i>Manche</i>		St. Lô		<i>Gironde</i>			Mont-de-Mars.
BRETAGNE(Brittany)		<i>Rennes</i>		<i>Landes</i>			
<i>Ile-d-Vilaine</i>		Rennes		BÉARN-&NAVARRE		<i>Pau</i>	
<i>Côtes-du-Nord</i>		St. Brieuc		<i>Basses-Pyrén.</i>		<i>Pau</i>	
<i>Finistère</i>		Quimper		LANGUEDOC		<i>Toulouse</i>	
<i>Morbihan</i>		Vannes		<i>Lozère</i>		<i>Mende</i>	
<i>Loire Infér.</i>		Nantes		<i>Haute-Loire</i>		<i>Le Puy</i>	
BOURBONNAIS		<i>Moulins</i>		<i>Ardeche</i>		<i>Privas</i>	
<i>Allier</i>		Moulins		<i>Gard</i>		<i>Nîmes</i>	
NIVERNAIS		<i>Nevers</i>		<i>Hérault</i>		<i>Montpellier</i>	
<i>Nivèrre</i>		Nevers		<i>Aude</i>		<i>Carcassonne</i>	
BERRY		<i>Bourges</i>		<i>Tarn</i>		<i>Albi</i>	
<i>Cher</i>		Bourges		<i>Haute-Garonne</i>		<i>Toulouse</i>	
<i>Indre</i>		Châteauroux		FRANCHE-COMTÉ		<i>Besançon</i>	
ORLÉANAIS		<i>Orléans</i>		<i>Doubs</i>		<i>Besançon</i>	
<i>Loiret</i>		Orléans		<i>Haute-Saône</i>		<i>Vesoul</i>	
<i>Eure-d-Loir</i>		Chartres		<i>Jura</i>		<i>Lons-le-Saun.</i>	
<i>Loir-d-Cher</i>		Blois		ROURGOGNE (Burg.)		<i>Dijon</i>	
TOURAINÉ		<i>Tours</i>		<i>Yonne</i>		<i>Auxerre</i>	
<i>Indre-d-Loire</i>		Tours		<i>Côte-d'Or</i>		<i>Dijon</i>	
ANJOU		<i>Angers</i>		<i>Saône-d-Loire</i>		<i>Mâcon</i>	
<i>Maine-d-Loire</i>		Angers		<i>Ain</i>		<i>Bourg</i>	
LYONNAIS		<i>Lyon</i>		PROVENCE		<i>Aix</i>	
<i>Loire</i>		St. Etienne		<i>Bouches-du-Rh.</i>		<i>Marseille</i>	
<i>Rhône</i>		Lyon		<i>Basses-Alpes</i>		<i>Digne</i>	
SAVOIE		<i>Chambéry</i>		<i>Var</i>		<i>Draguignan</i>	
<i>Haute-Savoie</i>		Anancy		COMTÉ DE FOIX		<i>Foix</i>	
<i>Savoie</i>		Chambéry		<i>Ariège</i>		<i>Foix</i>	
DAUPHINÉ		<i>Grenoble</i>		ROUSSILLON		<i>Perpignan</i>	
<i>Isère</i>		Grenoble		<i>Pyrénées-Orient.</i>		<i>Perpignan</i>	
<i>Hautes-Alpes</i>		Gap		COMTÉ DE NICE		<i>Nice</i>	
<i>Drôme</i>		Valence		<i>Alpes-Marit.</i>		<i>Nice</i>	
ETAT D'AVIGNON		<i>Avignon</i>		CORSE (Corsica)		<i>Bastia</i>	
<i>Vaucluse</i>		Avignon		<i>Corse</i>		<i>Ajaccio</i>	

The *Etat d'Avignon*, *Savoie*, and *Nice* were not old French provinces, the first having been acquired in 1791 and the other two in 1860.

ARMY. The whole of France is divided into nineteen *Military Regions (Régions de Corps d'Armée)*, each under a general of division, while Paris has a separate military government.

Military service is compulsory on every Frenchman, not declared unfit, between the ages of 20 and 45. The *Army* is divided into an Active Army and a Territorial Army, each with its Reserve. On

a peace-footing the former consists of 540,000 men and the latter of 800,000 men, forming a total of 1,340,000. On a war-footing these totals rise to 1,800,000, 2,000,000, and 3,800,000.

NAVY. For naval purposes France is divided into five *Préfectures Maritimes*, the seats of which are Cherbourg, Brest, Lorient, Rochefort, and Toulon. The fleet consists of about 300 war vessels in commission, including 26 ironclads and 35 cruisers. These are manned by 71,000 sailors and marines, a total that can be raised to 120,000 in time of war.

JUSTICE. Each canton contains a *Justice de Paix* or *Justice of the Peace*; each arrondissement a *Tribunal of the First Instance*; and each department a *Cour d'Assises*, or criminal court. Above these are 26 *Cours d'Appel*, or courts of appeal, in the principal towns, and the *Cour de Cassation*, or supreme court of appeal, at Paris. There are also *Commercial, Military*, and *Naval Courts* in places where such tribunals have been found desirable.

EDUCATION. Education is compulsory on all children between six and thirteen years. In the budget a sum of about 130 million francs (5,200,000*l.*) is set down for the Minister of Public Instruction, nearly two-thirds being allotted to elementary education.

The *Higher Education* is entrusted to seventeen *Universities*, which until 1896 were known as 'académies universitaires'. Two of these universities (those of Paris and Bordeaux) have the five faculties of theology, law, medicine, science, and letters; three (Lyons, Nancy, Lille) have four faculties, eight have three, two have two, and two (Marseilles and Rouen) have one faculty only. There are also 'Facultés' of *Protestant Theology* at Paris and Montauban, and *Roman Catholic Institutes* at Paris, Angers, Lyons, and Lille.

Secondary Education is imparted by about 100 *Lycées* and 250 *Collèges Communaux*, including 30 lycées and 30 colleges for girls. In addition to these there still exist about 350 private colleges and 350 ecclesiastical colleges.

There is at least one *Elementary School* in each commune, irrespective of private schools.

The educational work of each department is presided over by an *Inspecteur d'Académie*, and each arrondissement has an *Inspecteur d'Instruction Primaire*.

In addition to the above-mentioned schools and colleges are numerous *Technical* and *Special Institutions*.

RELIGION. All religions are equal by law, and three sects, *viz.* *Roman Catholics*, *Protestants*, and *Jews*, receive grants from government, the items in the budget under this head amounting to 45 or 50 million francs. The overwhelming majority of the inhabitants of France proper, or about 37 millions out of 38½ millions, are reckoned as Roman Catholics. The hierarchy of the Roman Catholic church embraces 17 *Archbishops* and 67 *Bishops*, whose sees are generally

(not always) coextensive with the departments. The sees of the archbishops are at Aix, Albi, Auch, Avignon, Besançon, Bordeaux, Bourges, Cambrai, Chambéry, Lyons, Paris, Rheims, Rennes, Rouen, Sens, Toulouse, and Tours. The regular clergy number about 55,000.

The *Protestants*, who number about 600,000, are divided into *Lutherans* and *Calvinists*, the former governed by a General Consistory, the latter by a Central Council, both sitting at Paris. The Lutherans are most numerous in the E., the Calvinists in the S. provinces.

The number of *Jews* in France does not exceed 60,000.

XII. Maps.

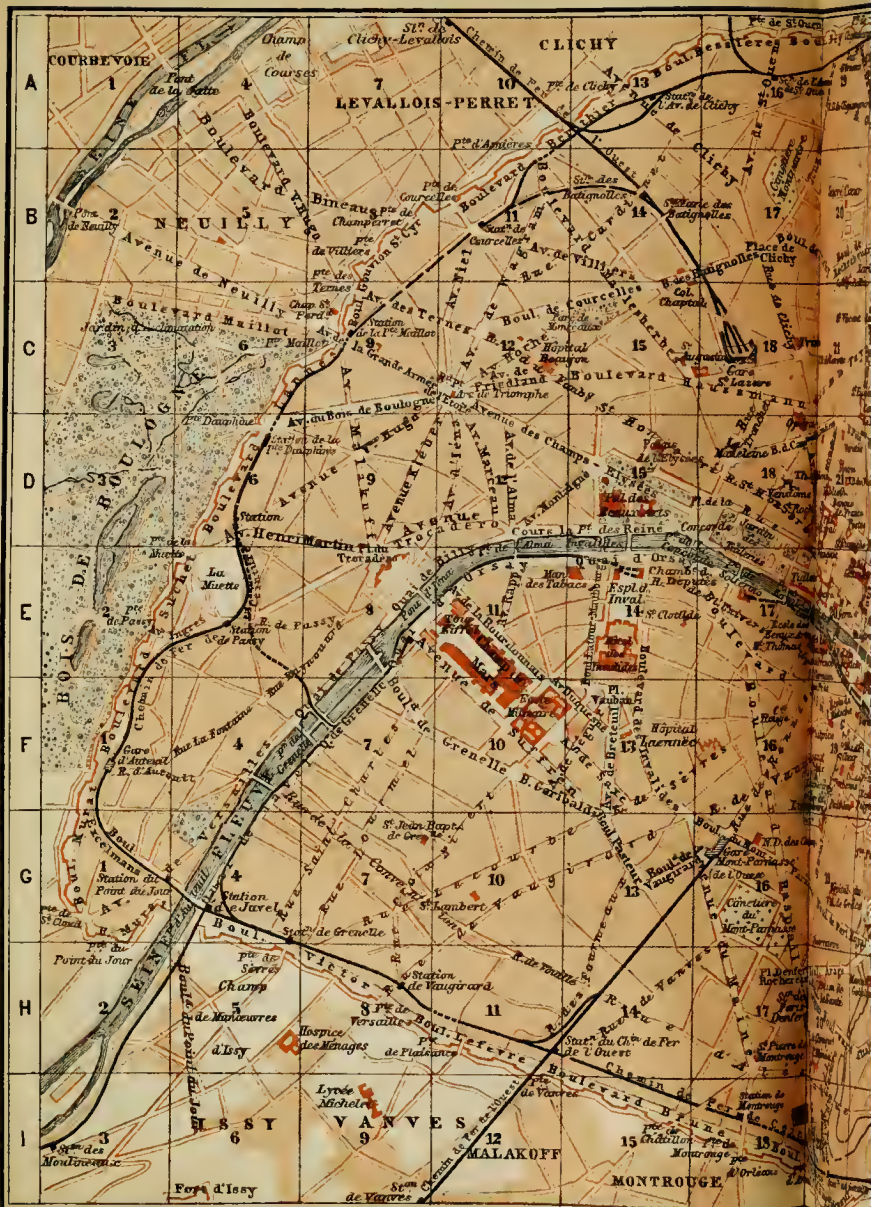
The best maps of France have hitherto been the *Cartes de l'Etat-Major*, or Ordnance Maps of the War Office. One series of these is on a scale of 1:80,000, and includes 273 sheets, each 2½ ft. long and 1½ ft. wide, while another, reduced from the above, is on a scale of 1:320,000 and consists of 33 sheets (1 for 16 of the others) or 27 for France proper. These may be had either engraved on steel (2 fr. per sheet) or lithographed (50 c.). The engraved maps are considerably clearer in the mountainous regions, but the lithographs are good enough for ordinary use. The larger scale map is also issued in quarter sheets (1 fr. engraved; 30 c. lithographed), which are intended ultimately to supersede the larger sheets.

As, however, these maps were executed entirely in black and were, besides, becoming antiquated, the War Office has undertaken two new series, which are printed in five colours, one on a scale of 1:50,000 (not now sold to the public) and one on a scale of 1:200,000. The sheets of the latter (1½ fr. each) are 25½ in. long and 16 in. wide, and each corresponds to four of the first-mentioned map.

Other maps (all in several colours) are those issued by the Ministry of the Interior in 1891-94 (1:100,000; 80 c. per sheet), by the Ministry of Public Works (1:200,000; 40 c. per sheet), showing the elevations, and by the *Dépôt des Fortifications* (1:500,000; 1½ fr. per sheet).

All these maps may be obtained in the chief tourist-resorts, but it is advisable to procure them in advance. The following shops in Paris have always a full supply on hand: *Barrère*, Rue du Bac 4; *Baudoin*, Rue et Passage Dauphine 30.

The catalogue of the *Service Géographique de l'Armée* (1 fr.) contains key-plans of its maps, including also those of Algeria, Tunis, and Africa generally (parts sold separately 10 c.; Algeria and Tunis, 25 c.). *Barrère's* catalogue (gratis) has key-plans of the 1:80,000, 1:200,000, and 1:320,000 maps; and key-plans of the 1:100,000 map may be obtained at *Hachette's*, Boulevard St. Germain 9; and of the *Public Works* map at *Delagrave's*, Rue Soufflot 15.





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1. From Calais to Amiens and Paris.

183 M. to 212 M. RAILWAY in 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ -11 hrs., according to the route selected. The shortest route is viâ Boulogne, Abbeville, and Creil (fares 33 fr. 15, 22 fr. 40, 14 fr. 65 c.); the longest, seldom taken, viâ Hazebrouck and Arras (fares 35 fr. 50 c., 24 fr., 15 fr. 65 c.). The alternative routes given below may be combined to suit individual convenience. — From *London to Calais*, see p. xiii.

Calais. — Stations. *Calais-Maritime* (Pl. C, 2), for the English traffic; *Calais-Ville*, or *Gare Centrale* (Pl. B, 5), for all trains except those of the Anvin line; *Calais-Maré*, or *Ancienne Gare* (Pl. B, 3), not used for passenger traffic; *Gare des Fontinettes* (Pl. B, 7); and *Calais-St-Pierre* (Pl. A, 6), for the Anvin line.

Hotels. GRAND HÔTEL, Place Richelieu (Pl. B, 4), new, B. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$, déj. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; D. 3 fr.; TERMINUS, at the Gare Maritime; BUFFET-HÔTEL, at the Gare Centrale; DE FLANDRE, Rue Leveux (Pl. B, 4); DESSIN, Rue Amiral-Combet 5 (Pl. C, 3); DU SAUVAGE, Rue de Guise 22; DU COMMERCE, Rue Royale 51 (Pl. B, 4); DE LONDRES, Rue de la Cloche 7 (Pl. B, 3). — **Cafés.** *Bellevue, de France, du Globe*, Place d'Armes; *Grand Café*, at St. Pierre, corner of the Boulevard Jacquart and the Rue Lafayette.

Post & Telegraph Offices, Place Richelieu (Calais; Pl. B, 4) and Boulevard Pasteur (St. Pierre; Pl. C, 6).

Cabs. Per drive, 1-2 pers. 90 c., 3 pers. 1 fr. 20, 4 pers. 1 fr. 60 c.; per hour, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2, or 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; double fare after 11 p.m.

Tramways. 1. From the *Place d'Armes* (Pl. B, C, 3) to the *Pont St. Pierre* (Pl. E, 6). 2. From the *Boulevard Jacquart* (Pl. C, 5, 6) to the former *Gare de St. Pierre* (Pl. A, 6). 3. From the *Boul. Jacquart* to the *Gare des Fontinettes* (Pl. B, 7). 4. From the *Pont St. Pierre* (Pl. E, 6) to the *Halte St. Pierre* (comp. Pl. F, 8). 5. From the *Place d'Armes* (Pl. B, C, 3) to the *Casino* (sea-baths; Pl. A, B, 2), in the season. Fares, 10-15 c. — A tramway also runs from Calais to *Guines*, viâ *Pont-du-Leu*, *Coulogne*, *l'Ecluse-Carrée*, and *Banc-Valois* (p. 22; fares 15-60 c.).

Steamboat to Dover (for London, p. xiii), thrice daily; fares 13 fr. 15, 10 fr. 60 fr.

British Consul, *C. A. Payton, Esq.*; **Vice-Consul**, *E. H. Blomefield, Esq.*

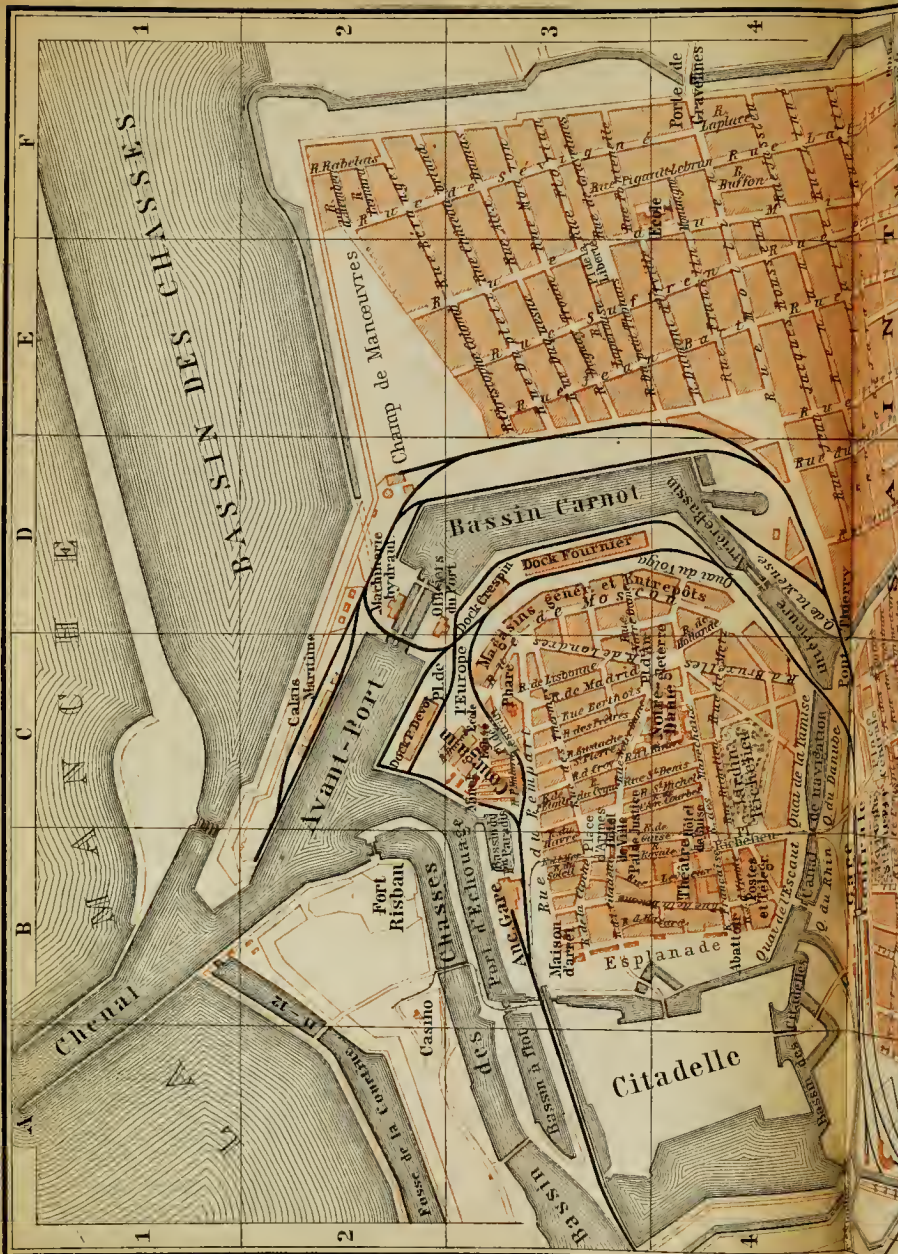
— **U. S. Consul**, *C. W. Shepard, Esq.*

English Church (*Holy Trinity*), Rue du Moulin-Brûlé (Pl. C, 6); minister, *Rev. M. H. Umbers, M. A.* — **Wesleyan Chapel**, Rue du Temple. Services at both at 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

Calais, a town with 56,940 inhab., including *St. Pierre-lès-Calais*, and a fortress of the first class, derives its chief importance from its harbour and its traffic with England, to which it is the nearest port on the French coast. The chalk cliffs and castle of Dover, 18 M. distant, are visible in clear weather. About 260,000 travellers pass through the town annually; and in addition there is a brisk trade in timber, coal, etc. *Calais* contains 1500 English residents, chiefly engaged in its tulle-manufactories (p. 5).

Calais played a prominent part in the early wars between France and England. Its harbour was the rendezvous for the fleet of the Dauphin Louis, whose aid had been invited by the discontented English barons against King John. In 1346-47, after the battle of Crécy, Edward III. blockaded the town by land and sea and starved it into surrender after a desperate resistance of eleven months. He consented to spare the town on condition that six noble citizens should place themselves, clad in their shirts and with halters about their necks, at his absolute disposal; and it was only by the urgent intercession of his queen, Philippa of Hainault, that he was induced to spare the lives of the unfortunate men, at whose head was the patriotic Eustache de *St. Pierre*. *Calais* remained in the hands of the English for two hundred years, in spite of many attempts to retake it, and became an important mart of English traders. In 1558, however, the Duke of Guise with 30,000 men succeeded in finally expelling the small English garrison (500 men) after a siege of seven days. Queen Mary of England felt the loss of the town so acutely that she asserted the name '*Calais*' would be found engraven on her heart after her death. In 1560 Mary Stuart set sail from *Calais* to assume the Scottish crown; and in 1814 Louis XVIII. landed here on his return to his kingdom. The Spaniards made themselves masters of *Calais* in 1596, but the treaty of *Vervins* in 1598 restored it permanently to France.

The *Harbour*, which is accessible at all states of the tide, has been more than doubled in size by extensive new works, recently completed at a cost of 2,400,000*l.* The *Old Harbour*, with the former



BASSES-CHASSES

Champ de Manoeuvres

Bassin Carnot

Avant-Port

Chassees

Citadelle

Porte de Gravillines

Machinerie hydraulique

Dock Fourmier

Calons Maritimes

Magasin general et entrepôts

Port de Commerce

Port de Commerce

Casino

Bassin à flot

Quai de la Tamise

Quai de Navigation

Quai de Commerce

Quai de la Citadelle

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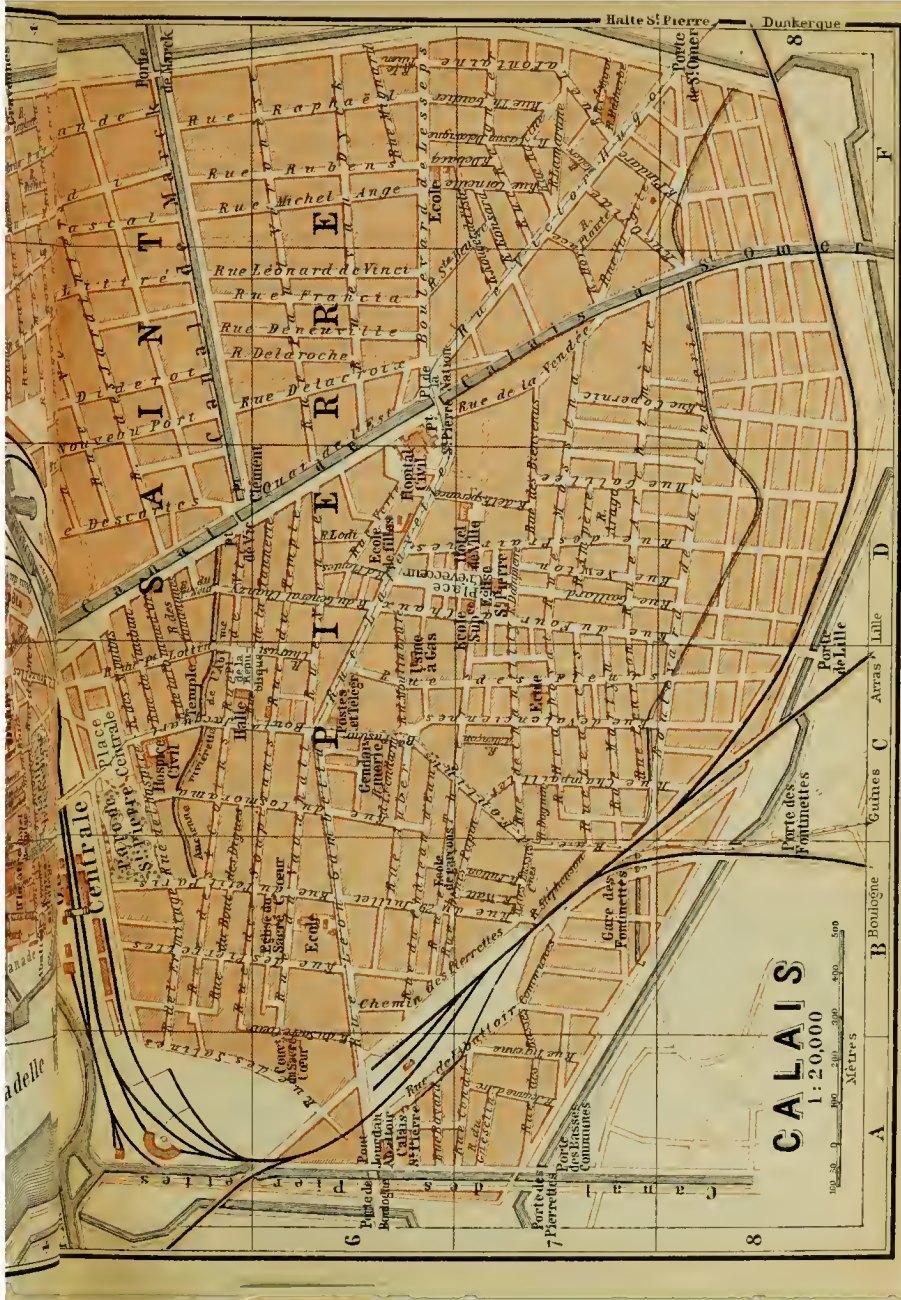
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CALAIS

1:20,000

Mètres

A

B Boulogne

C Arras

D

F

Gravé et imprimé par Wagner à Debes, Leipzig

railway-station, lies nearest to the Place d'Armes; the imposing **New Harbour* farther to the E. The new *Gare Maritime* (Pl. C, 2), or *Maritime Station*, where passengers from England find the train for Paris waiting, is situated on the N.E. side of the *Avant-Port* (Pl. B, C, 2), and is connected by a short branch-line skirting the new harbour with the *Gare Centrale* (see below).

The old *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. B, C, 3), in the Place d'Armes, the centre of the old town, was erected in 1740 on the site of a former building of which the tower still remains (15th cent.). It is adorned with bronze busts (1636) of the *Duc de Guise*, 'libérateur de Calais en 1558', and *Richelieu*, the founder of the citadel in 1634. On the balcony is a bust of Eustache de St. Pierre. The *Hôtel de Ville* contains a small *Musée* (paintings, antiquities, natural history, etc.); open 10 to 4 or 5 on Tues., Thurs., Sat., Sun., and holidays. — To the left is a massive square *Watch Tower*, the foundation of which is referred to 810, and which was used as a lighthouse until 1848.

The church of *Notre-Dame* (Pl. C, 4), approached by the street of the same name leading to the E. from the Place d'Armes, was almost completely rebuilt during the English occupation of the town, and it has undergone considerable renovation since 1866. The N. side is partly concealed by a reservoir; the spire is unpleasing. The high-altar, with a fine reredos in Italian marble (1624-28), decorated with statues, high reliefs, and an Assumption by *Seghers*, the iron choir-screen, and a Descent from the Cross by *Rubens* (?), in the left transept, are the chief objects of interest in the interior.

At the end of the Rue de Guise, which begins to the left of the *Hôtel de Ville*, is the *Hôtel de Guise* (Pl. B, C, 4), in the English Tudor style, originally founded by Edward III. as a guildhouse for the woolstaplers, and presented to the Duke of Guise after his capture of the town. The Place Richelieu leads hence towards the *Gare Centrale*, passing the *Jardin Richelieu* (Pl. C, 4), in which a *Monument to Eustache de St. Pierre and his Companions* (p. 4), by Rodin, was erected in 1895. On the opposite side of the street is the *Hôtel des Postes*, with the *Public Library* (20,000 vols.) on the first floor (open daily, except Sun., 10-1 and 4-9; closed in Sept.).

The *Sea-Bathing Establishment* (Pl. A, B, 2) is situated beyond the old harbour. When the tide is out the water is very shallow for a long distance from the shore.

The *Gare Centrale* (Pl. B, 5), or principal railway-station, lies between Calais proper and St. Pierre, and has approaches from both. Near it, on the St. Pierre side, are a pretty *Park* and the *Place Centrale* (Pl. C, 5), in which a new *Hôtel de Ville* is to be erected.

ST. PIERRE-LÈS-CALAIS is the industrial and commercial part of Calais. Its prosperity is due chiefly to its extensive manufacture of tulle and lace, an industry which was introduced from Nottingham in 1818. The *Church of St. Pierre* (Pl. D, 7), built in 1862-70

in the style of the 13th cent., and the *Hôtel de Ville* (1858-64) are both situated in the Place Crève-cœur. The *Church of the Sacred Heart* (Pl. B, 6) is a Gothic church of still more recent date.

FROM CALAIS TO DUNKIRK, 29 M., railway in 1-1½ hr. (fares 5 fr. 25, 3 fr. 55, 2 fr. 30 c.). This branch skirts the town on the E. and S.E., passing the suburban stations of *Fontinettes* and *St. Pierre*. The district traversed is flat and intersected by canals. — 15 M. *Gravelines* (*Casino Hôtel; des Messageries; du Commerce*), an uninteresting town with 5900 inhab., is strongly fortified and has a port on the *Aa*, near its embouchure in the North Sea. In the middle ages it belonged to the Counts of Flanders. In 1558 the French were defeated on the sands of Gravelines by the Spaniards under Egmont, who was assisted by the broadsides of an English fleet of ten sail; but exactly one hundred years later the town was finally joined to France. The Spanish Armada was defeated and put to flight by the English fleet in 1588 off Gravelines. A large quantity of eggs and similar produce is annually shipped to England from this port. — 18½ M. *Bourbourg* is the junction for the line from Watten to Gravelines (p. 15). 21 M. *Loon-Plage* is an unpretending bathing-place. — At (23 M.) *Coudekerque-Branche* our line coalesces with the line from Hazebrouck (p. 17). — 29 M. *Dunkirk*, see p. 83.

I. From Calais to Amiens.

a. Viâ Boulogne and Abbeville.

102 M. (103¾ M. from the Gare Maritime). RAILWAY in 2-5½ hrs. (fares 18 fr. 60, 12 fr. 55, 8 fr. 15 c.; or 18 fr. 90, 12 fr. 80, 8 fr. 30 c.). — From Boulogne to Amiens, 76½ M., in 1¾-3¼ hrs. (fares 14 fr., 9 fr. 35, 6 fr. 10 c.).

After leaving Calais we pass (1¼ M.) *Les Fontinettes* and (1½ M.) *St. Pierre* (see above), with its handsome tower, beyond which diverges the line to Anvin (p. 22). — 4½ M. *Frethun*. — As the train approaches (10 M.) *Caffiers*, we enjoy a fine view to the left. — 15½ M. *Marquise* (*Grand Cerf*), a small town with important iron foundries and marble-quarries, is situated in the 'Vallée Heureuse', a favourite point for excursions from Boulogne.

About 5½ M. and 7 M. to the W. are the small sea-baths of *Ambleteuse* and *Audresselles*, at the former of which James II. landed in 1689 on his flight from England. About 5½ M. to the N. lies *Wissant* (*Hôtel des Bains*), another small sea-bathing place, between Cap Gris-Nez and Cap Blanc-Nez.

21½ M. *Wimille-Wimereux*. At Wimereux (*Hôtel de la Manche; des Bains; sea-baths*) is a ruined harbour, excavated in 1803 at Napoleon I.'s orders. — The train now comes in sight of the *Colonne de la Grande Armée*, marking the situation of Napoleon's camp (p. 10). Beyond a tunnel, ½ M. long, we enter the station of —

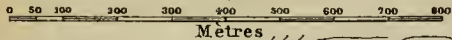
25½ M. *Boulogne-Tintelleries* (see below), where passengers to Boulogne by through-trains to and from Amiens alight. Other trains pass through another tunnel, cross the *Liane* by means of a curved viaduct, and enter the *Grande Gare* of —

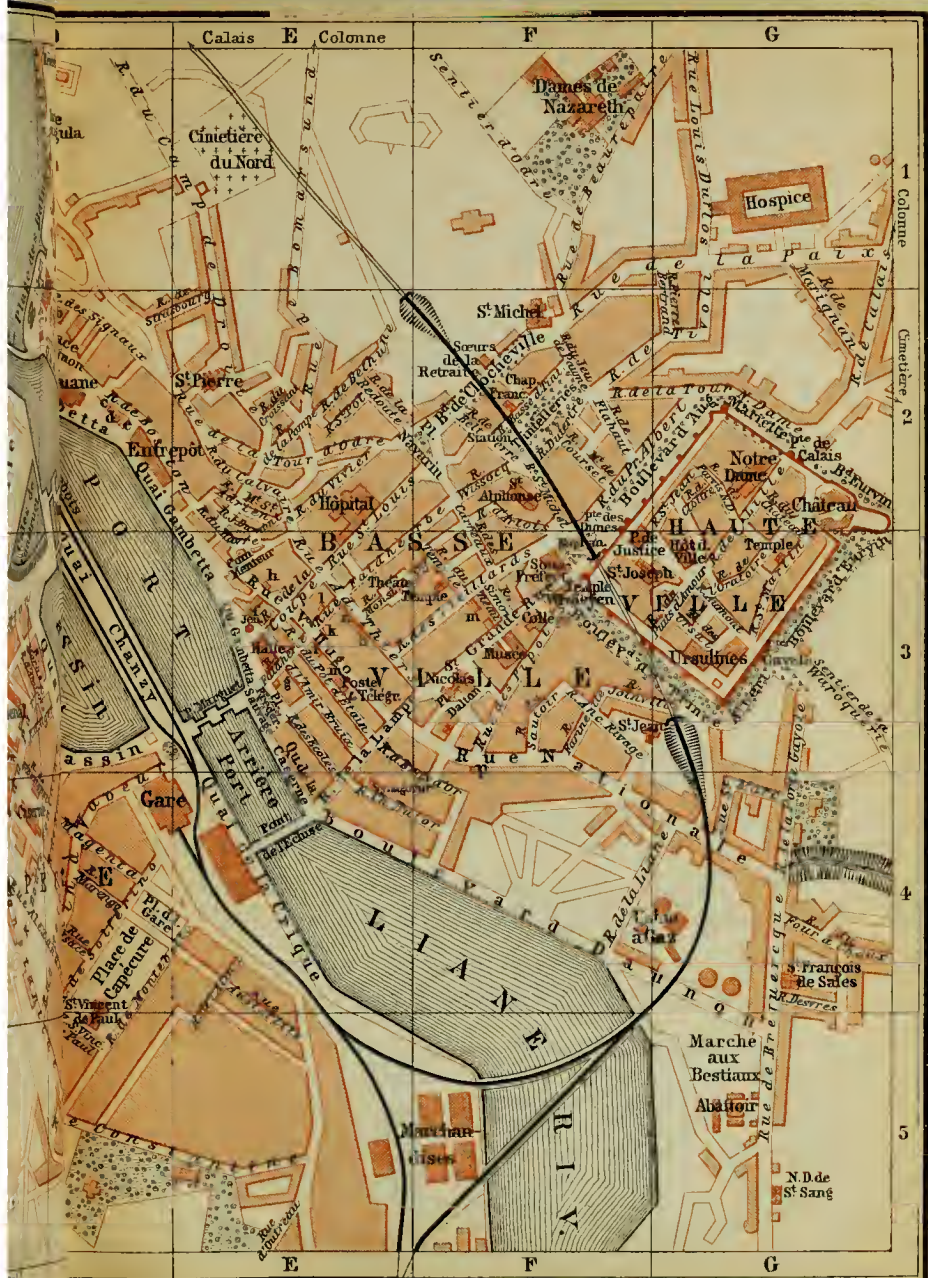
25½ M. *Boulogne-sur-Mer*. — Stations. *Grande Gare* (Pl. D, E, 4), or central station, on the left bank of the *Liane*, near the *Arrière Port; Gare Maritime* (Pl. D, 2), a little to the N., for the English traffic; *Boulogne-Tintelleries* (Pl. F, 2), for the express trains between Calais and Paris.

Hotels. Near the baths: *HÔTEL DES BAINS DE MER* (Pl. a; D, 1), D. 7 fr.; *SOUTH-EASTERN HOTEL* (Pl. à; D, 1), enlarged in 1897; *DE LA PLAGE*

BOULOGNE s.M.

1 : 16,000





(Pl. â; D, 1); DE LA MARINE (Pl. b; D, 2), all in the Boul. Ste. Beuve; DE FOLKESTONE (Pl. c; D, 2), Quai Gambetta 74; DE PARIS (Pl. d; D, 2), HÔT. WINDSOR (Pl. e; D, 2), Quai Gambetta (Nos. 66 & 62); BERRY, Rue de Boston 90, at the end next the douane (Pl. D, 2). — In the town: HÔTEL DES BAINS ET DE BELLEVUE (Pl. f; E, 3), Quai Gambetta and Rue Victor Hugo 69, R. 3-6, L. & A. 1½, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 5, pens. 8-15 fr.; CHRISTOL (Pl. g; E, 3), Place Frédéric Sauvage 14, near the station; MERIC ET DE L'UNIVERS (Pl. i, k; E, 2-3), Rue Victor Hugo (Nos. 26 & 35), R. 2-5, pens. 10-12, omn. ½ fr.; CONTINENTAL (Pl. m; E, 3), Rue Victor Hugo 25; DU LOUVRE (Pl. n; D, 3), near the railway-station; BRITISH HOTEL (Pl. l; E, 3), Rue Faidherbe 27, etc. There are also numerous *Maisons Meublées*, *Pensions*, and furnished apartments.

Restaurants. *Casino*, déj. 4, D. 5 fr.; *Hôtel de Flandre*, Quai Gambetta 52, déj. 2, D. 2½ fr.; *Hôtel du Port*, Quai Gambetta 34, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr.; others in the Rue Monsigny, near the theatre; also at the above-named hotels and at the railway-stations.

Cafés. *Gr. Café de Boulogne*, *Continental*, Rue Adolphe Thiers 63 and 53; others in the Rue Monsigny, etc.

Cabs. From 6 a.m. to midnight, per drive 1½ fr., per hour 2 fr.; from midnight to 6 a.m. 2 fr. and 2½ fr.; outside the town, per hour 2½ fr.

Tramway to the Etablissement des Bains from the Coin-Menteur (Pl. E, 3) 10 c., from the Place Dalton (Pl. F, 3) 15 c.

Steamboat to Folkestone (for London, see p. xiii), twice daily; fares about 12 fr. 60, 10 fr. 10 c. — Excursion steamers on Sun. and holidays in summer, 75 c. for trip of 1 hour.

Bathing Establishment on the beach on the right bank of the Liane (p. 8). Sea-bath, incl. machine, 1 fr.; bath in the swimming-bath 50 c.; subscription for 12 baths 9 fr. or 5½ fr.; ladies' bathing costumes 25 c.; drawers 15 c., peignoirs 10 or 25 c., towel 5 or 10 c. — *Hot Baths*, 1 fr.

Casino. Admission, per day 1 fr., week 10, fortnight 17, month 29 fr.; double tickets 19, 32, or 54 fr., etc. Adm. to *Theatre*, 4 fr. Subscription to both (16 theatrical performances), 22, 39, or 67 fr.; double ticket 39, 67, 111 fr.; etc. See the gratuitous 'Gnide Programme'.

Golf Links (18 holes) at Mayville.

Post & Telegraph Offices (Pl. E, 3), Rue du Pot-d'Étain 12.

British Vice-Consul, H. F. Farmer, Esq., Rue Wissocq 14. — **American Consul**, Paul Moleur, Rue de la Gare 8. — **Bankers**. *Banque de France*, Rue Victor Hugo 46; *Société Générale*, Rue Faidherbe 73; *Adam & Co.*, Rue Victor Hngo 6 (also Lloyd's agents). — *Merridew's Library*, Rue Victor Hugo 60.

Physicians. *Dr. Carr*, Rue Faidherbe 69; *Dr. Philip*, Rue Victor Hugo 33; *Dr. Docker*, homeopath, Rue Marignan 13. — **Dentists.** *Mr. Hillman*, Rue Ad. Thiers 29; *Mr. Manton*, Grande Rue 14; *Mr. McConaghy*, Rue Victor Hugo 44.

English Churches. *Holy Trinity*, Rue de la Lampe; Rev. James Wilson, M. A.; services at 11 and 7.30. — *St. John's*, Rue des Vieillards; Rev. W. W. King Ormsby. — *New Wesleyan Methodist Church*, Grande Rue 70; Rev. J. Gaskin; services at 11 and 7.

Boulogne-sur-Mer, so called to distinguish it from Boulogne-sur-Seine near Paris, the *Bononia* (?) or *Gessoriacum* of the Romans, is an important seaport and commercial town, situated on the *Liane*, with a population of 46,800, of whom over 1000 are English residents. Its numerous schools enjoy a high reputation. Boulogne is an important herring-port and exports large quantities of salted fish; and it is the chief centre in France for the manufacture of steel pens, introduced from England in 1846. The town is divided into the *Haute Ville*, or old town on the height to the E., and

the much larger *Basse Ville*, including the harbour. The part of the *Basse Ville* on the left or W. bank of the Liane, on which is the principal railway-station (see below), is known as *Capécure*. Its church of *St. Vincent-de-Paul* (Pl. D, 4, 5) is a modern Gothic edifice in the style of the 13th century.

The *Harbour*, especially the E. part near the *Douane* (Pl. D, 2), presents a very busy scene. Boulogne stands next to Marseilles, Le Havre, and Bordeaux among the seaports of France. Its commercial importance is increasing, and in 1879 extensive operations were begun with the view of enlarging the port, but their completion has been deferred owing to the lack of funds. Within the port new stone quays have been built and the harbour deepened to enable vessels to arrive and start at low water. The *Bassin à flot*, a large semicircular basin on the left bank of the Liane, was constructed by Napoleon to accommodate the flotilla which was to convey his troops to England (see p. 10). The *Building Slips* and the *Batteries* defending the entrance to the harbour are both situated on the W. bank. The *West Pier* stretches into the sea for a distance of 765 yds.

The *Gare Maritime* (Pl. D, 2), on the quay of the Folkestone steamers (p. 7), is connected with the principal *Railway Station* (Pl. D, E, 4) by a short branch-line. On the right bank of the Liane, immediately beyond the *Pont Marquet* (Pl. E, 3), is a bronze statue, by Lafrance, of *Frédéric Sauvage* (Pl. E, 3), who was among the first to use screw propellers for steamboats. — Thence the *Quai Gambetta* leads to the N. to the *Halle* (Pl. E, 3), in the small square adjoining which is a statue of *Edward Jenner* (1749-1823), the discoverer of vaccination, by Eug. Paul.

The *Fish Market* is held early in the morning in the *Halle* (Pl. E, 3). The fishermen and their families occupy a separate quarter (*la Beurrière*) on the W. side of the town, and form one-tenth of the population. They partly adhere to the picturesque costume of their ancestors, and they differ somewhat in character and customs from the other inhabitants of the town.

Farther along the busy quay is the *Douane* (Pl. D, 2), or custom house, near which is a large salt-warehouse.

The **Etablissement de Bains*, with its *Garden* and handsome *Casino* (Pl. D, 1, 2), occupies the rest of the space between the E. Pier and the cliffs. The garden is open to visitors, but non-subscribers pay 20 c. for admission on concert-days (subscription, see p. 7). The beach is sandy and very hot in summer. The *Etablissement* contains a swimming-bath for use when the sea is too rough for bathing. — The foot of the cliffs, beyond the casino, is skirted by the *Boulevard Ste. Beuve*, named in honour of the eminent critic (1819-55), who was born at Boulogne.

The *East Pier*, or *Jetée de l'Est* (Pl. B, C, 1, 2), which extends 650 yds. into the sea, is a favourite promenade, especially at full tide, when the steamers enter or leave the port, and on summer evenings. In clear weather the South Foreland lights are visible; the revolving white and red light to the N. at Cap Gris-Nez is very di-

stinct. — On the cliff is the ruined *Tour d'Odre* ('*Turris ardens*'; Pl. D, 1), a Roman beacon-tower, built under Caligula in 40 A.D. — The modern Gothic church of *St. Pierre-des-Marins* (Pl. E, 2), with a lofty spire, is in the style of the 14th century.

We now retrace our steps to visit the town. The *Rue Victor Hugo* (Pl. E, 3), running almost parallel with the harbour, and its continuation, the *Rue Nationale*, contain the principal shops. The *Rue Adolphe Thiery*, running parallel to the Rue Victor Hugo, begins at the Place Dalton (Pl. F, 3), in which rises the church of *St. Nicholas*, of the 17-18th centuries. The *Grande Rue* ascends from this point to the Haute Ville.

The *Museum* (Pl. F, 3), in the Grande Rue, contains ethnographical and historical collections, some Egyptian antiquities, and a few pictures (open in summer daily, except Tues., 11-4; in winter on Sun., Wed., Thurs., and Sat.). The *Public Library*, on the second floor, contains 55,000 vols. and 300 MSS. (open daily, except Frid., 10-4).

At the top of the Grande Rue, on the left, is the *Sous-Préfecture* (Pl. F, 3), the pretty *Square* in front of which is adorned with a colossal bust of Henri II., by *David*, commemorating the restoration of the town to France by the English in the reign of that monarch (1550). In the *Boulevard Mariette*, farther on, is a bronze statue of *Aug. Mariette* (Pl. G, 2), the eminent Egyptologist, who was a native of Boulogne (1821-81), by Jacquemart. A little to the N. is a public park known as *Les Tintelleries* (Pl. F, 2), where concerts are given in summer. A monument in this park, by Thomas, commemorates the first successful balloon-voyage from France to England, achieved in 1886 by Fr. Lhoste. Close by is the *Boulogne-Tintelleries Station* (p. 6) on the line to Calais.

The HAUTE VILLE (Pl. F, G, 2, 3) is enclosed by ramparts, dating from the 13th cent., 430 yds. long, 350 yds. broad, and flanked with round turrets, 55 ft. high. Of its four gateways, the *Porte des Dunes*, the *Porte Gayole*, and the *Porte de Calais*, are still extant, and the S.W. gate has also been re-opened for foot-passengers. — We enter by the *Porte des Dunes*, flanked by two massive round towers, within which, to the left, are situated the modern *Palais de Justice* (Pl. F, 3) and (a little farther on) the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. G, 3), erected in 1734 on the site of an ancient castle, where the crusader Godfrey de Bouillon was born in 1065.

In the Rue de Lille, which leads from the Hôtel de Ville to the *Porte de Calais*, is the *Cathedral of Notre-Dame* (Pl. G, 2), a building in the degraded Italian style, erected in 1827-66 on the site of a Gothic church which was destroyed in 1793. The lantern surmounting the dome is crowned with a colossal statue of the Virgin, which forms the most conspicuous point in the whole town. Extensive *View, comprising the 'dunes', the plateau traversed by the railway to Calais, in the foreground Napoleon's Column, and in the

distance, in clear weather, the white cliffs of the English coast. The entrance to the staircase is by a door to the right, in the interior of the church (adm. 1 fr.; custodian at the S. portal).

The interior contains an elaborate high-altar, executed in Rome at the expense of Prince Torlonia; a fine monument to Mgr. Haffreingue; six chapels adorned with frescoes by Soulacroix; and a Lady Chapel, which is resorted to by pilgrims. The *Crypt* (adm. 1 fr.), dating partly from the 12th cent., contains some old tombs and some antiquities found in digging the foundations of the church.

The *Château* (Pl. G, 2), in which Louis Napoleon was confined after the attempted insurrection of 1840, is the ancient citadel of Boulogne, and dates from the 13th century. It is now converted into barracks and an artillery depot (no admission). — The *Cemetery* of the Haute Ville (beyond Pl. G, 2) contains the graves of *Sir Harris Nicolas*, *Basil Montague*, and numerous other Englishmen.

In 1804 Napoleon I. assembled an army of 172,000 infantry and 9000 cavalry on the table-land to the N. of Boulogne, under the command of Marshals Soult, Ney, Davoust, and Victor, and collected in the harbour a flotilla of 2413 craft of various dimensions, for the purpose of invading England and establishing a republic there. The troops were admirably drilled, and only awaited the arrival of the fleets from Antwerp, Brest, Cadiz, and the harbours of the Mediterranean, which had been in the course of formation for several years for this express purpose. Their union was prevented by the English fleet under Sir Robert Calder; and the victory of Nelson at Trafalgar, on 22nd Oct., 1805, completed the discomfiture of the undertaking.

NAPOLEON'S COLUMN, or the *Colonne de la Grande-Armée*, a Doric column, constructed by Marquise, 172 ft. in height, situated 2 M. from Boulogne on the road to Calais (comp. Pl. G, 1), was founded in 1804 to commemorate the expedition against England, the first stone being laid by Marshal Soult in the presence of the whole army. The first empire left the monument unfinished, and in 1821 Louis XVIII. caused the work to be resumed, intending that the column should commemorate the restoration of the Bourbons; but it was not completed till 1841, when its original destination was revived. The summit is occupied by a statue of the emperor, one of *Bosio's* finest works. The pedestal is adorned with reliefs in bronze, representing emblems of war. The view from the top resembles that rom Notre-Dame (custodian 1/2 fr.). Model in the museum (p. 9).

FROM BOULOGNE TO ST. OMER, 40 M., railway in 1 1/2-2 hrs. (fares 6 fr. 65, 4 fr. 90, 3 fr. 20 c.). — This line diverges to the left from that to Paris at (5 1/2 M.) *Headigneul*, the third station (p. 11), and ascends the pretty valley of the *Liane*. — 10 M. *Samer*, with 2160 inhab.; 15 1/2 M. *Desvres*, with 4700 inhab., formerly fortified. The railway skirts a range of picturesque hills. — 20 M. *Lottinghem* carries on the active preparation of phosphates, exported to England and Brittany for manure. — 28 1/2 M. *Lumbres*, the junction of the line from Calais to Anvin (p. 23); 37 M. *Arques*, the junction of a line to Berguette (p. 18). We then pass under the canal from Aire to St. Omer beside the hydraulic lift (p. 17; to the left), and join the line from Calais viâ Arras. — 40 M. *St. Omer*, see p. 15.

FROM BOULOGNE TO ARRAS, 79 M., railway in 2 1/2-3 3/4 hrs. (fares 14 fr. 45, 9 fr. 70, 6 fr. 30 c.). — At (17 1/2 M.) *Etaples* (p. 11) this line diverges from the railway to Amiens.

23 1/2 M. *Montreuil-sur-Mer* (*Hôtel de France*), an ancient little town with 3560 inhab., is situated on a hill now 9 M. from the sea, though, as the name indicates, it was formerly on the coast. Montreuil was at one time fortified, and traces of its citadel still remain. The *Church* is a handsome Gothic building, and the *Hospital*, recently rebuilt, has a fine chapel in the style of the 16th century. — About 1 1/2 M. from the town, at the

village of *Neuville-sous-Montreuil*, is the *Chartreuse de Neuville* or *de Notre-Dame-des-Prés*, a large Carthusian monastery resembling the Grande Chartreuse near Grenoble. The convent of the order, founded here in the 14th cent., was partly destroyed and sold at the Revolution, but was repurchased and almost completely rebuilt in 1872-75 in the Gothic style. Ladies are not admitted except to a waiting-room and chapel at the entrance, but gentlemen are shown the large chapel, the refectory, etc., and may even sleep in the convent, sharing the frugal meals and attending, if they choose, the religious services of the monks. — From Montreuil-sur-Mer a line runs to (10 M.) *Rang-du-Fliers-Verton* (see below), and another to (46½ M.) *Aire-sur-la-Lys* (p. 17) viâ (25 M.) *Fruges* (p. 23) and (39 M.) *Thérouanne*, a large village to the S. of the site of the important mediæval town of that name (the *Taruenna* of antiquity), which was fortified by Francis I. but destroyed by Charles V. in 1553 in revenge for the loss of the 'three bishoprics' (1552).

Beyond Montreuil the Arras line ascends the valley of the *Canche* to (38 M.) *Hesdin* (*Hôtel de France*), a small town founded by Charles V. in 1554, after the destruction of *Vieil Hesdin*, 2½ M. farther up the valley. From Hesdin roads lead to (12 M.) *Crécy* (p. 13) and to Agincourt (p. 23). — 43 M. *Blangy-sur-Ternoise*, 3½ M. to the S.E. of Agincourt (p. 23). — 49 M. *Anvin* (p. 23). 52 M. *Wavrans*. 55 M. *St. Pol* (p. 23). — The train ascends the valley of the *Scarpe*. — 70 M. *Mont-Saint-Eloi*, a village on a height to the right, with a church with two tall towers (18th cent.) and other relics of an ancient abbey. The railway then turns to the left, and joins the line from Paris to Arras. — 79 M. *Arras*, see p. 19.

Quitting Boulogne, the train traverses the valley of the *Liane*. At (26¾ M.) *Outreau* the line from the Grande Gare joins that from Boulogne-Tintelleries (p. 6). To the left are the town of Boulogne and the bridge over the *Liane* on the line to Calais. Several large cement-works are passed. 28½ M. *Pont-de-Briques*; 31 M. *Hesdigneul* (junction for St. Omer, see p. 10). From (42½ M.) *Etaples* (*Hôt. de la Gare*; *Rendezvous des Artistes*), the junction for Arras (see p. 10), a diligence plies 8 times daily to (3½ M.) *Le Touquet* or *Paris-Plage* (*Grand Hôtel*; *des Bains*; *de Paris*), a bathing-place of recent origin. — The train crosses the *Baie de la Canche* by a viaduct. 46½ M. *St. Josse*. — 49½ M. *Rang-du-Fliers-Verton*.

FROM RANG-DU-FLIERS-VERTON TO BERCK, 4½ M., railway in 14-18 min. (fares 70, 55, 40 c.). *Berck* (*Gr. Hôtel de Berck et de la Plage, de Londres, de France et des Bains, Grand Hôtel, Hôt. de Paris, Continental, etc.*), a small sea-bathing place with 7000 inhab., a *Kursaal*, etc., is rapidly growing in popularity. Two *Hospitals* for children have been built in this healthy spot.

The name of (53½ M.) *Conchil-le-Temple* is a reminiscence of the Knights Templar. The *Authie* is crossed. 56 M. *Quend-Fort-Mahon* is the station for *Fort Mahon* and *St-Quentin-Plage*, two small bathing-places of recent formation. — 60 M. *Bue* (*Hôt. des Voyageurs*), a small town, injured by the encroachments of the *Authie* and the *Maie*. The beautiful *Chapelle du St. Esprit*, adjoining the church, is a relic of an older church dating from the 13-16th cent.

66 M. *Noyelles*, situated in the midst of a dreary expanse of sand, is connected by a branch-railway with (7 M.) *Forest-l'Abbaye* (p. 13). In the vicinity is the ford of *Blanchetaque*, where Edward III. crossed the *Somme* before the battle of Crécy (see p. 14).

A branch-railway runs from *Noyelles*, along an embankment washed by the sea at high tide, to (4 M.) *St. Valery-sur-Somme* (*Hôtel de France*), a town with 3550 inhabitants. From this little port William the Conqueror

set sail for England on Sept. 27th, 1066. Some of the ancient fortifications still remain. At low tide the wet sands at the mouth of the Somme may be crossed on foot (two ferries, 20 and 15 c.) to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) Le Crotoy (see below). — From St. Valery the line goes on to ($8\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Cayeux (Hôt. des Bains; du Commerce), a frequented sea-bathing resort.

Another branch-railway runs from Noyelles to (5 M.) Le Crotoy (*Hôtel Delant; de la Marine; du Crotoy*), an unpretending sea-bathing place, with a small harbour and some remains of its old fortifications.

To the right as we proceed stretches the wide bay at the mouth of the Somme, crossed by the branch-line to St. Valery (see above). Beyond (69 M.) *Port-le-Grand* we cross the canalized Somme.

74 M. **Abbeville** (*Hôtel de France*, Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville; *de la Tête-de-Boeuf*, Rue St. Gilles; **de la Gare*; *Cafés* in the Place de l'Amiral-Courbet), an ancient fortress and an important cloth-manufacturing town, with 19,670 inhab., is situated on the Somme, on which there is a small harbour.

Abbeville was of sufficient importance under Hugh Capet to receive a girde of ramparts, and it was the rendezvous for the leaders of the first two crusades. At the marriage of Eleanor of Castile to Edward I. in 1272 it passed to England, and it remained with little interruption under English dominion for nearly 200 years. After a short period under the dukes of Burgundy, it fell finally to France in 1477. In 1514 the marriage of Louis XII. with Mary Tudor, sister of Henry VIII., was celebrated at Abbeville; and in 1527 Wolsey and Francis I. signed here their alliance against Charles V.

The most interesting building in the town is the *Church of St. Vulfran*, a Gothic edifice of the 15th and 16th cent., completed in the 17th cent. on a smaller scale. The handsome façade has two towers terminating in platforms, and three portals in the Renaissance style, with richly decorated doors, though deprived of many of their statues. The exterior of the nave is adorned with elegant buttresses and two open galleries with balustrades. The windows are surmounted by truncated gables. To the N. is a tower adjoining a wall, which was intended, according to the original plan, to form part of the transept.

The effect of the interior is much less pleasing than that of the exterior. The nave is narrow, and the arches, injured by the sinking of the foundations, have required to be extraneously supported. Contrary to the usual rule, the choir is the least ancient part, dating from the 17th century. The rich triforium in the Flamboyant style is remarkable. The first chapel on the left has a fine Renaissance altar-piece, and the third chapels on each side contain good sculptures (15-16th cent.). The Chapelle de Notre Dame des Merciers, at the end of the S. aisle, contains a large gilded Gothic canopy, in front of a recess filled by a sculptured group of the Madonna upon clouds, surrounded with angels. The altar at the end of the choir has a curious antependium (15th cent.) painted on a gold ground. In the sacristy is a silver Madonna of 1624 on a pedestal of 1568; also a 16th cent. evangelium.

The *Hôtel Dieu*, behind the church, partly dates from the 14-15th centuries. — The Place de l'Amiral-Courbet, farther on, is embellished with a monument to *Admiral Courbet* (1819-85), who was a native of the town, by Falguière and Mercié. — *Lesueur*, the composer (1760-1837), who was born near Abbeville, is commemorated by a bronze statue, by Rochet, in the Place St. Pierre.

In the public garden at the end of this Place is the *Musée d'Abbeville et du Ponthieu* (open on Thurs., Sun., and holidays, 12 to 4 or 5; at other times on application), containing natural history collections, paintings, engravings, sculptures, etc. The *Public Library*, in an adjoining building, contains 38,000 vols. and 230 MSS. — The *Eglise du St. Sépulture*, to the left from the Place St. Pierre, dates from the 15th century.

The Rue Boucher-de-Perthes, the first on the left as we quit the Place de l'Amiral-Courbet by the Rue St. Gilles, is called after the learned geologist and antiquarian of that name (1788-1868), whose house, in this street, is now occupied by the small *Musée Boucher-de-Perthes*, consisting of a library and collections of paintings, sculpture, furniture, porcelain, botanical specimens, flint axe-heads, and prehistoric implements in bone (adm. as to the preceding Musée; closed on Mon.).

The church of *St. Gilles*, at the end of the Rue St. Gilles, possesses a beautiful Flamboyant portal. No. 83 in this street is a handsome old house with caryatides, bas-reliefs, etc.

The *Monts de Caubert*, to the S. of Abbeville, were the site of an immense Roman camp, capable of accommodating 14 legions, no trace of which, however, now remains.

FROM ABBEVILLE TO BÉTHUNE, 58½ M., railway in 2-2½ hrs. (fares 10 fr. 55, 7 fr. 10, 4 fr. 65 c.). — The line crosses the railway from Abbeville to Amiens, and skirts the ramparts on the S.E. side of the town, near St. Gilles. — 8 M. *St. Riquier* (*Hôtel de l'Ange-Gabriel*), an ancient town, was formerly highly celebrated for its abbey, which was founded towards the end of the 4th cent. and enjoyed the special favour of Dagobert, Charlemagne, and Hugh Capet. It has, however, never recovered from its frequent destruction at the hands of Normans, Burgundians, French, Germans, and English. In 1536 a determined attack on the town by the troops of Charles V. was valorously repulsed, chiefly through the bravery of the women, who mingled with the soldiers on the walls, encouraging them to resist. One heroine, named Becquétoille, is said to have captured a hostile flag with her own hands. The abbey was rebuilt after a fire in the 18th cent.; it is now occupied by a seminary and is comparatively uninteresting. The adjoining **Church of St. Riquier* is, however, a most notable example of Gothic architecture in the 15th and 16th centuries. The façade and W. tower are lavishly adorned with sculpture, though the soft nature of the stone has unfortunately withstood the ravages of the weather very poorly. The vaulting of the interior deserves special notice, as do also some of the statues, the fonts, the bas-reliefs on the walls, the choir-stalls, and the high-altar, with a large wooden statue of Christ by Girardon. The Salle de la Trésorerie is adorned with ten frescoes from the life of St. Riquier, with inscriptions in old French, and with a kind of Dance of Death, entitled 'the Three Dead and the Three Living'. The treasury is still rich.

20 M. *Auxi-le-Château* (Hôt. St. Martin), a small town on the Authie, with the scanty ruins of a château, referred to the 12th century. — 28½ M. *Frévent*; 38½ M. *St. Pol*. For these two stations and the connecting railway, see p. 23. 43 M. *Brias* is the junction for Bully-Grenay (p. 48). The railway now descends the valley of the *Clarence*. Beyond (37 M.) *Fouquereuil* we join the Calais and Arras line, 1¼ M. on this side of *Béthune* (p. 48).

FROM ABBEVILLE TO DOMPIERRE-SUR-AUTHIE (Crécy), 19 M., local railway joining the branch from Noyelles (p. 11) at (10½ M.) *Forest-l'Abbaye*. It then traverses the *Forest of Crécy* to (15 M.; 1½ hr. from Abbeville; 2 fr. 70, 2 fr. 10, 1 fr. 50 c.) *Crécy-en-Ponthieu* (*Hôtel du Canon-d'Or*), a

hamlet famous for the victory won on Aug. 26th, 1346, by Edward III. of England over Philip of Valois, King of France.

The English army, after marching through Normandy and threatening Paris, had been compelled to fall back towards the N.E. before a much superior force. But after forcing his way over the Somme at the ford of Blanchetaque (p. 11), Edward III. decided to hazard a battle, and selected a favourable spot. The English, encamped on the field, took up their position betimes, ate, drank, and rested, and awaited quietly the onslaught of the French. The latter marched from Abbeville, but the haughty French nobles brooked no discipline, and their advance was disorderly and confused. 'The Englishmen', says Froissart, 'who were in three 'battles' (divisions) lying on the ground to rest them, as soon as they saw the Frenchmen approach, they rose upon their feet, fair and easily, without any haste, and arranged their battles'. The first division was commanded by the Prince of Wales — Edward, the Black Prince, — assisted by the Earls of Warwick and Oxford; the second was under the Earls of Northampton and Arundel; while the third, commanded by Edward III., was held as a reserve on a little hill surmounted by a windmill (only recently destroyed), to the W. of the present village. The French king sent the Genoese cross-bowmen, about 15,000 in number, forward to the attack. But they were wearied with their march, the afternoon sun shone in their eyes, and they were awed by the rigid stillness which reigned in the English ranks until the first flight of bolts from the cross-bows fell among them. 'Then the English archers stepped forth one pace, and let fly their arrows so wholly and so thick, that it seemed snow.' The Genoese turned to flee, but only to be met by the French men-at-arms, who at the command of the enraged Philip, dashed in among them, cutting them down. The deadly shower of cloth-yard shafts was kept up by the English; the armour of the knights was pierced, their horses became unmanageable, many fell both horse and man, and the confusion spread. The Irish and Welsh who formed a great part of Edward's forces, armed with long knives, now forced their way into the *melée* and, stabbing the French horses, brought many knights to the ground. In the meantime, the Counts of Alençon and Flanders at the head of their knights forced their way to the Black Prince's line and pressed him hard. A message was sent to Edward III., asking for help. 'Is my son hurt, or dead, or on the earth felled?' asked the king. 'No, Sire', was the reply, 'but he is hardly matched, wherefore he hath need of your aid'. 'Return to them that sent you, replied Edward, 'and say to them that they send no more to me for any adventure that falleth, as long as my son is alive; and also say to them that they suffer him this day to win his spurs; for if God be pleased, I will that this day be his, and the honour thereof, and to them that be about him.'

The French finally gave way and fled, leaving the English masters of the field. King Philip rode with but five barons to the castle of Labroye, and thence to Amiens. The slaughter was very great. Froissart says that 11 princes, 80 bannerets, 1200 knights, and 30,000 footmen were slain on the French side. One of the eleven princes was the blind King John of Bohemia, whose crest (the now familiar 'Prince of Wales's Feathers') and motto ('*ich dien*') were adopted by the Black Prince. Several of his knights, fastening his horse's bridle securely to their own, had led him into the fight to 'strike one more good blow'; all were killed, and their horses were found after the battle still tied together. Various estimates are given of the respective forces on this occasion; the English could not have numbered more than 25,000, while the French army was about 100,000 strong. After the battle Edward III. continued his march to the N.E., and laid siege to Calais (p. 4). A tradition (probably erroneous) says that this was the first battle in which cannons were used (on the side of the English). — To the W. of the village is a cross marking the spot where the body of John of Bohemia is said to have been found.

Another branch-line runs from Abbeville to (28 M.) *Eu* (p. 36) and joins the line to *Le Tréport* (p. 37).

On leaving Abbeville, the railway passes beneath the line to *Béthune* (p. 13). 85½ M. *Pont-Remy*, a large industrial village,

with a castle, dating in part from the 14th or 15th cent., which played an important part in the Hundred Years' War with England. — 84½ M. *Longpré*. The *Camp de l'Etoile*, 2½ M. to the E.N.E., is perhaps the most interesting Roman camp in France.

FROM LONGPRÉ TO LE TRÉPORT, 35½ M., railway in 1½-2½ hrs. (fares 6 fr. 40, 4 fr. 30, 2 fr. 80 c.). — 4½ M. *Airaines* (Poste), on the river of the same name, has two interesting churches. About 2½ M. from (1½ M.) *Oisemont* is the large *Château de Rambures*, a well-preserved mediæval stronghold. At (25 M.) *Longroy-Gamaches* we join the line to Le Tréport via Beauvais (p. 33).

The branch-railway from Longpré to (11 M.) *Canaples* joins here the line from Amiens to Doullens, Frévent, etc. (p. 23). Near (7 M.) *St-Léger-lès-Domart*, on this branch-line, is *Berteaucourt-les-Dames*, with a Romanesque abbey-church containing interesting sculptures.

We pass under the line to Canaples. — 89 M. *Hangest*. — 93½ M. *Picquigny*, a small town with a ruined castle of the 16th century. About 1¾ M. to the N.E. lies the *Camp de Tirancourt or Grand-Fort*, an ancient Roman camp.

96 M. *Ailly-sur-Somme*; 97½ M. *Dreuil*. The line now emerges from the valley of the Somme. — 100¼ M. *St. Roch*, a suburban station for Amiens (p. 25). Traversing two short tunnels, and a cutting, we now skirt the boulevards on the S. side of (102 M.) *Amiens* (p. 25).

b. Viâ Hazebrouck and Arras.

120½ M. (122¼ M. from the Gare Maritime). RAILWAY in 7-7½ hrs. (fares 21 fr. 95, 14 fr. 85, 9 fr. 60 c. or 22 fr. 30, 15 fr. 5, 9 fr. 75 c.).

Calais, see p. 3. — 1¼ M. *Les Fontinettes* (p. 6); 2½ M. *Pont-de-Cologne*; 5½ M. *Les Attaques*. — The line diverges from that viâ Boulogne, crosses the Canal de Guînes, skirts the canal from Ardres to Gravelines, and crosses the canal from St. Omer to Calais. To the left is the *Pont Sans-Pareil*, a bridge built in 1752, with four branches spanning the two last-named canals. — 7½ M. *Pont-d'Ardres*, whence a diligence plies to (3 M.) the little town of *Ardres*, which has another station on the railway from Calais to Anvin (p. 23). 12½ M. *Audruicq*. — 20½ M. *Watten*.

A branch-railway runs from Watten to (13 M.) *Gravelines* (p. 6), joining the line from Calais to Dunkirk at (9 M.) *Bourbourg* (p. 6).

A marshy district, intersected by numerous canals, is now traversed.

25 M. *St. Omer*. — *Hotels*. HÔTEL DE LA PORTE-D'OR ET D'ANGLETERRE, Rue St. Bertin 13; DU COMMERCE, Rue Notre-Dame 4; *DES VOYAGEURS, Rue du St. Sépulchre, unpretending but inexpensive; DE FRANCE, Grande Place. — *Cafés*, in the Grande Place. — *Post & Telegraph Office*, at the corner of the Rue Allent and Rue de Vallièle.

St. Omer is an industrial and commercial town with 21,480 inhab., situated in a marshy district on the *Aa*, which joins the Canal de Neuf-Fossé near the station.

Founded in the 7th cent. by St. Audomare or Omer, Bishop of Thérouanne (p. 11), the town long formed part of Flanders, and was often besieged, pillaged, and burnt. It, however, successfully resisted two attacks by the English (1337 and 1339) and no less than eight by the French. Louis XIV. captured the town in 1677, since which date it has belonged to France. *St. Omer*, like Boulogne, was made the seat of a bishop in 1559, in place

of Thérouanne; but the see was suppressed in 1801. A number of English families reside at St. Omer, for purposes of education and retrenchment.

Until recently St. Omer was a fortress of the first class, and the demolition of the fortifications has made way for extensive alterations, begun in 1892. At present the town is entered from the station by means of two gates, the *Porte de Lyzel* to the left, and the *Porte de Dunkerque* to the right. Entering by the former, we pass the arsenal and a square with a bronze statue of *Jacqueline Robins*, a heroine of 1710, resembling *Jeanne Hachette* of Beauvais (p. 33). Farther on are the ruins of *St. Bertin*, the sole relic of the powerful abbey founded in 640 by St. Bertin, a monk of Luxeuil. These consist of an immense tower, 190 ft. high, and nine arches, which belonged to a church begun in 1326 and finished in 1520, on a site previously occupied by two earlier churches. Childebert III. died in this abbey after 752, and Thomas Becket also found a temporary asylum here on his way to Pontigny in 1164.

The long Rue St. Bertin leads hence to the centre of the town. On the left is the *Collège St. Bertin*, a handsome modern Gothic erection in brick. Farther on is the *Coste Military Hospital*, in a building erected after various fires (the last in 1826) on the site of a college founded in 1592 by English Jesuits for the training of the Roman Catholic youth of Great Britain. Dr. Alban Butler (d. 1773), author of 'Lives of the Saints', was director of this institution, and Daniel O'Connell was one of its most famous pupils. On the right, beyond the *Sous-Préfecture*, is the *Church of St. Denis*, rebuilt in 1706-14, but still retaining its original tower of the 13th century.

The *Church of Notre-Dame*, a large and handsome building dating chiefly from the 13-15th cent., lies to the left, beyond the end of the Rue St. Bertin. There are four portals: one on the W., one on the N. side of the nave, near the massive W. tower (160 ft. high), and one at each end of the transept. The most elaborate is the S. portal, the tympanum of which is adorned with a Last Judgment.

The church contains numerous works of art. The chapels which fringe the nave are enclosed by heavy screens of the 17th and 18th cent., and contain good paintings and bas-reliefs. In the S. aisle is a group of the 13th cent., representing Christ between the Virgin and St. John, known as the 'Grand Dieu de Thérouanne' because it was brought from the cathedral of that town (p. 11) in 1553. The same aisle contains a Descent from the Cross by Rubens, spoiled by restoration, and two modern tombs of ecclesiastics. In the nave, to the left, is the tomb of St. Omer, with bas-reliefs dating from the 13th cent.; and to the right, the tomb of Eustache de Croy (d. 1538), Bishop of Arras, with very interesting statue and ornamentation. The organ-loft, restored since its erection in the 18th cent., deserves attention. The pulpit and the confessionals are excellent specimens of wood-carving. In the second chapel on the right: *G. de Crayer*, Job; in the third, *A. de Vuez*, St. Aldegonda receiving her nun's veil from heaven. On the same side, farther on, are some good modern reliefs. One of the finest parts of the interior is the *Chapelle Notre Dame des Miracles*, in the S. transept, the large gilded altar of which (18th century) is surmounted by a wooden figure of the Virgin, executed in the 12th century. On the right is a painting of St. George and the dragon, by Ziegler; and opposite the altar is Christ before Pilate, a large canvas by Van Opstal. Above the latter are

three small high reliefs, painted and gilded. On the right side of the choir-screen (reliefs) is a painting by Van Dyck ('Render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's') and near it, on one of the pillars, an ex voto offering of Dean De Lalaing (d. 1533), consisting of a bas-relief in alabaster and stone, representing the Hebrew Children in the Fiery Furnace. Opposite is a fine painting with side wings; and opposite the apsidal chapel is an ex voto of Delibourg, Christ descending from the Cross to the altar during a celebration of the Communion. Adjoining the left side of the choir-screen is the tomb of St. Erkemboe, an archaic (perhaps Byzantine) bas-relief dating from the 7th or 8th century. The N. transept contains monuments and coloured and gilded reliefs corresponding to those on the S., a clock of the 16th cent., and a group of the Crucifixion. In the chapel to the right are some interesting 13th cent. slabs. The left aisle and its chapels also contain votive offerings and paintings.

The Rue Notre-Dame conducts us from the chief portal to the Grande Place. Here rises the *Hôtel de Ville*, a modern edifice, which also contains the *Theatre* and a small gallery of paintings belonging to the *Musée*. The Musée itself is installed in the old *Hôtel du Bailillage* (18th cent.), in the same square, to the right. It includes collections of natural history, art, faience, and some ancient and modern sculptures, including a bronze statue, by Raggi, of the Duke of Orléans, son of Louis Philippe. The Rue de Dunkerque, which leads hence straight across the town to the station, passes at some distance to the right of the *Church of St. Sépulcre*, a building of the 13-14th cent., with a tower and spire 170 ft. high. In the interior is an Entombment by Gasp. de Crayer.

About 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the S.E., on the Canal de Neuf-Fossé, is the *Ascenseur des Fontinettes* or *d'Arques* (station, p. 10), a remarkable hydraulic lift, constructed in 1883-88, by means of which canal-boats are enabled to avoid five locks and thus to shorten their journey very considerably. The structure consists mainly of two enormous metal caissons, containing sufficient water to float the boats, and so connected that when one is filled or emptied the other rises or falls owing to the difference in weight. The difference of level thus surmounted is about 40 ft. At the top the caissons are connected with a canal carried over the railway.

The *DIRECT LINE* from St. Omer to (16 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Berguette is 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. shorter than the railway viâ Hazebrouck, but is not traversed by trains for Arras. — At (3 M.) *Arques* we diverge from the line from St. Omer to Boulogne (p. 10). — 12 M. *Aire-sur-la-Lys* (*Clef d'Or*; *Hôt. d'Angleterre*), a fortified town with 8450 inhab., is situated at the confluence of the *Lys* with three other streams, and at the junction of three canals. The church of *St. Pierre* (15-18th cent.) has a handsome tower, and is richly decorated in the interior. The *Hôtel de Ville*, with a belfry, dates from the 18th cent.; the handsome *Hôtel du Bailillage* or *Corps de Garde* from the 16th century. — From Aire to Berck viâ Montreuil-sur-Mer, see pp. 11, 10.

From St. Omer to *Boulogne*, see p. 10.

Near (29 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Renescure* the line to Boulogne (p. 10) diverges to the right. Our line approaches Hazebrouck from the W., leaving the railway to Dunkirk on the left.

37 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Hazebrouck** (*Buffet-Hôtel*, at the station; *du Nord*, Place de la Gare), with 12,570 inhab., on the *Bourre*, is an important railway-junction, at the intersection of lines to Arras, Dunkirk (p. 83), Lille (p. 88), Calais, and Ypres. The *Church of St. Eloi* (16th cent.) has an elegant and conspicuous tower, 260 ft. high.

FROM HAZEBROUCK TO YPRES, 20 M., railway in 1-1 $\frac{1}{3}$ hr. (fares 2 fr. 96. 2 fr. 20, 1 fr. 50 c.). — 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Godewaærsvelde*, the last French station,

situated at the foot of the *Mont des Cats*, on which is a modern convent of Trappist monks. The night may be spent in the convent, and the following day devoted to excursions to the *Mont Noir* and the *Mont de Lille*, sandy and wooded hills on the Belgian frontier. — At (9 M.) *Abeele*, the first Belgian station, the custom-house examination is made. — 20 M. *Ypres* (*Tête d'Or*), with a very interesting cathedral and cloth-hall. See *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland*.

FROM HAZEBROUCK TO HONDSCHOOTE, 22 M., railway viâ *Steenwoorde*, *Raxpoede*, etc.

Beyond Hazebrouck the train enters the *Forest of Nieppe*. 41½ M. *Steenbecque*; 44 M. *Thiennes*, beyond which two canals are crossed. — 47 M. *Berguette*.

Railway from *Berguette* to *Armentières*, see p. 99; to *St. Omer*, p. 17.

51 M. *Lillers* (*Hôt. Lemoine*), with 7800 inhab., has a curious church in the Transition style. Artesian wells derive their name from the district of Artois, where the earliest (still pointed out; 65 ft. deep) is said to have been sunk at *Lillers* in the 12th century. — At (57½ M.) *Fouquereuil* the railway to *Abbeville* diverges to the right (p. 13).

59 M. *Béthune* (*Hôtel du Nord*; *Lion d'Or*), a manufacturing and commercial town with 11,600 inhab., is situated at the junction of two canals. It was the capital of an ancient barony and was one of the fortresses of Artois. The peace of Utrecht united it to France in 1713. The chief objects of interest are the *Belfry*, of the 14th cent., and the *Church of St. Vaust*, of the 16th cent., with columns of the 13th century. — Railway to *Lille*, see p. 97; to *Abbeville*, see p. 13.

62 M. *Noeux*. — 65½ M. *Bully-Grenay* has important coal-mines. Branch-railways run hence to (19½ M.) *Brias* (*St. Pol* and *Abbeville*; p. 13) and to (6 M.) *Violaines* (p. 97).

70 M. *Lens* (*Hôtel de France*), an ancient town with 17,230 inhab., situated on the *Souchez* or *Deûle*, was formerly fortified, and was frequently captured in the wars of the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries. Condé gained an important victory over the Spaniards in the neighbourhood in 1648. *Lens* lies at the centre of the coal-fields of the *Pas de Calais*, which have an area of 190 sq. M. and yield 5,000,000 tons of coal per annum, employing 25,000 hands.

FROM LENS (ARRAS) TO ARMENTIÈRES, 20 M., railway in 1-1½ hr. (fares 3 fr. 70, 2 fr. 50, 1 fr. 65 c.). — 3½ M. *Pont-à-Vendin*, the junction for (5½ M.) *Violaines* (p. 97); 7 M. *Bauvin-Provin*, the junction of a line to *Hénin-Liétard* (see below); 10 M. *Don-Sainghin* (p. 97); 11½ M. *Wavrin* (p. 97). — 20 M. *Armentières*, see p. 99.

FROM LENS TO LIBERCOURT, 11½ M., railway in ½ hr. (see p. 86). — The line forks at (5½ M.) *Hénin-Liétard*, an ancient town with 12,000 inhab., the one branch leading to *Libercourt* (p. 86), and the other proceeding viâ (4½ M.) *Courrières*, the church of which contains a magnificent tomb of one of the *Montmorency* family, and (7½ M.) *Carvin*, an industrial town with 8600 inhab. (p. 86), to (10 M.) *Bauvin-Provin* (see above).

Another local line runs from *Lens* to (33½ M.) *Frévent* (p. 23) viâ *Aubigny* (p. 24).

Near (76 M.) *Farbus-Vimy* the railway to *Carvin* diverges to the left (see above). The line now traverses the valley of the *Scarpe* by means of a viaduct and embankments, and joins the railway from *Douai* before reaching *Arras*.

83 M. Arras. — Hotels. DU COMMERCE, Rue Gambetta, déj. 3, D. 3½ fr., incl. wine; DE L'UNIVERS, Place de la Croix Rouge, R., L., & A. 2½-5, B. 1, déj. 2½, D. 2¾, omn. ½-¾ fr.; DU PETIT ST. POL, Place du Théâtre, R. 2, déj. 3, D. 3½ fr., incl. wine. — Cafés in the Place du Théâtre; *Buffet* at the station. — Post Office, Rue de la Gouvernance, near the theatre.

Arras, formerly fortified, with 26,150 inhab., situated on the right bank of the *Scarpe*, the ancient capital of *Artois*, is now the chief town of the *Département du Pas-de-Calais*, and the seat of a bishop. Its grain-trade is very considerable.

Arras was the capital of the Gallic tribe of the *Atrebates*, under the name of *Nemetacum* or *Nemetocenna*. It seems to have been famous for its woollen cloth as early as the 4th cent., the madder of which grows luxuriantly in the neighbourhood, providing an excellent dye-material. In the middle ages the tapestry-hangings of Arras had a high reputation, and many of them are still preserved, especially in England, where the name of the town itself was used as their common name. The manufacture has long been extinct. The town followed the fortunes of the Pays d'Artois, of which it was the capital, passing by marriage from the house of France to Burgundy, Flanders, Burgundy again, Germany, and Spain. After the battle of Agincourt (1415) the English and French signed the treaty of peace at Arras. It was many times captured and recaptured in the wars between France and Burgundy and Germany, and in 1477 Louis XI. punished its repugnance to the French yoke with great severity, changing the name of the town to 'Franchise'. The Peace of Arras, in 1482, marks an epoch in French history, determining the N. frontier of France at the expense of the feudal state of Burgundy. Arras was finally incorporated with France in 1640. — Arras was the birthplace of Maximilien Robespierre (1758-94) and his younger brother Joseph (1763-94), and of Joseph Lebon, originally a curé, who organized the 'Terror' in Arras and distinguished himself by his cruelties.

The *Station*, in the new quarter that has sprung up since the demolition of the fortifications, stands at one end of a broad thoroughfare traversing the town under various names (Rue Gambetta, Rue Ernestale, Rue St. Aubert, etc.). On the left side of the Rue Gambetta rises the pretty modern *Tour des Ursulines*, the spire of which was overthrown by a storm in 1876. The tower, which is in the Transition style, was built in imitation of the smaller tower of La Ste. Chandelle, which formerly adorned the Petite Place. We reach the latter Place and the Hôtel de Ville by the Rue St. Géry, which leads to the right a little farther on.

The *Petite Place* and the neighbouring *Grande Place* are curious relics of the period of Spanish domination, in the 17th century. Both are surrounded with uniformly built houses, with arcades below, supported by monolithic sandstone columns, and curious gables above. No. 49, Grande Place, dates from the 14th century. Beneath the Grande Place and other parts of the town are huge subterranean magazines and cellars, originally quarries and known as 'boves'.

The *Hôtel de Ville, built in the 16th cent. by *Jacques Caron* and restored in the 19th cent., is one of the handsomest in the N. of France, with a fine Gothic façade, rising upon seven arches of different sizes. The lateral façades are in an elaborate Renaissance

style; that on the N. is modern. The two large saloons on the first floor contain Gothic wood-carving and large chimney-pieces. The graceful *Belfry*, which terminates in a crown, is 240 ft. high. The 'Bancloque' or 'Joyeuse', the largest bell, dates from 1728 and weighs nearly 9 tons.

The church of *St. Jean Baptiste* (16th cent.), near the *Petite Place*, contains a Descent from the Cross, attributed to Rubens.

Farther to the N. are the extensive buildings of the former *Abbey of St. Vaast*, now occupied by the Bishop's Palace, the Grand Séminaire, and the Musée. The *Garden* is embellished with bronze busts of eminent natives of Arras.

The MUSÉE, including a gallery of paintings and an archaeological collection, occupies most of the groundfloor on the N.W. or garden side (see below). The public are admitted (10-1 and 2-5) every Sun. from June to Sept., and on the first Sun. of each month during the rest of the year (entr. from the garden); for adm. on other days, visitors apply to the concierge, at the large portal in the *Place*.

Ground-Floor. Room I, entered from the *Place*, contains nothing important. — R. II is hung chiefly with modern paintings of slight importance. To the right: No number, *Ed. Gelhay*, Before the judge; *Daverdoing*, Massacre of the Innocents; 197. *Ziegler*, Death of the Doge Foscari, as he hears the clock strike the hour which begins his successor's reign; 130. *Baton*, Sea-piece; 7. *Berthon*, Mass in Auvergne; no number, *Thirion*, Wreck of the Vengeur; 69. *Feyen-Perrin*, Women of Cancale; 124. *Maigret*, An affair of outposts (1870); 13. *Em. Breton*, Storm; 156. *Sorieul*, Battle of Quiberon; 26. *Colin*, Bar of Bidassoa; 77. *Glaize*, Human folly; 195. *Yvon*, Cæsar; 151. *Sebron*, Cathedral of Vienna; 113. *Leroux*, Death in Brittany; 119. *Em. Lévy*, Joash rescued from massacre; 193. *Ziegler*, Henri IV and Marguerite of Valois. — On the other side, several large and badly lighted canvases: 118. *Levuillier*, Tiger-hunt; no number, *H. Génols*, The six citizens of Calais in the tent of Edward III. of England (see p. 4); 289. *Unknown Artist*, Ecce Homo; 30. *Monchablon*, Roche Verte; 129. *Morel-Fatio*, Tortoise Island; 71. *Fragonard*, The six citizens of Calais; 150. *Schutzenberger*, Rape of Europa. — In the centre are some modern sculptures, casts, and terracottas.

R. III. 47. *Denneulin*, After vespers; 159. *Copy of Spada*, Return of the Prodigal; 46. *Demory*, Breton interior; 82. *Gros*, Helen; 75. *Gérard*, Portrait of the artist; 58. *Dassy*, Portrait of Cardinal de la Tour d'Auvergne, bishop of Arras; 39. *Eug. Delacroix*, Martyrdom of St. Stephen; 29. *Corot*, Morning effect; 16. *J. Breton*, Repose.

We next enter the CLOISTERS, which are devoted to the *Archaeological Collection* of sculptures and architectonic fragments, etc. The gallery to the left contains copies of paintings, plaster casts after the antique, and a large wooden model of the cathedral (p. 21). The best sculptures are on the right side, at the end, near the entrance to the remaining rooms of the picture-gallery.

R. IV. 130. *Neefs the Elder*, Church interior; 17. *Van den Broeck*, Last Judgment; 78. *Goltzius*, Golden Age; 63. *Van Dyck*, St. Sebastian; 6. *Van Bergen*, Mercury soothing Argus to sleep; 21. *Canaletto*, Boating-party; 123. *N. Maes*, Anna Maria Schurmann, a learned lady; 102. *Jordaens*, Bacchanal; 136. *J. B. M. Pierre*, Rape of Europa; 127. *Molenaer*, Tavern scene; 86. *Heemskerck*, Tavern scene; 128. *Monnoyer*, Flowers; 66. *Fabritius*, The three angels visiting Abraham.

R. V. 19. *Velvet Brueghel*, The Earthly Paradise; 137. *Jac. Bassano*, Family concert; 218. *Flemish School of the 14th cent.*, Susanna at the bath; 200. *Flemish School*, Crucifixion; 142. *Daniele da Volterra*, Samson and Delilah.

R. VI. 199. *Flemish School*, Belshazzar's feast; 190. *M. de Vos* (?), Assumption; 241. *Flemish School*, Adoration of the Shepherds; 169. *Teniers the Younger*, Flemish toppers; 23. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Portrait; 32. *Craesbeke*, Card-players; 217. *Flemish School of the 15th cent.*, Entombment; 216. *Florentine School of the 14th cent.*, Madonna with saints and angels; 206. *Flemish School*, Portrait; 157. *Snyders*, Wolf-hunt; 292. *Venetian School*, Martyrdom of a queen; 133. *Oudry*, Fox-hunt; 158. *Snyders*, Boar-hunt; 188. *Verbruggen the Younger*, Children adorning a statue of Pan.

First Floor. On the landing, Model of a ship offered by the States of Artois to the American Colonies in the War of Independence. — The gallery and two rooms contain collections of sculptures, drawings, tapestry, porcelain, coins, weapons, antiquities, and small objects of art. — On the **Second Floor** is a *Natural History Collection*.

The garden is reached through a *Vestibule* containing casts.

In the same building are preserved the *Library* (40,000 vols.; 1100 MSS.) and the *Archives Départementales*.

The *Cathedral*, at the N.E. angle of the abbey-buildings, was built in 1755-1833 to succeed the old abbey-church. It contains some good paintings, including a Descent from the Cross and an Entombment, attributed respectively to Rubens and Van Dyck (both in the ambulatory of the choir), and three small triptychs and a fine Head of Christ in the N. transept. In the S. transept is a St. Bernard supplicating inspiration from heaven, by Van Thulden. The high-altar is adorned with a bas-relief in gilded bronze. One of the chapels contains a Madonna by Corot, and two modern monuments of bishops.

The first street to the left of the garden of St. Vaast crosses the busy Rue St. Aubert, near the *Hôpital St. Jean* (to the right), in front of which is a *Statue of Abbé Halluin* (1820-95), distinguished for his charity. The street leads on to the barracks, arsenal, etc. To the left, before the arsenal, the Rue de l' Arsenal leads to the modern Romanesque church of *Notre Dame des Ardents*, with a fine pulpit and the tomb of Mgr. Lequette, by Louis-Noël. — The streets running parallel with the barracks lead to the Boulevard Crespel and to the *Promenades*, with their fine trees. Beyond these is the *Citadel*, constructed by Vauban in 1670-74, surnamed 'La Belle-Inutile', and now partly dismantled. — In the Rue d'Amiens, beyond the barracks, is the elegant *Chapelle des Dames du St. Sacrement*, a modern construction in the Flamboyant style, by Grigny. — The Rue d'Amiens leads hence back to the Rue St. Aubert; the new boulevards next the promenades bring us direct to the station.

A branch-railway runs from Arras to (22½ M.) *Doullens* (p. 24). — From Arras to *Boulogne*, see p. 11; to *Douai* and *Valenciennes*, p. 74.

Beyond Arras the lines to Doullens and St. Pol (p. 23) diverge to the right. From (88 M.) *Boisieux* a branch-line runs to (16½ M.) *Marquion*, whence it is to be continued to Cambrai. — 94 M. *Achiet*.

A branch-railway runs from Achiet to (20½ M.) *Marcoing* (Cambrai). — 4½ M. *Bapaume* (*Hôt. de la Fleur*), a small town which gives name to one of the severest battles fought in the N. during the campaign of 1870-71. Both French and Germans claim to have won the battle of Bapaume (Jan. 3rd, 1871), but the latter after the combat fell back behind the Somme. A *Statue of Faidherbe* (1818-89) was erected here in 1891. — 10½ M. *Velu-Bertincourt*. Branch to Epehy (p. 72). — 20½ M. *Marcoing*, see p. 73.

97 M. *Miravmont*; 100 M. *Beaucourt-Hamel*. — 105 M. **Albert** (*Tête de Boeuf*), an industrial town with 6750 inhab. on the *Ancre*, which forms here a pretty waterfall. The church of *Noire-Dame-Brebières*, recently restored, attracts numerous pilgrims. The village was called *Ancre* until the reign of Louis XIII., who presented it in 1617 to his favourite Charles d'Albert, Duc de Luynes.

Branch-lines run from Albert W. to (27 M.) *Doullens* (p. 24); and E. viâ (27 M.) *Péronne* (p. 72) to (48 M.) *Ham* (p. 97).

110 M. *Méricourt-Ribémont*. — 115 M. **Corbie** (*Hôtel du Commerce; de France*), with 4300 inhab., was once celebrated for its Benedictine abbey, of which the *Church of St. Pierre* (16-18th cent.) still remains, though disfigured at the beginning of the 19th century. The imposing portal, with its two towers, is well seen from the railway.

The Somme is now crossed. — 117 M. *Daours*, at the confluence of the Somme and the *Hallue*. On the banks of the latter was fought the battle of Dec. 23rd, 1870, between Manteuffel and Faidherbe, which compelled the latter to fall back on Arras.

The Somme is crossed twice. The line to Tergnier diverges to the left. — 118 M. *Longueau*, where passengers to or from Amiens change carriages, as the through-trains between Arras and Paris do not run into Amiens station (see p. 74).

120½ M. *Amiens*, see p. 25.

c. *Viâ Anvin, St. Pol, Frévent, and Doullens.*

113 M. RAILWAY in 11 hrs. (fares about 19 fr. 90, 14 fr. 55, 10 fr. 25 c.). There are no through-trains or through-tickets on this route, as the narrow-gauge line from Calais to (59 M.) *Anvin* does not belong to the *Compagnie du Nord*.

The trains start at *Calais-Saint-Pierre*, see p. 5. — ½ M. *Calais-Fontinettes*. At (2 M.) *Coulogne* the line to Paris viâ Boulogne diverges to the right, and the line to Arras to the left. 3 M. *L'Ecluse-Carrée*; 4½ M. *Banc-Valois*.

5½ M. **Guïnes** (*Ville de Calais*), a town with 4270 inhab., formerly the capital of the Comtes de Guïnes and at one time fortified, is connected with Calais by a canal and by a tramway (p. 4). To the S. extends a large forest. Guïnes was taken by the English in 1352 and held by them for 200 years.

7½ M. *Andres*. — 8½ M. *Balinghem* was the scene in 1520 of the famous meeting of the *Field of the Cloth of Gold* between Henry VIII., who had taken up his abode at Guïnes, and Francis I. of France, who lodged at *Ardres*. The interview was so named from the lavish magnificence with which the two kings entertained each other.

The princely lodging at Guïnes, says Lord Herbert of Cherbury, was 'a square of timber, whereof every side contained three hundred twenty-eight foot, with a Savage before it, carrying bow and arrows, and the words *Cui adhaereo praeest*. The parts of which great building, having been artificially framed in England, were now put together and afterwards taken asunder, and brought home. This again was most sumptuously furnished; especially the chapel; from which a private gallery reached to

the strong castle of Guines. The house for Francis (near Ardres) was a building rather great than costly, as being erected with such materials as could be gotten in haste; his first intention being to lodge in a rich pavilion of cloth of gold, until the wind threw it down.'

10 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Ardres* (Paillardieu), a small town, formerly fortified, lies about 3 M. from the railway between Calais and Arras (p. 15). — Beyond Ardres the train passes several unimportant stations, and at (31 M.) *Lumbres* it crosses the line from Boulogne to St. Omer (p. 10) and enters the valley of the *Aa*. — 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Merck-St-Liévin* has a fine church of the 13-17th centuries. Beyond (40 M.) *Fauquembergue*, a small town with a fine church of the 12th, 13th, and 15th cent., we quit the valley of the *Aa*. — 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Rimeux-Gournay* is the junction of the Montreuil-Berck line (p. 11).

49 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Fruges* (*Trois Pigeons*, etc.), an ancient place with 3100 inhabitants. To Berck and Montreuil, see p. 11.

About 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. of Fruges, and as far to the N.W. of the station of Blangy-sur-Ternoise (p. 11), lies *Agincourt* or *Azincourt*, famous for the victory won by Henry V. over the French, on Oct. 25th, 1415. The English troops numbered about 9000; the French not less than 50,000. The following description of the battle is taken from Mr. J. R. Green's 'History of the English People'. When Henry V.'s 'weary and half-starved force succeeded in crossing the Somme, it found sixty thousand Frenchmen encamped on the field of Agincourt right across its line of march. Their position, flanked on either side by woods, but with a front so narrow that the dense masses were drawn up thirty men deep, though strong for purposes of defence, was ill-suited for attack; and the French leaders, warned by the experience of Crécy and Poitiers, resolved to await the English advance. Henry on the other hand had no choice between attack and unconditional surrender. . . The English archers . . . with a great shout sprang forward to the attack. The sight of their advance aroused the fiery pride of the French; the wise resolve of their leaders was forgotten, and the dense mass of men-at-arms plunged heavily forward through miry ground on the English front. But at the first sign of movement Henry had halted his line, and fixing in the ground the sharpened stakes with which each man was furnished his archers poured their fatal arrow-flights into the hostile ranks. The carnage was terrible, for though the desperate charges of the French knighthood at last drove the English archers to the neighbouring woods, from the skirt of these woods they were still able to pour their shot into the enemy's flanks, while Henry with the men-at-arms around him flung himself on the French line. . . . The enemy was at last broken, and the defeat of the main body of the French was followed by the rout of their reserve. The triumph was more complete, as the odds were even greater than at Crécy. Eleven thousand Frenchmen lay dead on the field, and more than a hundred princes and great lords were among the fallen'.

Beyond three small stations we reach (59 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Anvin*, the junction of the line to Boulogne (p. 11), where the narrow-gauge line ends. 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Wavrans*.

65 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *St. Pol* (*Hôtel d'Angleterre*), a town with 3800 inhab., situated on the *Ternoise*, suffered severely in the wars of the 16th cent., and did not finally pass to France until the treaty of the Pyrenees in 1659.

Lines to *Arras* and *Boulogne*, see p. 11; to *Bully-Grenay* and *Lens*, see p. 18.

70 M. *Petit-Houvin*. The railway now quits the valley of the Ternoise for that of the *Canche*. — 74 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Frévent* (**Hôtel d'Ami-*

ens), with 4330 inhab., is the junction of lines to Abbeville (p. 12) and to Lens (p. 18). The church of *St. Vaast* (partly 15th cent.) has good modern stained-glass windows. — Beyond (81 M.) *Bouque-maison* the line descends towards the valley of the *Authie*.

86 M. *Doullens* (*Hôtel des Quatre-Fils-Aymon*), an industrial town with 4575 inhab., on the *Authie*, is the centre of a considerable trade in phosphates. The *Citadel* is now used as a prison for women. — Branch-line to *Albert*, see p. 22; to *Arras*, p. 11.

On quitting *Doullens*, the railway crosses the *Authie*, and beyond (89 M.) *Gezaincourt* it begins to ascend as it leaves the valley of that river. We then descend through the undulating and wooded valley of the *Fieffe* to (96 M.) *Canaples* (branch to *Longpré*, see p. 15). 100 M. *Vignacourt*, an industrial village, with a handsome modern Gothic church. — 103 M. *Flesselles*.

At *Naours*, 3½ M. to the N., a subterranean refuge was discovered in 1888, forming practically a village, with streets ½ M. in aggregate length, flanked with chambers of various kinds.

110 M. *Longpré-lès-Amiens*. The *Somme* is crossed, and the *Gare de St. Roch* passed. — 113 M. *Amiens*, see p. 25.

II. From Amiens to Paris.

a. *Viâ Creil.*

81½ M. RAILWAY in 1¾-3½ hrs. (fares 14 fr. 75, 9 fr. 90, 6 fr. 45 c.). The trains start from the *Gare du Nord* (Pl. G, 4).

At (2½ M.) *Longueau* (*Buffet*) the lines to *Arras*, *Lille*, etc. diverge to the left (p. 22). — 5½ M. *Boves*, with a ruined castle on a hill to the right. (Railway to *Compiègne*, see p. 103.) — The line follows the valley of the *Noye*, passing several peat-bogs. 12 M. *Ailly-sur-Noye*, with a church partly of the 13th cent., containing a fine monument of the 15th century. — 16 M. *La Faloise*. About 1¾ M. to the S.E. (carr. 2 fr.) are the church of *Folleville* (15th cent.), containing the tomb of *Raoul de Lannoy* (d. 1508), mainly by *Antonio della Porta*, and other interesting sculptures, and a ruined castle of the same period, the watch-tower of which is still standing. The line here traverses a chalky district, belonging to the calcareous system which begins in the *Côte-d'Or*, forms the *Champagne* district, passes into *Picardy*, and re-appears in the cliffs of the S. coast of England. — 22½ M. *Breteuil-Gare* is connected by a branch-line, 4½ M. long, with the small town of *Breteuil* (3000 inhab.). — 27 M. *Gannes*. The railway now quits the basin of the *Somme* and enters that of the *Seine*. — 32 M. *St. Just* or *St. Just-en-Chaussée* (*Cheval Blanc*), with 2380 inhab., is named from its position at the intersection of two Roman roads.

A branch-line runs hence to (11 M.) *La-Rue-St-Pierre*, where it joins the line from *Clermont* to *Beauvais* (see p. 25). Local lines also run to (14 M.) *Estrées-St-Denis* (p. 103) and (12½ M.) *Froissy*. — Railway to *Cambrai*, etc., see R. 6.

40 M. *Clermont-de-l'Oise* (*Hôtel St. André*, well spoken of),

AMIENS

1 : 15,300

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Mètres

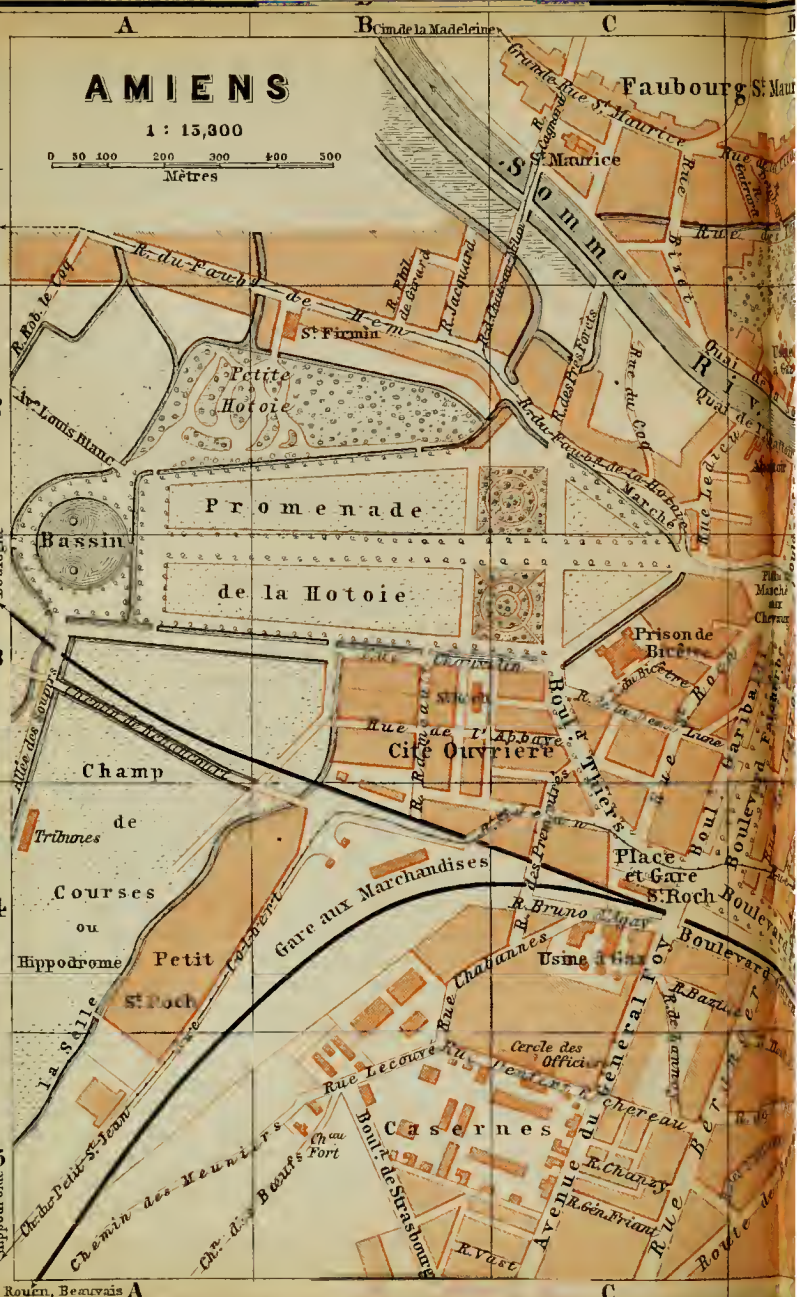
1
Mètres

2
Boulogne

3

4

5
Hippodrome





a town with 5731 inhab., is beautifully situated on a hill-slope, commanded by an ancient donjon, or keep, now used as a prison for women. The *Church of St. Samson* dates from the 14-16th cent. and has recently been well restored. The *Hôtel de Ville*, built in 1320 by Charles IV le Bel, and restored in 1887, is said to be the oldest town-hall in the N. of France.

A branch-railway runs from Clermont to (36 M.) *Beauvais*, traversing the *Forest of Hez*, and passing (23½ M.) *La-Rue-St-Pierre* (see p. 24), *Bresles*, and (31 M.) *Rochy-Condé* (p. 33). — 36 M. *Beauvais*, see p. 33.

Another branch runs to (23 M.) *Compiègne* (p. 102), viâ (13½ M.) *Estrées-St-Denis* (p. 103).

45 M. *Liancourt-sous-Clermont* (*Hôt. du Chemin-de-Fer-du-Nord*), an industrial town with 4169 inhab., contains the ruined château (17th cent.) of the dukes of Larochehoucauld-Liancourt and a *Statue of Duke Frédéric Alexandre* (1747-1827), member of the Constituent Assembly in 1789, distinguished for his philanthropy and for his encouragement of agriculture. In the church are two interesting monuments.

49 M. *Creil*. Thence to Paris, see p. 101.

b. Viâ Beauvais.

92 M. RAILWAY in 4½-4¾ hrs. (fares 16 fr. 70, 11 fr. 30, 7 fr. 30 c.).

On leaving the terminus at Amiens, the train skirts the boulevards to the S. of the town, passing through two short tunnels and crossing a viaduct. 1¾ M. *St. Roch*, a suburban station of Amiens (see below). Beyond (5½ M.) *Saleux* we join the line from Rouen (see p. 31). — Several small stations, including (14½ M.) *Conty*, a village with a fine church, dating in part from the 15th cent. and containing sculptures of the 15th and 16th cent. — 25 M. *Crèvecœur*, with merino-manufactures. The railway descends as it passes from the basin of the Somme into that of the Seine. — 30 M. *Oudeuil*. — 32½ M. *St. Omer-en-Chaussée*. Line to Le Tréport, see p. 36. — 37 M. *Montmille*, with a curious church over a crypt, of the 9th and 12th cent.; 41 M. *St. Just-les-Marais*. The line now descends the right bank of the *Thérain*, which it crosses, leaving the lines to Gournay and Gisors (p. 35) on the right.

43 M. *Beauvais*, and thence to Paris, see pp. 33, 32.

2. Amiens.

Railway Stations. *Gare du Nord* or *de Noyon* (Pl. G, 4; Buffet), the chief station and general terminus for all trains. *Gare St. Roch* (Pl. C, 4), to the E., where the lines to Rouen and Beauvais diverge (see p. 15 and above).

Hotels. HÔTEL DE L'UNIVERS (Pl. a; G, 4), HÔTEL DU RHIN (Pl. b; G, 4), both Rue de Noyon and Place St. Denis, first class, R. 3-7, L. ½, A. ¾-1, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4, omn. ½-1 fr.; DE FRANCE ET D'ANGLETERRE (Pl. c; E, F, 4), Rue de la République 3, nearer the centre of the town, R. 2½-5, L. & A. 2, B. 1½, D. 4 fr.; ECU DE FRANCE (Pl. f; G, 4), Rue de Noyon, mediocre, R., L., & A. 2½-3½, B. 1-1¼, déj. 3, D. 3½ fr. (with ½ bot. of wine ½ fr. extra); DE PARIS (Pl. d; G, 4), Rue de Noyon, to the

left of the Gare du Nord, new, 7½ fr. per day, incl. wine; BOISSY (Pl. g; F, 3), Rue Ste. Marguerite; DU COMMERCE (Pl. e; F, 4), Rue des Jacobins; DE LA PAIX (Pl. h; E, 4), Rue Duméril 17; DE ROUEN (Pl. i; E, 4), Rue Duméril 42; CROIX BLANCHE, Rue de Beauvais 44 (Pl. E, 4).

Cafés. *Dufourmantelle*, Rue des Trois-Cailloux 34, and others in the same street.

Cabs. For 1-2 pers., per drive 75 c., per hr. 1½ fr.; 3-4 pers., 1 fr. and 2 fr., each ¼ hr. extra 50 c.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. E, 3), Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville. Telegraph Office also at the Gare du Nord.

Theatre, Rue des Trois-Cailloux 69 (Pl. F, 4). — *Circus*, Place Longueville (Pl. E, F, 5).

Baths. *Bains du Logis-du-Roi*, in the passage of that name between Nos. 59 and 61 Rue des Trois-Cailloux.

English Church Service once a month, on the first Thurs., in the *French Protestant Church*, Rue de Metz. French services on Sun. at 11 and 3.

Pâtés de Canards, a specialty of Amiens, may be obtained good at *Degand's*, Rue de Noyon 20.

Amiens, the ancient capital of *Picardy*, now that of the *Département de la Somme*, and one of the principal manufacturing towns in France, with 88,730 inhab., is situated on the *Somme* and its affluents the *Arve* and the *Selle*. These streams form numerous canals in the lower part of the town. The principal manufactures are linen, woollen stuffs, silk thread, cashmeres, and velvet. The central part of the town is surrounded by handsome boulevards on the site of the former fortifications, of which the citadel (p. 31) is the only relic.

Amiens is the ancient *Samarobriua*, chief town of the *Ambiani*, captured by Cæsar. Christianity was introduced in 301 by St. Firmin, the first bishop and martyr, who must not be confounded with St. Firmin the Confessor, a later bishop. The town suffered severely from the incursions of the Normans. Ceded in 1435 to the Duke of Burgundy, it was bought back in 1463 by Louis XI.; and in 1597 it was surprized by the Spaniards but was retaken by Henri IV. In 1802 the Peace of Amiens was concluded here between France, Great Britain, Spain, and Holland. In Nov. 1870 it was entered by the Germans after the Battle of Amiens, which consisted of a number of detached engagements at Villers-Bretonneux, to the E., Dury, to the S., and other points in the vicinity (p. 97).

On quitting the station, we cross the *Boulevards*, which mark the limits of the old town. Immediately opposite is the Rue de Noyon, which we follow to the *Place St. Denis* (Pl. F, G, 4), embellished with a bronze statue of *Ducange*, the eminent linguist (born at Amiens in 1610; d. 1688), by Caudron. Farther on is the Rue des Trois-Cailloux (p. 28), the chief street of Amiens.

The Rue Victor-Hugo leads from the Place St. Denis to the right, passing the modern *Palais de Justice* (Pl. F, 3, 4), to the —

**Cathedral* (Pl. F, 3), one of the most imposing Gothic churches in Europe, erected in 1220-88 by the architects *Robert de Luzarches*, *Thomas de Cormont*, and his son *Renault*. Length 470 ft., length of transept 213 ft., width of nave 144 ft. The heaviness of the building is insufficiently relieved by the lofty and extremely slender spire over the transept, 360 ft. in height, or 145 ft. above the roof, re-erected in 1529. The two uncompleted towers of the W. façade belong respectively to the 13th and 15th cent., the former

being 181 ft., the latter 210 ft. in height, but like the central spire they are too small for the edifice. The principal W. Portal, one of the finest parts of the building, was completed towards the end of the 14th century.

The **FACADE* contains three lofty recessed porches, richly adorned with reliefs and statues. In the tympanum above the door of the central porch is a relief of the Last Judgment; 150 statues in the vanishing represent the celestial hierarchy, while the large statues on each side are the Apostles and other holy personages. The doors of this central porch are separated by the '*Beau Dieu d'Amiens*', an admirable figure of the Saviour, holding the Gospels in his left hand and bestowing a blessing with his right, while he tramples under foot a lion and a dragon. At the sides are the Wise and the Foolish Virgins, and beneath is a double row of medallions representing the virtues and the vices, different handicrafts, etc. — The right porch is ornamented in a similar way; above the doors, the Entombment and the Assumption of the Virgin, beneath, a figure of the Virgin, and still lower, Adam and Eve; at the sides, the Annunciation, the Visitation, and the Presentation, the Queen of Sheba, Solomon, the Magi, etc. The medallions below represent scenes from the life of the Virgin. — The left porch is dedicated to St. Firmin, the apostle of Picardy. In the tympanum, the Invention and Glorification of the relics of the saint; between the doors, a figure of St. Firmin; at the sides, other saints of the district. The medallions represent the signs of the zodiac and employments suitable for each season. — The portals are surmounted by beautiful gables, on the central one of which is a figure of St. Michael. Above are a handsome gallery, a row of niches containing twenty-two colossal statues of kings of Judah, a magnificent rose-window 38 ft. in diameter, and (at the top) a gallery connecting the towers.

The beautiful **SIDE PORTALS* are also adorned with numerous fine statues. The rose-window above the porch of the S. transept represents a 'wheel of fortune'. The N. porch is simpler than the others; and this side of the church is partly masked by the bishop's palace and other buildings.

The **INTERIOR* consists of nave, transept, aisles, and choir, all flanked with chapels. The fine nave rises to the very unusual height of 147 ft., being surpassed in this respect by the cathedral of Beauvais alone. The vaulting is borne by 126 remarkably bold columns, tapering towards the top, so that the vaulting seems actually wider than the pavement below. The traveller should not neglect to visit the *Triforium*, which commands a good survey of the interior of the church, and ascend thence to the external galleries and the tower.

The **Monuments* of the two bishops who founded the church, one on each side of the nave, are fine works in bronze of the 13th century. The wrought-iron screens (18th cent.) of the choir and chapels are worth notice. At the entrance to the choir are large marble statues of St. Vincent de Paul and S. Carlo Borromeo, erected in 1755.

The *High Reliefs* in the S. transept, representing scenes from the life of St. James the Great, date from the beginning of the 16th century. Above are small modern marble bas-reliefs, with the names of members of the *Confrérie de Notre Dame du Puy*, a society founded for the encouragement of literature and art.

The similar *Reliefs* in the N. transept, of the same period, represent the expulsion of the money-changers and other events in the history of the Temple at Jerusalem. Adjacent is a stone trough, the former font, which appears to date from the 11th century. The tombs of Bishop Sabatier (18th cent.) and Cardinal Hémard de Denonville (16th cent.) are also in this transept.

The exterior of the choir-screen is adorned with coloured and gilded **High Reliefs*, representing, on the N. side, the history of John the Baptist, on the S. side, the lives of St. Firmin and St. Salvius, sculptured in 1489 and 1530.

Behind the high-altar is the tomb of *Canon Lucas* (18th cent.), with the '*Enfant Pleureur*', a much-admired, but overrated marble angel by Blasset.

The church contains several other interesting monuments, including a very antique figure of Christ (known as 'St. Sauve'), in a gilt robe, in the 3rd chapel on the N. of the nave. — No one should omit to inspect the beautifully carved ***Choir Stalls*, 110 in number, executed in 1508-22 by *Jean Trupin* and three assistants. There are no fewer than 3650 figures, the finest being those on the hand-rails of the steps. The subjects are chiefly Scriptural, but various worldly occupations are also represented. The pyramidal ornaments above the stalls are 40 ft. high.

At the back of the church rises a mediocre statue in bronze of *Peter the Hermit* (Pl. F, 3), or *Pierre of Amiens*, the promoter of the first crusade.

The Rue Robert-de-Luzarches, beginning opposite the S. portal of the Cathedral and passing the Palais de Justice (p. 26), leads back to the Rue des Trois-Cailloux, the busiest street in the town, with the best shops, the *Theatre* (Pl. F, 4; 1773-79), and the handsome *Passage de la Renaissance*. At the E. end of the Rue des Trois-Cailloux is the *Place Gambetta*, in which is a *Clock Tower*, in gilded and enamelled iron, by Em. Ricquier, with the bronze figure of a girl at the base by Alb. Roze (1897).

Turning here to the left, we follow the Rue de la République, which leads to the boulevards. On the right, in this street, is the *Church of St. Remi* (Pl. E, 4), which has been under restoration since 1890. The choir and transepts are in the Gothic style of the 13th century. Farther on, also on the right, is the —

***Musée de Picardie** (Pl. E, 4), a handsome building erected in 1854-64, with a small garden in front. The museum contains collections of antiquities, sculptures, and paintings; labels are attached to the principal objects. Admission free on Sun., Tues., and Thurs., 12-5 (4 in winter); strangers may also obtain admission on other days, 10-4.

Ground-Floor. — ROOM I, to the right of the entrance, a kind of *Chapel*, painted and gilded in the Romanesque style, contains sculptures of the middle ages and the Renaissance, and has some good stained glass of the 15th and 16th centuries.

ROOM II (*Galerie Lapidaire*) contains Roman and other antiquities; sculptures; bas-reliefs; wood-carvings; glass-case with small objects of art; porcelain; furniture; tapestry; monks' heads carved in wood (Nos. 90, 89, 87), etc. — ROOMS III and IV: Roman and Gallo-Roman antiquities, including a statue of Diana. — ROOM V: Sculptures: 17. *Crauk*, Satyr; 10. *Caudron*, Archimedes. — ROOM VI: Merovingian and foreign antiquities. — ROOM VII: Greek and Egyptian antiquities.

ROOM VIII (*Sculpture Gallery*). In the middle, to the right: 13. *Chrétien*, Follower of Bacchus (bronze); no number, *Desprez*, Girl and the snail; 45. *Loison*, The Soul; 40. *Lescorné*, Clytie; no number, *Guillaume*, Bonaparte; *Dampf*, End of a dream; 27. *Dumont*, Seated genius; no number, *Chabré*, A child's reverie; *Roulleau*, Leda; 102. *Mathet*, Hesitation. Opposite, as we return: 41. *Lévêque*, Amazon; 44. *Loison*, Daphnis and Nais. On the entrance-wall: 8. *Caudron*, Louis XIV. entering Arles (bas-relief in bronze). In the second row and opposite the windows: 14. *Clésinger*, Leda; 9, 8. *Caudron*, Arena at Arles, Louis XIV. entering Arles (reliefs in plaster); 20. *Delabrière*, Panther and heron (bronze); no number, *Ringel*, March of Rakoczy (terracotta); *M. C. du Passage*, Dogs (terracotta); 49. *Remoir*, Eve; no number, *Lange Guglielmo*, Giotto. — At the foot of the staircase in the vestibule: 18. *Cugnot*, Corybante suppressing the cries of the infant Jupiter (bronze); 37. *Le Père*, Faun hunting (bronze).

CENTRAL SALOON. Paintings. From right to left: *70. *Héreau*, Rising storm; 130. *Schmetz*, Miracle; no number, **Maignan*, Dante meeting Matilda; *St. Pierre*, Pensive; 24. *Boucher*, Crocodile-hunt; 7. *Bachelier*, Bear-hunt; 93. *Le Poittevin*, Shipwrecked; no number, *Demont Breton*, Mill; 83. *Lairesse*, Duchess of Cleves; 64. *Granet*, St. Louis freeing the prisoners at Damietta; 43. *David*, Countess Dillon; no number, **Salmson*, Arrest in Picardy; 61. *Gérôme*, The Augustan age; 6. *Bachelier*, Lion and dogs; 32. *Canaletto* (?), Venice; 147. *C. Van Loo*, Bear-hunt; no number, **Murillo*, Drinker; no number, *Ziegler*, Peace of Amiens; 155. *H. Vernet*, Massacre of the Mamelukes at Cairo in 1811; 96. *Em. Lévy*, Free supper of the martyrs; 218. *Fragonard*, Picnic. — 148. *Van Loo*, Ostrich-hunt; no number, *Maignan*, Voices of the tocsin; **J. Lefebvre* (of Amiens), Lady Godiva; *Davant*, Rescue from a wreck; 138. *Teniers the Elder*, Village doctor; 103. *Van Moer*, Studio; 23. *Boucher*, Leopard-hunt. — No number, *Lhermitte*, Death and the wood-cutter; 235. *Benner*, Sleeping girl; 80. *Jouvenet*, Miraculous draught of fishes.

First Floor. — The staircase is adorned with allegorical mural paintings by *Puis de Chavannes* ('Ludus pro Patria'; 'Toil and Rest'). — The Salle du Dôme is adorned with a ceiling-painting (France crowning distinguished natives of Picardy) and various paintings in monochrome, by *Fel. Barrias*. *Puis de Chavannes*, *Chauvin*, and *Gastine* have embellished the adjoining rooms with allegorical paintings.

ROOM I (on the right side). To the left: 193, 194. *Flemish School* (1518, 1519), Copies of two curious paintings, now preserved in the bishop's palace; the frames of the copies are the original frames of the 16th century. 207-209. Triptych (15th cent.): Bearing of the Cross, Crucifixion, and Descent from the Cross; Sixteen small paintings of the *French School*, in the style of Lesueur, representing the history of St. Norbert, and eight others in honour of Notre Dame du Puy (see p. 27). Sevres vase; old tapestry.

ROOM II. Works of the French school of the 18th century. — ROOM III: 124. *Binet*, Landscape; no number, *Gueudry*, Maceration of metals; 154. *C. Vernet*, Greek horseman combatting a lion; 35. *Chintreuil*, The moon; no number, *Guillemet*, St. Sulpice. — 72. *Hesse*, Mirabeau announcing the refusal of the States General to obey the King's order for a dissolution (June 25th, 1789); 231. *H. Scheffer*, Vision of Charles IX.; several good landscapes; *Sinsbaldi*, Manon Lescaut; 110. *Müller*, Macbeth; 27. *Breton*, The spring; 107. *Monvoisin*, Joan the Mad, queen of Castile; no number, **Cabanel*, Death of Francesca da Rimini; *Renoué*, End of the day; 68. *Gutaud*, Antwerp cathedral; no number, *Tattegrain*, The Mourners of Etapes; *Glatze*, Athenian fugitives. — *De Winter*, During the 'Neuvaine' (a devotional act lasting nine days); *Ferrier*, Mothers cursing war; *Boutet de Monvel*, Return from market. The adjoining CABINET contains engravings.

ROOM IV: 125. *Restout*, Last Supper; etc. — ROOM V: *Chigot*, Fishermen hauling up their boat. — ROOM VI: 105. *Monchablon*, Burial of Moses. This room also contains a collection of medals. — ROOM VII: 236. *Bonnegrâce*, Bashfulness vanquished by love; no numbers, *Dubufe*, Sacred and Profane Music; *Tattegrain*, Fisherman; *Pibrac*, Easter eve; 9. *Bellangé*, Return from Elba; 76. *Jacquand*, Condemnation of Galileo. — ROOM VIII: No number, *Lafosse*, Jacob and Laban; 146. *J. de Boullongne*, The passions. — 163. *Van Vliet*, Portrait; 204. *Bolognese School*, Gregory XIII. (d. 1555); 143. *Titian*, Vitellius; no number, *Lafosse*, Nativity; 162. *Van Vliet*, Portrait of a burgo-master (companion to No. 163); 71. *Herrera the Elder*, Miracle of the loaves. — 14. *Bloemaert*, St. Monica; no numbers, *Bril*, Landscape; *De Heem*, Fruit; *Fr. Rubens*, Battle; *Blüverdi* (?), Judith; below, *Sieneese School* (15th cent.), Three small triptychs; *161. *Vivarino*, Holy Family; 119 (above), *Porbus* (?), The five senses; 3. *Aibano* (?), Rest on the Flight into Egypt. — 78. *Jordaens*, Christ appearing to Mary Magdalen; 165. *Zurbaran* (?), St. Catharine of Siena; 50. *C. Dolci* (?), St. Cecilia. — ROOM IX: No number, *Villon*, Monkey. — *67. *Gué*, Last sigh of Christ; no number, *Gambert*, Pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Valery; 131. *Schmetz*, Sack of Aquileia by Attila; several good landscapes; no numbers, *G. Roussel*, The body of Gen. Marceau given to the French army; 109. *Mozin*, Shipwreck. — No number, *Foucaucourt*, Banks of the Somme; 59. *Claude Lorrain* (?), Flight into Egypt; 142. *Thuilier*, Via Tiburtina; no number,

Guérie, Empress Eugénie visiting the cholera patients at Amiens in 1866; 28. *Cabat*, Good Samaritan; 31. *Caminade*, Death of the Virgin; 22. *Boucher* (?), Venus demanding arms for Æneas from Vulcan; 10. *Bellangé*, Waterloo; 115. *Parrocel*, Cavalry skirmish; 79. *Goyant*, Rialto Bridge, Venice; no number, *Goyet*, Council of war; 36. *Cibot*, Charity presiding over a union of the different bodies of state; no number, *G. Brion*, The christening-day. — Room X: No number, *Rob. Lefèvre*, Louis XVIII.; 284. *Barillot*, Ponds; to the right, 126. *Rigaud*, Puget the sculptor; 217. *Dubois-Drahonnet*, Duchess of Berry; 120. *Porion*, Marie-Amélie, consort of Louis Philippe; no number, *L. M. Van Loo*, Louis XV.

Room XI, parallel to R. 10, contains the "*Galerie Lavalard*", a collection of works (mostly small) by the old masters, including several interesting examples. From left to right, as we enter from R. IX: Landscapes and genre-scenes of the Dutch school; 242. *Ribera*, A mass (?); above, 94, 95. *Fr. Hals*, Portraits. — 46, 45 (farther on), *S. van Ruysdael*, Landscapes; 6. *A. Cuyp*, Shepherds; 71. *Van Arthois*, Landscape; 245. *Ribera*, St. Francis of Assisi; 3. *Brekeleinkamp*, Cobbler; 99. *Jordaens*, Game and vegetable dealer; 229. *S. Rosa*, Landscape; *Ribera*, 246. Musician, 243. St. John the Baptist; 38, 39 (farther on), *S. van Ruysdael*, Landscapes; 12-14. *Van Goyen*, Sea-pieces; 108. *Snyders*, Game and fruit, etc.; 10. *Flinck*, Portrait; 244. *Ribera*, Portrait; 91, 92. *Fyt*, Game; 20. *Kalf*, Still-life; 230. *S. Rosa*, Landscape; 56. *Victor*, Interior; 9. *Eeverdigen*, Landscape; 247. *Velazquez*, Portrait; 164. *Largillière*, Portrait; 271. *Lingelbach*, Brigands on the watch. — 131. *Boucher*, Women bathing. — 110 (farther on), *Snyders*, Game and fruit. — The glass-cases contain medals, assignats, and various souvenirs. — At the end of the gallery next the staircase is another CABINET with engravings.

Opposite the Museum is the *Préfecture* (18th cent.). A little farther on, on the right, is the *Bibliothèque Communale* (Pl. E, 4), containing 80,000 vols. and 572 MSS. (adm daily, except Sun., 11-4; in winter also 6-10 p.m.; closed in September). The portico in front is adorned with busts of illustrious natives of the town.

The Rue de la République ends at the Place Longueville (Pl. E, 5; circus, see p. 26), on the spacious *Boulevards*, which bound the old town. The Boulevard du Mail (Pl. F, 4) leads to the left from the Rue de la République towards the Gare du Nord.

In a street running parallel with it on the N. is a monument, known as the *Illustrations Picardes* (Pl. F, 4), by De Forceville, consisting of a figure of Picardy, surrounded with statues and busts of eminent natives of that province.

In the opposite direction the boulevards lead to the extensive *Promenade de la Hotoie* (Pl. A, B, C, 2, 3), at the W. end of the town, where public concerts and festivals take place.

From the Promenade the Rue de la Hotoie (tramway) leads directly towards the centre of the town, ending at the Place St. Firmin. To the right of this square is the modern church of *St. Jacques* (Pl. D, 3), and to the left, at the foot of the Rue de Condé, is the *Hôtel Morgan*, an interesting private mansion of the end of the 15th century. Farther on is the Jardin des Plantes (p. 34). — The Rue au Lin, leading straight on from the Place St. Firmin, brings us to the *Beffroi* (Pl. E, 3), an eccentric edifice of 1748 (restored in 1865), with a bell weighing 11 tons. The church of *St. Germain* (Pl. E, 3), lying somewhat to the left, dates from the 15th cent., and has a fine tower, a handsome carved portal of the 16th cent., and an ancient St. Sepulchre.

The belfry rises immediately behind the **Hôtel de Ville** (Pl. E, 3), lately enlarged and almost entirely rebuilt. The peace of Amiens (see p. 26) was signed here.

The six statues on the façade represent eminent men connected with the town: in the middle, Gaudefroy or Geoffroy, Bishop of Amiens, and Louis the Fat, who granted the town a charter in 1113; to the right, Blairies and Lemattre, killed in the defence of Amiens against the Spaniards in 1597; on the left, Chabaut and Leroux, distinguished magistrates of 1527 and 1650.

The Rue Delambre leads hence to the E. to the Place Gambetta (p. 28). In the Rue Vergeaux (Nos. 61-63; *Maison du Sagittaire*) and the Rue des Sergents (No 57), both running to the N. from the Place Gambetta, are a couple of interesting old houses. The streets farther to the N. lead through the 'Basse Ville' in the direction of the citadel. To the right rises the elegant Gothic tower of the church of *St. Leu* (Pl. F, 2), a structure of the 15th century.

Farther on, to the left, is the *Hôtel Dieu* (16-18th cent.). — The *Citadel* (Pl. E, 1), dating mainly from the reign of Henri IV (1598), is useless under the conditions of modern warfare; and in Nov. 1870 it was compelled to surrender in a few days (comp. p. 26).

To the W., before the citadel is reached, lies the *Jardin des Plantes* (Pl. E, 2), with a natural history collection.

Beyond the Port d'Amont, reached via the 'Basse Ville', is the Romanesque-Byzantine *Church of the Sacred Heart* (Pl. H, 3), completed in 1895, by Douillet.

FROM AMIENS TO ROUEN (and Le Havre), 73 M., railway in 2-4 hrs. (fares 13 fr. 20, 8 fr. 85, 5 fr. 75 c.). — The train follows the line to Beauvais as far as (5 M.) *Saloux* (p. 25). Beyond a tunnel, 500 yds. long, lies (16 M.) *Famechon*. — 19 M. **Pois** (*Hôtel du Cardinal*), a prettily situated little town, has a Gothic church of the 13-16th cent., with a richly sculptured interior. The train now crosses a curved viaduct, 300 yds. long and 100 ft. high (fine view). — 31½ M. **Abancourt** (*Buffet*) is the junction for Le Tréport (see p. 36). — 35½ M. *Formerie*. The line now descends the valley of Bray (p. 46). 40 M. *Gaillefontaine* (Hotels) has a ruined castle and an interesting church (13th cent.). — 44½ M. **Serqueux** (*Buffet*) is the junction for the line from Paris to Pontoise and Dieppe (p. 46). 50 M. *Sommery*. Tunnel, 1600 yds. long. 56 M. *Montérolier-Bucky*, from which there is a branch to Clères, Motteville, and Le Havre (p. 65). We now begin to descend rapidly towards Rouen. 68 M. **Darnétal** (*Croix Blanche; Lecomte*), an industrial place with 6750 inhab., prettily situated in a little valley. Near the Hôtel de Ville is the *Tour de Carville*, a handsome belfry of 1512-14. Fine view of Rouen to the right. — 73 M. **Rouen** (Gare du Nord), see p. 48.

FROM AMIENS (St. Roch) TO BEAUCAMP-LE-VIEUX, 30 M., narrow-gauge line, traversing a wool-manufacturing district. It is to be continued to Vieux Rouen on the Tréport line (p. 36).

From Amiens to Arras, Douai, Valenciennes, etc., see R. 9; to Doullens, St. Pol, etc., see pp. 24, 23; to Rheims via Tergnier, see R. 13.

3. From Paris to Beauvais and Le Tréport (Mers).

I. From Paris to Beauvais.

a. Via Montsoul and Beaumont.

49 M. RAILWAY in 1¾-2½ hrs. (fares 8 fr. 85, 5 fr. 95, 3 fr. 90 c.). Trains start from the Gare du Nord (Pl. B, C, 23, 24). See also the Map, p. 100. — To *Le Tréport* by this route, 114 M., in 3-6½ hrs. (fares 20 fr. 80, 13 fr. 95 c., 9 fr.). — Omnibuses ply from the station at the *Tréport* to *Mers* (30 c.).

From Paris to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *St. Denis*, see p. 101; and for details as far as Beaumont, see *Baedeker's Handbook to Paris*. — We pass the *Fort de la Briche*. Beyond (6 M.) *Epinay* we cross the Ligne de Grande Ceinture. Montmorency and its forest appear on the left.

11 M. *Ecouen-Ezanville*. The château of *Ecouen*, to the right, built in the 16th cent., is now used as a school for daughters of members of the legion of honour. — 13 M. *Domont*.

$15\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Montsoult*, from which a branch-line, 7 M. long, runs to *Luzarches*. The line now descends a picturesque valley and intersects a portion of the *Forest of Carnelle*. To the right is seen the magnificent modern *Château of Franconville*. — The train crosses the *Oise* and joins the line from Paris via Pontoise (p. 48).

23 M. *Persan-Beaumont*. *Persan* is an industrial village to the left. **Beaumont** (*Hôtel des Quatre-Fils-Aymon*, facing the bridge), a small town with 3450 inhab., is picturesquely situated, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the railway, on a height on the left bank of the *Oise*. The **Church*, reached by a lofty flight of steps, is an interesting building of the 13th century. On the other side of the town is part of the old wall of the *Château*, with round towers at the corners.

FROM BEAUMONT TO CREIL, 13 M., railway in 35-40 min. (fares 2 fr. 65 c., 2 fr., 1 fr. 45 c.). The train ascends the valley of the *Oise*. — $8\frac{1}{2}$ M. *St. Leu-d'Esserent*, the conspicuous church of which is chiefly of the 12th cent.; the largest of its three towers is Romanesque. — 13 M. *Creil*, see p. 101.

A narrow-gauge line, of no interest for the tourist, also runs from Beaumont to (20 M.) *Hermes* (p. 33).

$25\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Chambly*, with an abbey-church (13th cent.; to the right). Several small stations. 33 M. *Méru* (*Hôt. Angonin*), a prettily-situated town with 4560 inhabitants. The whole of this district is engaged in the manufacture of buttons, brushes, and fancy goods of all kinds. — $37\frac{1}{2}$ M. *La Boissière-le-Déluge*. The train now passes through a tunnel, nearly 1 M. long, and descends the picturesque valley of the *Thérain*. Beyond (47 M.) *Villers-sur-Thère* we cross the *Thérain*, and the imposing cathedral of Beauvais soon comes into sight on the right. — 49 M. *Beauvais*, see p. 33.

b. Via Chantilly and Creil.

$54\frac{1}{2}$ M. RAILWAY in $13\frac{1}{4}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares as above). — To *Le Tréport* by this route, 119 M., in $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $7\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (fares as above).

From Paris to (32 M.) *Creil*, see R. 15a. On leaving *Creil* the train, returns for a short distance in the direction of Paris, then enters the valley of the *Thérain* to the right, and crosses the river several times. — $33\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Montataire* (p. 101); 35 M. *Cramoisy*, in the neighbourhood of which are extensive quarries of building-stone. — $37\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Cires-lès-Mello*. The château of *Mello*, on a hill to the right, dates from the 18th century. — 39 M. *Batagny-Saint-Epin*.

41 M. **Mouy-Bury**. *Mouy* (*Hôt. du Commerce*), to the left, is a cloth-making town with 3300 inhab.; *Bury*, to the right, has a priory-church of the 11-13th centuries. — 44 M. *Heilles-Mouchy*.

The fine château of *Mouchy*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the left, dates from the period of the Renaissance. It contains some fine portraits and other paintings, sculptures by Pajou, Houdon, Carpeaux, etc., and a valuable library. — 46 M. *Hermès* (railway to Beaumont, see p. 32). — 47 M. *Villers-St-Sépulchre*, so called from a St. Sepulchre in the church, enclosing a slab from the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. Ruined priory of the 11th century. — 50 M. *Rochy-Condé*. Branch to Clermont (Soissons, Compiègne) and St. Just, see pp. 25, 24. On the hillside to the left is the *Château of Merlemont*, partly of the 16th century. — The church of (52 M.) *Therdonne* has a fine Gothic choir. The railway now joins the preceding route.

$54\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Beauvais** (*Buffet*). — **Hotels.** DE FRANCE & D'ANGLETERRE, Rue de la Manufacture, near the station, R., L., & A. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, omn. $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; CONTINENTAL, Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville 37, new, R. 2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 3, D. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; ECU, Rue de l'Écu 28, DE LA GARF, pens. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr., both unpretending. — **Cafés.** *Du Chalet*, *Potard*, Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville. — **Cabs.** 1-2 pers. per drive 80 c., per hr. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; 3 pers., 1 fr. 10 c., 2 fr.; 4 pers., 1 fr. 40 c., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.

Beauvais, an ancient manufacturing town on the *Thérain*, with 19,900 inhab., is the capital of the *Département de l'Oise* and the seat of a bishop. Carpets, woollen cloths, military cloth, gold and silver lace, buttons, and brushes are among the chief manufactures.

Beauvais occupies the site of the ancient capital of the *Bellocacti*, subdued by Cæsar. Christianity was introduced here about the middle of the 3rd cent. by St. Lucian, who met a martyr's death in the neighbourhood. Fortified in 1190 by Philip Augustus, the town was able to defy the attack of Edward III. in 1346; but about 1420 it was placed in the hands of the English by its bishop, Pierre Cauchon, who afterwards appeared at Rouen as the condemner of Joan of Arc. In its gallant resistance to Charles the Bold and his army of 80,000 men in 1472 the women of Beauvais especially distinguished themselves by their courage, and one of them, Jeanne Laine or 'Hachette' by name, captured with her own hands a hostile banner, now preserved in the Hôtel de Ville. The event is still annually celebrated on the Sun. nearest St. Peter's day (June 28th).

In coming from the station, we cross the spacious boulevards, and keep straight on by the Avenue de la République and the Rue de la Manufacture. A little to the left is the *Manufactory of Tapestry*, founded in 1664, i.e. only two years after the state-factory of Gobelins at Paris, of which it is the only branch. Visitors are admitted to the small museum and the workshops (more interesting) daily, except holidays, 8-12 and 1.30-5 p.m.; on Sun., however, the looms are not working.

The Beauvais establishment chiefly makes tapestry for furniture, adorned with landscapes, flowers, ornamental designs, animals, and pastoral scenes, but no historical or mythological subjects. Beauvais tapestry differs from Gobelins in being woven on low-warp (*basse lisse*) looms, in which the warp-threads are horizontal, while Gobelins is woven on high-warp (*haute lisse*) looms, with vertical warp-threads. An area of $4\frac{1}{2}$ sq. inches is the average daily task of a good workman. The visitor who has previously seen only faded old tapestry will be struck with the beauty and brightness of the colours and the delicacy of the shading, each distinct hue being represented by twenty-four different shades. Silk is sometimes used in representing flowers, fruit, and metallic lustre, but the whole of the rest of the work is in wools, the colours of which are more durable. There

is, of course, no room for the display of originality, as the works are all copies of pictures or cartoons.

The *Church of St. Stephen*, farther on, an edifice of the 12th, 13th, and 16th cent., exhibits a curious blending of Romanesque and Gothic. It has a large W. tower and a fine rose-window in the N. transept.

INTERIOR. By the second pillar on the right is a *Mater Dolorosa* under a Gothic canopy; in the right aisle, Crucifixion of a saint (12th cent.); on the pillars near the choir, eight small paintings on panel (16th cent.); in the first chapel on the right, a modern *Mater Dolorosa*; in the second chapel on the left, an *Ecce Homo* (15th cent.). Good vaulting and 16th cent. stained glass in the choir and ambulatory.

Turning to the right as we quit the church, we soon reach the Rue St. Jean, which leads, past several old timber houses, to the fine *Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville*, embellished with a bronze statue of *Jeanne Hachette* (see p. 33), by Dubray, erected in 1851. The *Hôtel de Ville* (18th cent.) has its council-chamber adorned with five paintings from the history of the town, by D. Maillart. To the right, in the court, is the *Library* (open on Sun., Wed., & Thurs. 12-4, Frid. 7-10 p.m.; closed in Sept.), containing 20,000 vols. and *Jeanne Hachette's* banner (p. 33; restored in 1851).

The *CATHEDRAL (*St. Pierre*), to the N.W., though consisting merely of a choir and transepts, ranks as one of the finest Gothic buildings in France. Its proportions are gigantic to the verge of temerity. The exterior height, to the ridge, is 225 ft.; the vaulting, which has twice fallen in because the pillars and buttresses were too weak and too few, rises 152 ft. (some authorities say 157 ft.) above the pavement, while an open-work spire which soared above the crossing to the giddy height of 500 ft., fell in 1573 because it was unstayed on the W., through the absence of a nave.

Begun in 1247, the works went on, with interruptions, until after 1578. The choir was perhaps designed by *Eudes de Montreuil*, the architect of St. Louis; the N. portal was erected at the expense of Francis I. by *Martin Chambiges*, who worked also at Sens and Troyes; the S. portal is due to *Michel Lalié*. The *S. Portal (1548), excelling the entire façades of many other cathedrals both in size and magnificence, has unfortunately been stripped of its statues, though it is still richly adorned with carving. It is surmounted by a double open arcade, a large rose-window, and a fine gable, while it is strengthened by two buttresses in the form of turrets. The beautifully carved oaken *Doors are by *Jean le Pot*. The N. Portal (1537), though not rivalling the other, is also rich; its carved doors, also by *Jean le Pot*, are in better preservation.

INTERIOR. The beauty of the *Choir* has given rise to the saying that 'the choir of Beauvais, the nave of Amiens, the portal of Rheims, and the towers of Chartres would together make the finest church in the world'. The piers that have been added for the sake of strengthening the building are easily distinguished. The choir is upwards of 104 ft. long, and its windows are 50-55 ft. in height. 'There are few rocks, even among the Alps', says Ruskin in his '*Seven Lamps of Architecture*', 'that have a clear vertical fall as high as the choir of Beauvais'. The ambulatory is fringed with *Chapels*. The second on the right is adorned with a modern fresco by A. Grellet, representing *Jeanne Hachette* capturing the banner; the apsidal chapels contain paintings in grisaille and modern stained glass in the style of the 13th century. To the left of the choir is the *Sacristy*, adjoining which are a marble statue of Cardinal Forbin Janson, by *N. Coustou* (1738),

a *Clock* of the 16th cent., which plays sacred music, and two *Tapestries* (16th cent.), probably made at Beauvais, representing the fabulous origin of France, from Ronsard's 'La Franciade'. Another tapestry of this series, one of 1460, and eight other of the 17th cent., after Raphael's cartoons, are displayed in the transepts. In the left choir-chapel is a modern **Astronomical Clock*, 39 ft. high, 19 ft. broad, and 9 ft. deep; it is composed of 90,000 pieces, has 52 dials, and gives 80 distinct indications (apply to the sacristan, 1 fr.; on Sat. & Sun. 50 c.).

To the W. of the cathedral is a portion of the original church, known as the *Basse Œuvre*, a Romano-Byzantine structure, referred to the 8th or even the 6th century. It contains tapestry of the 15-17th centuries.

The *Gateway*, flanked by two towers, resembling pepper-boxes, on the S.W. of the Place de la Cathédrale, belongs to the *Palais de Justice*, formerly the bishop's palace. It dates from the 14th cent., the palace itself from the 16th, though the foundations of the latter are Gallo-Roman work, at one time forming part of the town-walls. The fine restored Romanesque tower at the back is now partly concealed by trees. — The ancient building, with remains of an old Gothic cloister, behind the Basse Œuvre is now occupied by a small *Musée* (open free on Sun. & holidays, 12-4, to strangers on other days also).

The Musée chiefly contains Gallo-Roman antiquities, with a few paintings, natural history specimens, and (in the cloister and garden) some interesting architectural fragments and sculptures. In the second room are a Bearded Mercury (stele), a richly carved wooden altar (17th cent.), several heads of statues, wood-carvings, chests, and numerous small antiquities.

A little to the N. of the cathedral is the *Bishop's Palace* (1878-82), rich in works of art.

Several quaint *Old Houses* are to be found in the streets near the cathedral; e.g. in the Rue St. Laurent (Nos. 25 and 27), diverging to the W. from the Rue de l'Évêché, and in the Rue Philippe-de-Beumanoir and Rue St. Paul, on the other side of the church. Farther on, adjoining a savings-bank, is a Gothic house, opposite which is a corner-turret with a leaden figure of St. Michael, of the Gothic period. A few yards farther on we reach the Place Ernest-Gérard and the *Theatre*, to the left from which lie the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville and St. Etienne.

A good view of the town is obtained from the *Square du Réservoir*, a promenade on a hill, 5-7 min. walk from the station, on the other side of the Thérain. — About ¼ M. to the N. of the station is a large tree-shaded space known as the *Jeu de Paume*, where a band plays in summer from 3 to 4 p.m. and tennis-matches take place. The *Lycée* farther on adjoins a hill on which once lay a Roman amphitheatre.

The church of the suburb of *Martisel*, to the N.E., has a Romanesque tower, a choir of the 12th cent., a nave and portal of the 16th, and a magnificent wooden-altar-piece of the same date.

FROM BEAUVAIS to GOURNAY (Dieppe), 18 M., railway in 50 min. (fares 3 fr. 35, 2 fr. 25, 1 fr. 50 c.). This route ascends the *Vallée de Bray* (p. 46). — 13½ M. *St. Germer*. The village (Hotel), 1¼ M. to the S.W., has an interesting *Abbey Church*, in the Transition style, partly rebuilt at a later date. The **Sainte Chapelle*, a reduced copy of the magnificent *Sainte Chapelle* at Paris, was added to the E. end in the 13th century. — 18 M. *Gournay*, sec p. 46.

FROM BEAUVAIS TO GISORS, 21½ M., railway in 1 hr. (fares 3 fr. 90, 2 fr. 65, 1 fr. 70 c.). — 16½ M. *Trye-Château* (p. 47). — 21½ M. *Giisors*, see p. 46.

From Beauvais to Amiens, see p. 25; to Clermont, Compiègne, and Soissons, see p. 25; to St. Just, Péronne, and Cambrai, see p. 24 and R. 8.

II. From Beauvais to Le Tréport.

64½ M. RAILWAY in 2-3¼ hrs. (fares 11 fr. 85, 7 fr. 55, 5 fr. 15 c.).

We follow the Amiens line as far as (59 M.) *St. Omer-en-Chaussée* (p. 25). Several small stations follow.

78 M. *Abancourt (Buffet)*, before and after which we follow for a short distance the line from Rouen to Amiens (p. 31). — The railway descends rapidly. 82 M. *Gourchelles*; 83 M. *Quincampoix*.

85 M. *Aumale (Choupeau-Rouge)*, a small town prettily situated on the *Bresle*, which was formerly the E. boundary of Normandy. Henri IV was severely wounded here in 1592 and narrowly escaped capture by the Leaguers. The Rue Centrale, passing the *Hôtel de Ville* (16-17th cent.), leads from near the station to the chief building, the church of *St. Pierre et St. Paul*, rebuilt in 1508-1610, after its destruction by Charles the Bold, who burned the town in 1472. The portals, the pulpit (17th cent.), the stained glass (16th cent.), and a Holy Sepulchre are noteworthy. The title of Duc d'Aumale was borne by the fourth son (1822-97) of Louis Philippe.

We now descend the pretty valley of the *Bresle*. 97½ M. *Blangy-sur-Bresle* (*Hôtel de la Poste*), an industrial village with a Gothic church (12-15th cent.); 100 M. *Monchaux*.

103 M. *Longroy-Gamaches* is the junction for Longpré (p. 15). *Gamaches* (*Grand Cerf*), a small though ancient town to the right, contains an interesting church of the 12th, 13th, and 15th centuries.

112 M. *Eu (Hôtel du Cygne, pens. 7½ fr.; de France, 6 fr.)*, a town with 4800 inhab., on the *Bresle*, was a favourite residence of Louis Philippe, who received Queen Victoria at the *Château* here in 1843 and 1845. The latter was built in the 16-17th cent., though altered in modern times. Louis Philippe inherited it from his mother, the Duchess of Orléans, in 1821, and restored it with much magnificence. The chapel has some modern stained glass from Sèvres, designed by Paul Delaroche and Chenavard. The fine *Park* (no adm.), laid out by Le Nôtre, commands a view of the sea. — The *Church of St. Lawrence*, a handsome Gothic edifice of the 12-13th cent., is notable for the curious double arches between the pillars of the nave. In a small chapel on the right are a Holy Sepulchre and a Head of Christ (16th cent.). The Madonna in the apsidal chapel is said to be one of the earliest works of one of the brothers *Anguier*, who were born at Eu in the 17th century. — The *Chapelle du Collège*, built by the Jesuits in 1622-24, contains the monument of Henri of Guise, 'le Balafre' or 'the Scarred' (d. 1588), and his wife Anne of Clèves, with their statues and bas-reliefs. — The *Forest of Eu*, 3 M. to the S.W., is a favourite spot for excursions.

Branch-railway to (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Abbeville*, see p. 14.

A DILIGENCE plies daily in summer from Eu to (5 M.) *Ault* (1 fr.) and (6 M.) *Onival* (1 fr. 30 c.). — *Ault*, or *Bourg-d'Ault* (*St. Pierre; de France; de Paris*. — *Lodgings, Casino*), is a small sea-bathing resort at the end of a narrow valley. — *Onival* (*Continental; de la Plage*. — *Casino*), another small bathing-resort, lies at the end of the cliffs and at the beginning of a bank of shingle extending to beyond (5 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Cayenx* (p. 12).

A marshy district, between hills, is now traversed. The railway passes a little to the left of *Mers* (see below).

113 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Le Tréport.** — **Hotels.** HÔTEL DE LA PLAGE, DES BAINS, DE FRANCE, with sea-view, déj. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4 fr.; DE L'EUROPE, not so well situated, R. from 3 fr.; DE CALAIS, in the upper part of the town, at some distance from the beach, déj. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 6-9 fr.

Sea-Baths. Cabin 30 c., costume 60 c., 'peignoir' 20-25 c., bathing attendant 50 c.

Casino. Adm. for 1 day 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; subscription for a fortnight 14 fr., for a month 25 fr.; 2 pers. 24 and 40 fr.; 3 pers. 30 and 50 fr.

OMNIBUS to *Mers* (30 c.); to *Eu* (30 c.).

Le Tréport, a small town with 4750 inhab., is situated at the mouth of the *Bresle*, at the base of a lofty cliff. The town itself is quite uninteresting, and its small harbour is chiefly used by fishing-boats. Tréport, however, from its proximity to Paris, is a very popular sea-bathing resort, in spite of its small and disagreeably shingly beach, which is to a great extent monopolized by the *Casino*, recently rebuilt. The space betwixt the cliff and the sea is very narrow, a fact which reacts upon the streets and the houses, so that lodging in the town is not recommended, more especially as the odours emitted by the harbour at low water and the close contact with the fishing population are anything but agreeable. Bathing, lounging on the pier, and the amusements of the casino are the only alternative distractions to walking to *Eu* (p. 36) or *Mers* and ascending the cliff. An attempt has been made to create a visitors' quarter on the top of the cliff by the construction of flights of stairs with 378 steps, but the speculation has hitherto failed and the streets remain unbuilt.

The only noteworthy edifices in the old town are the *Hôtel de Ville*, in a tower of the 16th cent., recently altered; a *Timber House* dating from the Renaissance period (higher up, to the right, opposite the church); and the *Church of St. Jacques*, which rises above the harbour. The chief objects of interest in the last, which was built in the 16th cent., are the Madonna at the entrance, the key-stones of the vaults, the modern stained glass (by *Lusson*), the altar-pieces, the Descent from the Cross in painted stone, and the piscina in a chapel to the right of the choir.

Mers. — **Hotels.** GRAND HÔTEL DU CASINO (pens. 9-12 fr.), BELLEVUE (pens. 7-10 fr.), both on the beach; DES BAINS, R. & A. 3-6 fr., L. 30 c., B. 3/4, déj. 3, D. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr. incl. wine, pens. 7-11, omn. 1/2 fr.; PETIT, pens. 7-10 fr.; DE MERS; the three last on the 'prairie'.

Sea-Baths. Cabin 30 c., costume 60 c., 'peignoir' 20 c., attendant 40 c.

Casino. Adm. for one day 1, per week 4 fr., fortnight 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ fr., month 12 fr., etc.; 2 pers. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$, 12, & 21 fr.; 3 pers. 11, 18, & 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.

Mers is a sort of suburb of *Le Tréport*, from which it is 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ M.

distant. It lies at some distance from the right bank of the Bresle and has in consequence no evil-smelling harbour. The space between the cliffs and the sea is wider than at Le Tréport, the beach is broader and less shingly, and the visitors occupy a quarter by themselves. The *Casino* is a large and handsome building.

From Le Tréport to *Dieppe*, see p. 41.

4. From Dieppe to Paris.

106 or 125 M. RAILWAY in 3½-6¼ hrs. The quickest trains run via Rouen, though that route is the longest in mileage. — From *London* to *Dieppe*, see p. xiii.

Dieppe. — **Hotels.** HÔTEL ROYAL (Pl. a), D. 6 fr.; GR. HÔT. FRANÇAIS (Pl. b), well spoken of, pens. 12½-15 fr.; GR. HÔT. MÉTROPOLE ET DES BAINS (Pl. d), E. 4-15, L. & A. 1¾, B. 1, déj. 5, D. 5, pens. 12, omn. 1-1½ fr.; DES ÉTRANGERS (Pl. f); GRAND HÔTEL (Pl. g); all these first-class hotels are in the Rue Aguado (Pl. C, D, E, 1), facing the sea and open only during the season. — *HÔTEL DE PARIS (Pl. m; C, 1), Place de Camille Saint-Saëns, opposite the *Casino*; D'ALBION ET TERMINUS (Pl. h; E, 2), Quai Henri IV, near the steamboat-wharf; DE LA PAIX (Pl. j; C, 2), Grande Rue 212; CHARIOT D'OR (Pl. k; C, 2), Rue de la Barre; DES FAMILLES (Pl. l; C, 2), Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville 29. — HÔT. DU GLOBE ET VICTORIA (Pl. o; D, 2), Rue Duquesne 8; DU RHIN ET DE NEWHAVEN (Pl. e; C, 1), Rue Aguado; *DU COMMERCE (Pl. n; D, 2), Place Nationale, R., L., & A. 2½-4, B. 1, déj. 2½, D. 3, pens. 8-9 fr.; SOLEIL D'OR, Rue Gambetta 4 (Pl. B, 2), pens. from 8 fr. Travellers are recommended to ascertain the prices beforehand. — *Furnished Apartments* are also easily found in the Rue Aguado.

Restaurants. *Café-Restaurant du Casino*, on the beach, déj. 4, D. 5 fr.; *Au Fatsan Doré*, Grande Rue 74, déj. 2, D. 2½ fr.; *Hôtel des Arcades* and others under the arcades of the Bourse, next the Poissonnerie, D. 1½-2 fr.; *Buffet*, at the Gare Maritime.

Cafés. *Café Suisse*, Grande Rue 1, and in the Arcades; *Café de Rouen*, *Café des Tribunaux*, both at the other end of the Grande Rue.

Cabs with seats for two pers. 1¼ fr. per drive (after midnight 2½ fr.), 1¾ or 3½ fr. per hr.; with four seats 1½-3 and 2-4 fr. respectively.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. 14), Quai Bérigny and at the baths in summer.

Baths (see p. 39). *Sea-Baths.* Bathing hut or tent 75 c. (6 tickets 3 fr. 60 c.), children less. Costume 50, 'peignoir' 25, towel 15, sandals 15 c.; guide-baigneur 50 c. — *Warm Baths* (Pl. 1; C, 1), with fresh or salt water, in the adjoining annexe, 1½-2¼ fr. — *Casino*, see p. 39.

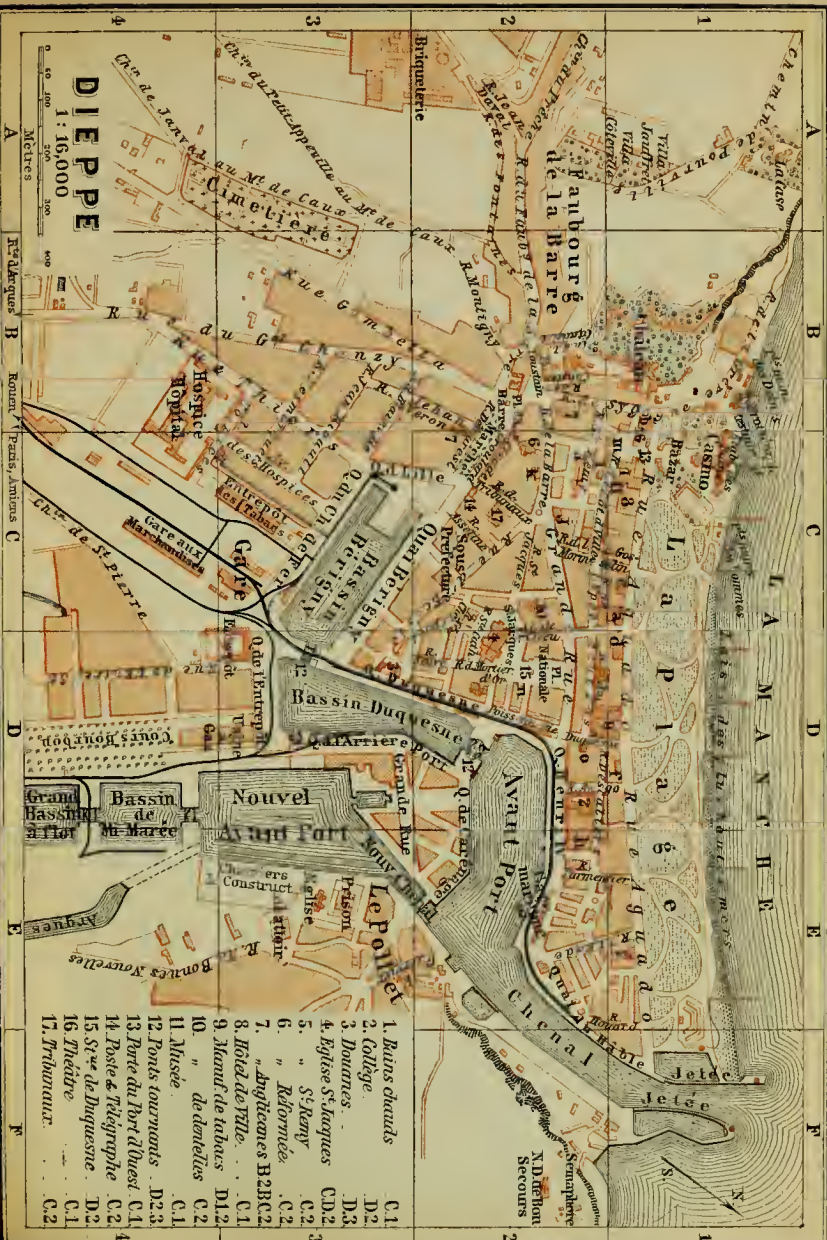
Casino. Adm. in the forenoon 50 c., afternoon 1 fr., evening or whole day 3 fr.; subscription per week 12, fortnight 20, month 35, season 60 fr.; 2 pers. 22, 36, 6), and 110 fr.; 3 pers. 33, 52, 80, and 160 fr. — THEATRE, adm. 1-5 fr.

Steamboats to Newhaven twice a day.

British Vice-Consul, *H. W. Lee-Jorlin, Esq.*, Rue du Faubourg de la Barre 2. — **U. S. Consular Agent**, *M. Raouffe Bourgeois*, Quai de Lille 8. **English Churches.** *Christ Church*, Rue Démarest; services on Sun. at 11 and 7 (in summer 7.30); *Chaplain, Rev. Dr. Merk, M. A.* — *All Saints*, Rue de la Barre; services at 11 and 7.30; *Chaplain, Rev. F. J. Johnston Smith, LL. D.*

Golf Links, on the Pourville road, 1 M. from Dieppe (visitors' fees, 3 fr. per day, 10 fr. per week, 25 fr. per month).

Dieppe, with 22,440 inhab., is situated in a valley formed by two ranges of lofty white chalk-cliffs, at the mouth of the *Arques*, which forms a harbour capable of containing vessels of considerable size. The estuary was formerly called the '*Deep*', from which the



DIEPPE
1 : 16,000

1. Bains chauds C1
2. Collège D2
3. Douanes D3
4. Eglise St-Joques CD2
5. " St-Jean C2, 3
6. " Reformée C2
7. " Anglicane B2BC2
8. Hôtel de Ville C1
9. Marché de tabacs D12
10. " de dentelles C2
11. Mises C1
12. Ponts tournants D2,3
13. Porte du Port d'Ives C1
14. Poste & Télégraphie C2
15. St-Jacques de Dieppe D2
16. Théâtre C1
17. Tribunal C2

Carte de France, 1911

Vedettes A. Dubois, Le Havre

town derives its name. In spite of the vicinity of Le Havre, Dieppe still carries on a considerable trade in coal with England and in timber with Norway and Sweden. Fish is, however, the staple commodity of the place. Dieppe is also a fashionable watering-place, being annually visited by numerous English, as well as French families. Captured and destroyed several times during the wars between England and France and afterwards in the religious wars, Dieppe suffered severely from the plague in 1668 and 1670, and in 1694 the citadel and town were reduced to ruins by the English fleet returning from an unsuccessful attack on Brest (p. 219).

The *Gare Maritime* (Pl. E, 2) and the *Steamboat Quays* are on the N. side of the old *Avant Port* or outer harbour. To the S.W., beyond the *Bassins Duquesne* and *Bérigny*, lies the *Central Station* (Pl. C, 3); and to the E., between the *Bassin Duquesne* and the suburb of *Le Pollet* (Pl. E, 3), inhabited by sailors and fishermen said to be of Venetian origin, are several basins opened in 1887. To the N. of the *Gare Maritime* extends the old *Vieux Chenal*, or harbour-entrance; a good view may be obtained from the W. pier. On the opposite cliffs rises the modern Gothic church of *Notre-Dame-de-Bon-Secours* (Pl. F, 2). The *Quai Henri IV*, on which stands the *Collège* (Pl. D, 2), built in the 18th cent., leads to the W. from the *Gare Maritime*. At its W. end is the *Poissonnerie*, or *Fish-Market* (Pl. D, 2), which presents a busy and animated scene in the morning.

Along the N. side of the town, between the sea and the *Rue Aguado*, in which are the principal hotels, stretches *La Plage* (Pl. C, D, E, 1), a handsome marine park or promenade, $\frac{2}{3}$ M. long. The tall chimneys seen in the *Rue Aguado* belong to the extensive *Tobacco Manufactory* (Pl. 9).

At the W. extremity of the *Plage* is the *Casino* or *Etablissement de Bains* (Pl. C, 1), a handsome brick and glass structure replete with every convenience and including a small theatre (adm., see p. 38). In front of it are placed about 200 small cabins or tents, used as dressing-rooms, from which the bathers descend into the water, accompanied by a *guide-baigneur*, if necessary. In fine weather the scene is very amusing, and novel withal to the English visitor.

The site of the casino was occupied until the end of the 14th cent. by a small harbour, a relic of which still exists in the *Porte du Port-d'Ouest* (Pl. 13; C, 1), a gateway with two round towers, to the S. Close by, in the *Place de Saint-Saëns*, is the *Theatre* (Pl. 16; C, 2); and to the E. are the *Warm Baths* (Pl. 1; C, 1) and the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. 8; C, 1, 2). — The *Musée* (Pl. 11; C, 1), in the *Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville*, contains antiquities found in the neighbourhood, local curiosities, a natural history collection, and some paintings, besides the artistic collections (furniture, bronzes, sculptures, paintings, etc.) and library recently presented to his native town by Camille Saint-Saëns, the composer. Adm. daily, except Mon., in summer, 11-4, in winter on Thurs., Sat., and Sun., 11-3.

The *Rue Sygogne* (Pl. B, 1, 2), which skirts the base of the castle-hill, is now one of the finest streets in Dieppe, mainly through the exertions of M. Frosmont, who is here commemorated by a handsome fountain.

On a precipitous white cliff at the W. extremity of the Plage rises the picturesque *Castle* (Pl. B, 1, 2), with its massive walls, towers, and bastions, erected in 1435 as a defence against the English. In 1694, however, it was unable to resist the cannonade of the English fleet (p. 39). The castle is now used as barracks, and visitors are not allowed to pass through it to the fine points of view on the adjoining cliffs. These, however, may be reached by other routes, farther on.

We regain the town by the *Rue de la Barre*, which is continued to the E., to the *Quai Henri IV*, by the *Grande Rue*.

The church of *St. Remy* (Pl. 5; C, 2), not far from the castle, in a mixed style of the 16th and 17th cent., contains huge round columns, of which those in the choir have elaborately carved capitals. In the Lady Chapel, and at the entrance to the sacristy, on the left of the choir, are some good sculptures. The organ-case dates from the 18th cent.; the stained glass (by Lusson) is modern.

The church of *St. Jacques* (Pl. 4; C, D, 2), a little farther on, is an interesting florid Gothic edifice, dating from the 12-16th cent. and possessing all that 'lace-like beauty of detail and elaborate finish, which charms in spite of soberer reason, that tells us it is not in stone that such vagaries should be attempted' (Fergusson). The 14th cent. portal is flanked with turrets, adorned with statues in niches; the W. tower dates from the 16th century. The interior is fine. The bosses of the vaults of the choir and several of the chapels are sculptured; and the church also contains other rich carved work in the Pointed and Renaissance styles, such as the balustrade of the choir, the screen of the first chapel on the right (enclosing a modern Holy Sepulchre), the screens of some of the other chapels, and the fine arches to the left of the choir. The chief attraction of the interior is, however, the Lady Chapel, richly adorned with sculptures and modern stained glass by Lusson, representing the Death and Coronation of the Virgin, the Vision of Pope Pius V., the Triumph of Don Juan after Lepanto, the Capture of *Le Pollet* by Louis XI. in 1443, and the procession which followed. The fine wooden staircase in the sacristy, the modern choir-stalls, the organ-case, and the pulpit are noteworthy.

The *Place Nationale*, adjoining the church, is embellished with a fine *Statue of Duquesne* (Pl. 15; D, 2), a native of Dieppe, and one of the most illustrious admirals of France, who defeated the Dutch admiral *De Ruyter* in 1676. The statue is by the elder *Dantan*.

The most interesting point in the environs of Dieppe is the ruined castle of *Argues* (p. 45), situated 4 M. to the S.E. The excursion may be made by train or by carriage (there and back 5 or 6 fr.). The *View from the castle embraces the valleys of the *Argues*, the *Béthune*, and the *Eaulne*.

About $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W. of Dieppe, by the cliffs of the *Caude-Côte*, lies *Pourville (Hôtel Graf)*, a prettily situated little bathing-place at the mouth of the *Scie*, which may also be reached by rail or (in summer) by omnibus. At *Varangeville*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther on, is the *Manoir d'Ango*, a farmhouse built in the 16th cent. by the merchant-prince Ango of Dieppe, who entertained Francis I. here, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther is the *Lighthouse of Ailly*. From *Varangeville* we may go on to ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Ste. Marguerite*, at the mouth of the *Saâne*, and *Quiberville (Hôt. du Casino; des Bains)*, a small bathing-place, reached also by omnibus direct from Dieppe ($8\frac{1}{2}$ M.). — **PUYS** (*Hôtel de Puy*), of the first class; furnished houses to let) is a pretty little bathing-place, with fine villas, $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the N.E. of Dieppe by the shore (at low tide only), $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. via *Le Pollet*. It may also be reached by omnibus ($\frac{3}{4}$ fr.; $1\frac{1}{4}$ fr. there and back). The Marquis of Salisbury has a villa here. The *Cité de Limes* or *Camp de César*, on the cliff to the right as we approach, is said to have been a Gallic 'oppidum'. — *Berneval (Hôt. de la Plage; Grand Hôtel)* is another bathing-place, 7 M. to the N.E. of Dieppe, to which a diligence ($1\frac{1}{4}$ fr.) plies in connection with the trains.

FROM DIEPPE TO ST. VALÉRY-EN-CAUX AND CANY, 33 and $29\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway, forming part of a new direct line from Dieppe to Le Havre, which is to be continued from *St-Vaast-Bosville* to *Les Ifs* (p. 67). We follow the Rouen line until beyond the first tunnel (see below), then cross the *Scie*, and proceed to the W. — From ($25\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *St-Vaast-Bosville*, on the line from Rouen to *St. Valéry-en-Caux* (p. 65), a branch leads to *Cany* (p. 66).

FROM DIEPPE TO LE TRÉPORT, 28 M., railway in $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (fares 5 fr. 15, 3 fr. 50, 2 fr. 30 c.). — $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Rouamesnil*, on the Pontoise line (p. 45). The line enters the valley of the *Eaulme*, which it quits beyond (10 M.) *Envermeu*, with a handsome church (16th cent.). — $19\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Touffreville-Criel. Criel (Hôt. de Rouen; de la Plage)*, $1\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the N.W., on the *Yères*, has a small bathing-place at the mouth of the river, $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther on. — The line crosses the *Yères* and ascends rapidly. View limited. — 26 M. *Eu*, see p. 36. — 28 M. *Le Tréport* (p. 37).

a. From Dieppe to Paris via Rouen.

125 M. RAILWAY in $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $6\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 18 fr. 90, 12 fr. 80, 8 fr. 30 c.).

I. From Dieppe to Rouen.

$3\frac{1}{2}$ M. RAILWAY in $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (fares 3 fr. 55, 2 fr. 40, 1 fr. 70 c.).

Soon after quitting Dieppe the train passes through a tunnel about 1 M. long, and then enters the valley of the *Scie*, which it crosses 22 times. 17 M. *St. Victor*. The line then traverses a high embankment, beyond which the views are attractive. At ($21\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Clères (Cheval Noir)* we intersect the railway from *Motteville* to *Amiens* (p. 65), which unites the Dieppe line with the line to Le Havre. To the left is the pretty château of *Clères* (15-16th cent.). $28\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Monville*. The line to Le Havre diverges to the right near a small viaduct. 32 M. *Malaunay*. From this point to Rouen the district traversed is cheerful and picturesque, abounding in cottou and other factories. — 34 M. *Maromme*. Then two tunnels.

$38\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Rouen*, see p. 48.

II. From Rouen to Paris.

$86\frac{1}{2}$ M. RAILWAY in $2\frac{1}{3}$ - $4\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 15 fr. 35, 10 fr. 40, 6 fr. 80 c.). — Alternative route from *Mantes* to Paris, see p. 44.

Rouen, see p. 48. — The train passes through two long tunnels and crosses the *Seine*, affording a beautiful view of Rouen to the right. To the left, on the hills which rise from the river, stands the

church of *Bonsecours* (p. 58). — 39 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. (from Dieppe) *Sotteville*, an industrial suburb of Rouen; 42 M. *St. Etienne-du-Rouvray*. — 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Oissel* (small buffet).

A branch-railway runs from Oissel to (6 M.) *Elbeuf-St-Aubin* (p. 59) and (25 M.) *Glos-Montfort*, the junction for Serquigny and Pont-Audmer (see p. 156).

Beyond Oissel the train crosses the Seine. — 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Pont-de-l'Arche** (**Hôt. de Normandie*, with café; *des Deux Gares*), where the Seine is again crossed, above the influx of the *Eure*, is the junction of a line to Gisors (p. 47). The fine church of the 15-16th cent. has some admirable wood-carving of the 17-18th, and good stained glass of the 16-17th centuries.

About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the W. is the ruined *Abbey of Bonport*, founded about 1190 by Richard Cœur-de-Lion, of which the handsome refectory (13th cent.) and the abbot's lodgings are the chief remains.

To the left is the large *Barrage de Poses*. — 56 M. *St. Pierre-du-Vauvray*. A branch-railway runs hence to (5 M.) *Louviers* (p. 59).

FROM ST. PIERRE-DU-VAUVRAY TO LES ANDELYS, 10 M., railway in 30-40 min. (fares 1 fr. 90, 1 fr. 30, 80 c.). The train crosses the Seine and beyond (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Muids* skirts the right bank of that river. To the right appears the castle of Gaillard (see below). 7 M. *La Roque*; 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *La Vacherie*. — 10 M. *Les Andelys*, a town with 6000 inhab., on the right bank of the Seine, consisting of *Petit Andely* (*Hôt. de la Chaîne d'Or*; *Bellevue*, well spoken of), nearest the Seine, and *Grand Andely* (*Hôt. de Paris*; *Grand Cerf*), $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the station. At the former are a number of picturesque old houses, and the magnificent *Church of St. Sauveur* (12th and 14th cent.), with a fine choir with round pillars and a good copy of the altar-piece by Phil. de Champaigne in Rouen cathedral. — On a neighbouring height are the (40 min.) ruins of the famous castle of *Gaillard*, erected by Richard Cœur-de-Lion in 1197 to command the navigation of the Seine and protect Normandy against the French monarchs. *Château Gaillard*, the 'gay castle', has been described as the greatest monument of Richard's genius, and it was certainly one of the finest specimens of a Norman castle, either in England or Normandy. It was protected by triple lines of outworks and 17 towers, and its walls were 8-14 ft. thick. In 1204 this almost impregnable stronghold was captured by Philip Augustus after a siege of five months. The castle afterwards became a state-prison, and in 1314 was the scene of the murder of Margaret of Burgundy, wife of Louis X. It was destroyed by Henri IV in 1663, along with the castles of several dangerous Norman barons. The donjon is still in tolerable preservation. — The *Church of Notre-Dame* at Grand Andely dates from the 13-16th cent., and contains good stained glass, choir-stalls, and various works of art, including a Martyrdom of St. Clara, by Q. Varin, the master of Poussin, and a Last Supper, attributed to Lesueur. The choir has a square termination. The market-place is embellished with a bronze statue, by Brian (1851), of *Nicholas Poussin* (1594-1665), who was born in the neighbourhood. The *Hôtel de Ville* possesses a large painting of Coriolanus by this artist. — A public conveyance plies between Les Andelys and the railway-station of Saussay-les-Écouis (p. 47).

The train now penetrates the chalk-hills by means of two tunnels. — 64 M. **Gaillon** (*Hôt. d'Evreux*); the town, with 3000 inhab., lies 1 M. to the left. The *château of Gaillon*, erected in 1500 by Cardinal Georges d'Amboise and now replaced by a prison, was one of the finest in Normandy, and a favourite residence of Francis I. The lofty façade has been removed to the court of the *Ecole des Beaux-Arts* at Paris (see *Baedeker's Handbook to Paris*).

75 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Vernon** (*Hôtel d'Evreux; Lion-d'Or*), with 8500 inhab., once a strongly-fortified town, possesses a conspicuous tower, erected in 1123 by Henry I. of England. The *Church* is an interesting building of the 12-15th cent., containing several noteworthy works of art. To the S. stretches the *Forest of Bizy*; and on the right bank of the Seine are *Vernonnet* (see below) and the *Forest of Vernon*.

FROM VERNON TO GISORS, 25 M., railway in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs. (fares 4 fr. 60, 3 fr. 10 c., 2 fr.). The trains start from a special station, adjoining the main-line station. — We cross the Seine. Beyond (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Vernonnet*, where there are large quarries, the train enters the valley of the *Epte*, and ascends it as far as Gisors. — 6 M. *Gasny*. About 1 M. to the E., on the right bank of the Seine, lies *La Roche-Guyon* (Hôt. de la Maison-Rouge; Hôt. Pitre), with a ruined château of the 12-16th cent., another partly modern château belonging to the Larocheffoncauld family, and a Convalescents' Home in connection with the hospitals at Paris. — 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Bray-Ecos*. The village of *Bray* has a zinc-foundry; *Ecos*, about 3 M. to the W., is interesting on account of the fine *Château du Chesnoy*, dating from the 15-16th cent., but largely rebuilt in modern times, and lavishly adorned with sculptures and paintings from the hand of the proprietor, M. de Pulligny. — At (18 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Dangu* is a 16th cent. château, surrounded with an extensive park. *Dangu* also contains a zinc-foundry. — 22 M. *Inval*. To the left, the tower of *Neaufles* (12th cent.). Our line now joins the railway from Pont-de-l'Arche (p. 47). 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Gisors-Ville*. — 25 M. *Gisors-Ouest*.

Another railway runs from Vernon to (10 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Pacy-sur-Eure*, where it joins the line from Bueil to Elbeuf (p. 59).

The long tunnel between (82 M.) *Bonnières* and *Rolleboise* cuts off the wide circuit which the river describes here. The château of *La Roche-Guyon* (see above) lies about 5 M. distant. A branch from *Bonnières* joins the line to Gisors (see above). — At the château of (84 M.) *Rosny Sully*, the celebrated minister of Henri IV, was born in 1559. The Duchess of Berry resided in it from 1818 to 1830.

92 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Mantes** (*Grand Cerf; Rocher de Cancale*), a picturesque town with 8000 inhab., surnamed '*La Jolie*', has two railway-stations: *Mantes-Station*, where many of the trains do not stop, and *Mantes-Embranchement* (Buffet), where the route to Caen and Cherbourg (R. 21) diverges. The *Avenue de la République*, leading from the latter station to the *Place de la République*, and the *Rue Nationale*, leading thence to the Seine, are the most important of the broad streets which characterize this town.

The old tower of *St. Maclou*, open at the top and adorned with carved niches for statues (some of which remain), unites the Gothic and Renaissance styles; it dates from the 14th century. The adjoining *Hôtel de Ville* and *Tribunal* are both ancient but devoid of interest; between them is a Renaissance *Fountain* of 1521.

It was at the capture of Mantes that William the Conqueror received by a fall from his horse the injury of which he afterwards died at Rouen (1087); and that prince is said to have bequeathed a large sum for the erection of the present Gothic church of **Notre-Dame* on the site of one burned down during the siege. The bulk of the edifice dates from the end of the 12th cent., though it has been frequently altered and recently restored. The elegant gallery

at the top of the towers, formed by a double balustrade, is modern. The W. façade is embellished with a fine rose-window and the triple portal is richly sculptured, though unfortunately mutilated. The part to the right dates from the 14th century.

The fine INTERIOR, which consists of a nave, aisles, and choir, without transepts, is unusually brightly lighted, owing to the absence of stained windows. In the nave round pillars alternate with clustered columns, some of which rise as high as the lofty vaulting. The pillars at the end of the choir, and those supporting the stilted Gothic arches, are specially noteworthy. The triforium gallery is lighted by small windows from behind. The towers, from the height of the vaulting of the aisles to the summit of the nave, open into the church. The five apsidal chapels, and the large S. chapel, the roof of which is supported by a central pillar, were added in the 14th century.

A small island in the Seine here is united with Mantes and with *Limay*, on the opposite bank, by handsome modern bridges. Another old bridge (12-15th cent.) spans the Seine farther up.

FROM MANTES TO PARIS VIÀ ARGENTEUIL, 36 M., railway in 1-13/4 hr. (fares 6 fr. 50, 4 fr. 40, 2 fr. 85 c.). This line crosses the Seine and follows the right bank viâ (13/4 M.) *Limay*, (7 M.) *Juziers*, (10 1/2 M.) *Meulan*, a prettily situated little town with an interesting church, and (14 M.) *Triel*, also possessing an interesting church (13-15th cent.). Fine view of the Seine, to the right. We skirt the hill of the *Hautil* (555 ft.), and cross the *Oise* just before reaching (20 1/2 M.) *Conflans-St-Honorine*, 1/2 M. from the other station at *Conflans* (p. 48). Thence to Paris viâ (23 1/2 M.) *Herblay*, (25 1/2 M.) *Cormeilles-en-Parisis*, and (30 M.) *Argenteuil* (Soleil d'Or), see *Baedeker's Paris*.

Railway to *Caen* and *Cherbourg*, see R. 21.

To the left, as we quit the station of Mantes, we obtain a fine view of the towers of the town. 98 M. *Epône-Mézères*; 103 M. *Les Mureaux*, 3/4 M. from *Meulan* (see above); 106 M. *Vernouillet*, the station on the left bank for *Triel* (see above). The railway now closely follows the windings of the Seine, on its left bank.

108 M. *Poissy* (*Buffet*; *Hôtel de Rouen*, at the station, near the bridge), a town with 6980 inhab., was the birthplace of St. Louis (1215-70), who frequently styled himself 'Louis de Poissy'. Here in 1561 a conference was assembled by order of the States General, with a view to adjust the differences between the Roman Catholic and Protestant parties. Their deliberations, however, led to no result, owing to the strong condemnation of the Huguenots by the Sorbonne. — The principal Church is a fine building of the Transition style of the 12th cent., altered in the 15-16th cent., and recently restored in the interior. Above the centre rises a well-preserved bell-tower, terminating in a lofty spire, and at the W. end is a square tower, surmounted by an octagonal story capped by a small stone spire. We enter by the double portal on the S. side, an elegant work of the 16th cent., but unfortunately much mutilated. The interior, which has no transepts, possesses considerable antiquarian interest. The nave and part of the choir show both Norman and Gothic arches, and groined vaults, the compartments of which are separated by arched joists, as in barrel-vaulting. The triforium is formed by a row of twin-arches. The aisles exhibit vaulting in

which the pointed arch is used, and the apsidal chapels have stilted vaulting. The apse, recently restored, is lighted by five rose-windows. — In front of the church is a bronze statue, by Fremiet, of *Meissonnier*, the painter (1815-91), nearly opposite his former house. — Ligne de Grande Ceinture to Paris, see *Baedeker's Paris*.

111 M. *Achères*, in the forest of St. Germain, is the junction of the direct line to Dieppe (via Gisors, p. 48). At (114 M.) *Maisons-Laffitte* is a château built in the 17th cent. by Mansart. In the vicinity are a *Race Course* and a *Golf Course*.

The Seine is crossed before and after (116 M.) *Houilles*. — To the left is the asylum of Petit-Nanterre, to the right St. Germain and its terrace. On the left we see the hills of Cormeilles, Sannois, and Montmorency, then Argenteuil, and the fort of Mt. Valérien. Various railways now diverge to the left and right (see *Baedeker's Paris*). The Seine is crossed for the last time at *Asnières*, where the lines to Argenteuil and Versailles diverge. The train passes *Clichy*, intersects the fortifications of Paris, threads a tunnel, and reaches — 125½ M. **Paris** (Gare St. Lazare).

b. From Dieppe to Paris viâ Gisors and Pontoise.

106 M. RAILWAY in 3¾-5¾ hrs. (fares 18 fr. 90, 12 fr. 80, 8 fr. 30 c.).

Dieppe, see p. 38. — 2½ M. *Rouxmesnil*, junction for Le Tréport (p. 41). — 3½ M. **Arques** (*Hôtel du Château; Henri IV*), a small town at the confluence of the *Béthune* and the *Arques*, is celebrated for the decisive victory won here in 1589 by Henri IV with 4000 men over the forces of the League, amounting to 30,000 men, under the Duc de Mayenne. The imposing ruin of the *Château* is a favourite resort of visitors from Dieppe. Founded in the 11th cent. on the border of Normandy by a Seigneur d'Arques, this castle changed hands frequently during the wars which raged in this district; the English held it from 1419 until 1449, when it finally passed to France. The castle, which did not become a ruin till the 18th cent., is now public property and always open to visitors. Although occupying a secure position on the summit of a hill, this stronghold was farther protected by a moat and two walls, the first of which is flanked by four massive towers of brick and stone, built by Francis I. The donjon is perhaps the most ancient part. — The *Church* of Arques, a handsome Gothic building of the 16th cent., contains a fine Renaissance rood-loft, old stained glass, etc. — The *Forest of Arques*, to the N.E., is another favourite excursion from Dieppe.

15½ M. *Bures*, which has declined from its former importance, has a fine Gothic church of the 12-13th cent., with a Holy Sepulchre of the 16th cent. and other noteworthy sculptures. 18 M. *Mesnières* has a fine Renaissance château (on the left). — 21 M. **Neufchâtel-en-Bray** (*Grand Cerf*), a town with 4130 inhab., is noted for its cheese. The handsome church dates from the 12-16th centuries.

The town contains a small Musée. — Beyond (26½ M.) *Nesle-St-Saire* the railway quits the valley of the Béthune. — 30 M. *Serqueux* (*Buffet*), also a station on the line from Amiens to Rouen (p. 34), in connection with the railway to Le Tréport (p. 37).

32 M. Forges-les-Eaux. — *Hotels.* GRAND HÔTEL DU PARC, at the *Etablissement*; CONTINENTAL, close by, R. & A. 3-8, L. ½, B. 1-1¼, déj. 4, D. 5 incl. wine, pens. from 10 fr.; MOUTON, LION D'OR; both in the town. — *Etablissement.* Adm. in the forenoon 50 c., afternoon 1 fr., whole day 1½ fr.; subscription for a month 25 fr.; bath 2½-5 fr. (including linen). — *Omnibus* from the Hôtel du Mouton to Serqueux (see above) in connection with the trains.

Forges owes its reputation to its cold *Chatybeate Springs*, first brought into notice by Anne of Austria, mother of Louis XIV., but now little frequented. The *Etablissement*, including a casino and a hotel, is situated in a small park, about 1¼ M. from the station. The attractions it boasts are hardly worth the charge made for admission. The large Place de Brevière, in the town, is embellished with a bust of *Brevière*, the engraver (1787-1869). Adjacent is a modern Gothic *Church*, in the style of the 13th century.

46 M. Gournay (*Hôtel du Nord*), a town with 4050 inhab., is the centre of the *Pays de Bray*, a fertile grazing country, noted for its butter. Between the station and the town rises a recently-restored *Church*, in the Transition style, containing some good wood-carving. The street in front of the church leads to the Place Nationale, in which is a fountain dating from the 18th century. Passing the *Hôtel de Vitte* a little farther on, we turn to the left, and return to the station by way of the pleasant boulevards. — Railway to *Beauvais* (St. Germer), see p. 35.

The line now traverses the *Vallée de Bray* and beyond (60 M.) *Eragny* enters a hilly pastoral district, watered by the *Epte*.

61½ M. Gisors (*Buffet*; *Hôtel de l'Écu-de-France*, in the main street), a town with 4680 inhab., situated on the *Epte* and two of its tributaries, was the former capital of the Norman *Vexin*.

The *Vexin* (*Pagus Vaucassinus*) was the mediæval name of the region extending along the right bank of the Seine from the Oise to beyond *Jumièges*; the N. portion, below *Vernon*, was the Norman *Vexin*, a district often disputed by the English and French, the S. part was the French *Vexin*.

The town is divided into two parts by a broad thoroughfare, called the Rue de Cappeville as far as the *Epte* and thence the Rue du Bourg. The Rue de Paris leads from the foot of the Rue du Bourg to (½ M.) the station of *Gisors-Vitte*, the terminus of the line to *Beauvais* (p. 35). — No. 20 in the Rue du Fosse-des-Tanneurs, which runs from the Rue de Cappeville to the Rue de Paris, is a *Timber House* in the Renaissance style, with a richly carved façade. The *Hôtel de Vitte*, farther on, was formerly a convent; the façade on the other side is the more interesting. It contains a small Musée and a library. Behind, at some little distance, is a fine modern brick *Hospitat*.

The large *Church*, dating from the 13-16th cent., on the left side of the Rue du Bourg, is elaborately adorned with sculpture and presents several interesting architectural features. The W. portal and towers, for example, form an extraordinary combination of the Gothic, Classical, and Renaissance styles; while the N. portal, on the other hand, is a remarkable specimen of florid Gothic. The finely carved oaken doors (16-17th cent.) of both these portals should be noticed.

The INTERIOR, which has double aisles, illustrates the same technical erudition and bad taste. The most interesting objects are the carved and twisted pillars, on the S. side; the antique stained glass; the stone organ-loft; a Tree of Jesse in the 1st chapel on the S. side; a sculptured 'cadaver' erroneously attributed to Jean Goujon (in the 3rd chapel); the vaulting and bosses in the aisles and side-chapels; the balustraded gallery in the S. transept; the arcading at the end of the S. aisle; 12 ancient painted panels behind the high-altar; the reliefs in the last chapel of the N. aisle; and the curious capitals in that aisle.

The Rue du Bourg terminates in a small square, embellished with a statue, by Desbœufs, of *General de Blamont* (1770-1846), a native of the town. Beyond is an attractive promenade, skirting the outer wall of the castle.

The *Castle*, built in the 12th cent. by Henry II. of England, occupies the top of the hill on which the town is built. Little of this once strong fortress now remains except its outer ramparts, which have also been converted into shady promenades, and the donjon, rising on an artificial mound. The outer wall is protected by a moat and 12 round towers. The large 'Tour du Prisonnier', near the donjon, contains a dungeon, the walls of which have been curiously carved with a nail by some whilom captive. On this side is also a small court-yard, between a large round tower and a square tower.

FROM GISORS TO PONT-DE-L'ARCHE (Rouen), 33½ M., railway in ca. 2 hrs. (fares 6 fr. 5, 4 fr. 10, 2 fr. 65 c.). This line traverses a monotonous district, with numerous textile factories. — 1¼ M. *Gisors-Ville* (p. 46). 10 M. *Etrépagny* (Hôt. Pouchet), a small town on the *Bonde*, with a 15th cent. château. — 15 M. *Saussay-lès-Ecouis*. *Ecouis*, 3½ M. to the W., has a remarkable church founded in 1310. Diligence from the station to Les Andelys (1½ fr.), see p. 42. — From the station of (20 M.) *Ménesqueville-Lyons* a diligence plies to (4½ M.) *Lyons-la-Forêt* (Licorne), pleasantly situated in the centre of the *Forêt de Lyons* (355 sq. M.). — The line now descends the valley of the *Andelle*. — 25 M. *Rudepont*, a village with a ruined castle and a château of the 18th century. — 33½ M. *Pont-de-l'Arche*, see p. 42.

From Gisors to *Beauvais*, see p. 35; to *Vernon*, see p. 43.

63½ M. *Trye-Château*, a village with a ruined castle and a Gothic church containing some good sculpture.

66½ M. *Chaumont-en-Vexin* (Hôt. St. Nicolas) is situated on the slopes of a hill, on which the French kings built a castle (now almost wholly destroyed) to aid them in their struggles with the English for the possession of Normandy. The village has a pretty church of the 15-16th centuries.

As the train ascends to (70 M.) *Liancourt-St-Pierre* we have an extensive view to the left. 74 M. *Chars*, junction for *Magny-en-*

Vexin (Grand Cerf), an industrial village, 8 M. to the W., with an interesting Renaissance church.

86½ M. *Pontoise* (*Hôtel de la Gare, de Pontoise*, both at the station), a town with 8000 inhab., picturesquely situated on a height on the right bank of the Oise. The town dates from the days of the Romans, and from an early period played a somewhat important part in French history, owing to its position as capital of the French *Vexin* (p. 46) and its proximity to Paris. It was frequently involved in the wars of the kings of France with the kings of England and the dukes of Normandy, and also in the civil struggles of later date. The only remains of its fortifications are the walls of the ancient chateau, which protected the town on the side next the river. For farther details, see *Baedeker's Paris*. — Railway to *Crcil* viâ *Beaumont*, see p. 32.

We cross the Oise. — 87 M. *Eragny-Neuville*. Fine view to the left. Beyond (90 M.) *Conflans-Fin-d'Oise* we cross the *Seine*, near its confluence with the *Oise*. To the right diverges the railway to Rouen.

From (92½ M.) *Achères* to (106 M.) *Paris*, see p. 45.

5. Rouen.

Stations. *Gare de l'Ouest Rive Droite* or *de la Rue Verte* (Pl. C, 1), the chief station (Buffet), for all trains to Le Havre and Dieppe; *Gare de l'Ouest Rive Gauche* or *de St. Sever* (Pl. D, E, 5); *Gare du Nord* (Pl. G, 2), for Amiens (p. 31); *Gare d'Orléans* (Pl. C, D, 5), Place Carnot, for Elbeuf, Breux, Chartres, and Orléans (p. 59).

Hotels. GRAND HÔTEL D'ANGLETERRE (Pl. a; C, D, 3, 4), Cours Boieldieu 7, R. 3-10, L. ¾-1, A. ¾-1, D. 5 fr.; *DU NORD (Pl. c; C, 3), Rue de la Grosse-Horloge 91; DE PARIS (Pl. d; D, 4), Quai de Paris 51; *DE FRANCE (Pl. e; D, 2), Rue des Carmes 99, R., L., & A. from 4, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr.; all these of the first class; if meals are not ordered in the house, the charge for rooms is sometimes raised (arrangement should be made beforehand). — *HÔTEL DE LA POSTE (Pl. f; C, 2), Rue Jeanne d'Arc 72, R., L., & A. from 3, D. 3½ fr. — HÔTEL D'ALBION (Pl. b; C, 4), Quai de la Bourse 16, déj. 4, D. 5 fr. incl. wine; DU DAUPHIN ET D'ESPAGNE (Pl. i; D, 3), Place de la République, with restaurant, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr.; DU SQUARE, Rue Jeanne d'Arc 91, pens. 6½ fr., well spoken of; DE LA CÔTE-DE-BALEINE (Pl. g; D, 3), Rue du Bac 18-20; LISIEUX (Pl. h; D, 3), Rue de la Savonnerie 4; DU CHEMIN-DE-FER DE DIEPPE (Pl. k; C, 1), Rue Verte, R. 2½-5, B. 1¼, déj. 3, D. 3½ fr.; VICTORIA (Pl. j; C, 1), same street, near the station on the right bank, unpretending.

Restaurants. **Restaurant Français*, Rue Jacques-le-Lieur 10, behind the Hôtel d'Angleterre, à la carte, expensive, also déj. 3, D. 4 fr.; *Pomet*, Quai de Paris; *Hôtel du Dauphin*, see above; *A la Porte de Paris*, Quai de Paris, déj. 2, D. 2½ fr.; *de Paris*, Rue de la Grosse-Horloge 95, popular, déj. 1½, D. 1¾-2 fr., also à la carte.

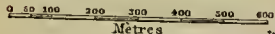
Cafés. *De la Bourse*, *Boieldieu*, *Victor*, all in the Cours Boieldieu; *Houdard*, Quai de Paris 58; *du Commerce*, Quai de Paris and Place de la République, etc. — *Braserie-Restaurant de l'Epoque*, Rue Guillaume-le-Conquérant 11 (Pl. C, 2, 3), with a small garden.

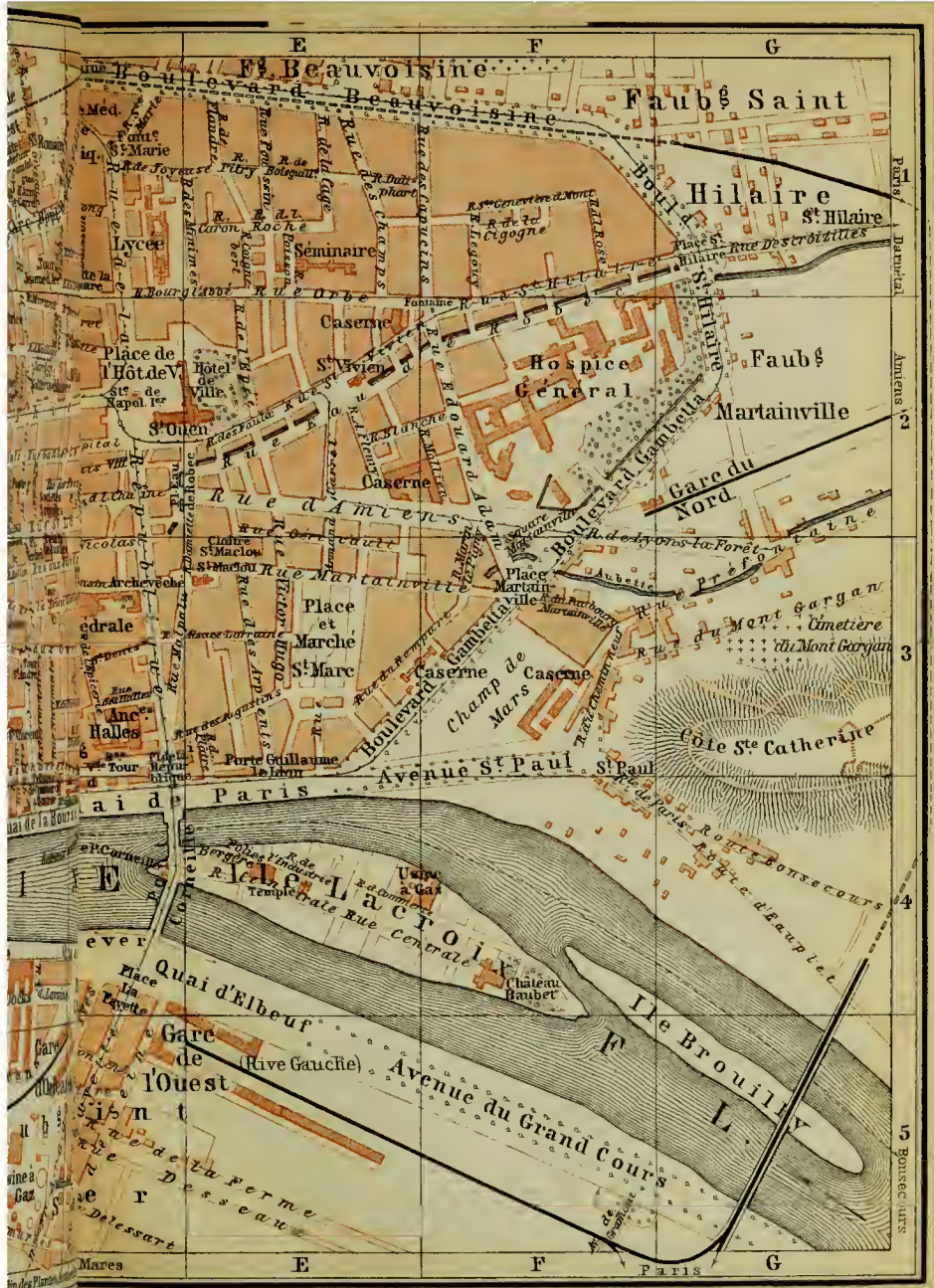
Cabs. Per drive, 1½ fr., per hour, 2 fr.; at night (12-6 a. m.), 2½ or 3 fr. — Each trunk 20 c.

Electric Tramways (comp. Plan). 1. From the *Pont Corneille* (Pl. D, 4) to the *Carrefour du Champ-des-Oiseaux*, viâ the quays, the Rue Jerôme d'Arc, and the Gare de la Rue Verte (Pl. C, 1). — 2. From the *Pont Corneille* to *Maromme* (p. 41), viâ the quays. — 3. From the *Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville*

ROUEN

1 : 20,000





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F

G

Boulevard Beauvoisine

Faub. Saint

Hilaire St. Hilaire

Seminaire

Hospice Général

Faub. Martainville

Gare du Nord

Place et Marché St. Marc

Caserne de Champ de Mars

Cote St. Catherine

Paris

Avenue St. Paul

St. Paul

aid

Quai d'Elbeur

Place de la Gare

Gare de l'Ouest

Avenue du Grand cours

Ile Brouilly

Gare de l'Est

Delessart

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F

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Paris

(Pl. D, 2) to *Sotteville* (p. 42) or to *Petit-Quevilly* (p. 59), viâ the Pont C. rneille. — 4. From the *Place Beauvoisine* (Pl. D, 1) to the *Jardin des Plantes* (p. 53), viâ the Hôtel de Ville and the Pont C. rneille. — 5. From the *Place de la Cathédrale* (Pl. D, 3) to the *Place des Chartreux*, viâ the Pont Boieldieu and Rue St. Sever. — 6. From the *Quai du Mont-Riboudet* (Pl. B, 3) to *Darnétal* (p. 31), viâ the Boul. Cauchoise, Hôtel de Ville, and Place St. Hilaire (Pl. G, 1). — 7. From the *Avenue Pasteur* (Pl. A, 3) to the *Rue de Lyons-la-Forêt* (Gare du Nord; Pl. G, 2, 3), viâ the Hôtel de Ville. — 8. *Circular Line* viâ the quays and boulevards. — Fares: within the town, 15 c. 1st class, 10 c. 2nd cl.; outside the town, 10 and 5 or 15 and 10 c. The halting-places are marked by white posts. — *Cable-Tramway* to Bonsecours, see p. 58.

Steamboats. To *La Bouille* (p. 59) in 1½ hr., from the Quai de la Bourse, 5 times daily (7 times on Sun. and holidays) in summer; fares 80 c., 60 c., returning by rail from La Londe or La Bouille-Moulineaux (p. 59), or vice versâ, 2 fr. 35, 1 fr. 60 c., 1 fr. (omnibus to station extra). Stations, see p. 59. — A service also plies upstream to *Oissel* (40 c.), viâ *Eauplet*, *Amfreville-Mi-Voie*, *La Poterie-Belbeuf*, *St. Adrien*, and *Port-St-Ouen*. — To *Eauplet* in connection with the cable-railway at *Bonsecours*, see p. 58. — To *Le Havre*, see p. 59. — To *London* direct, see p. xiv.

Post & Telegraph Office, Rue Jeanne d'Arc 45 (Pl. C, 2).

Theatres. *Théâtre des Arts* (Pl. D, 3, 4), Quai de la Bourse (adm. 60 c.-5½ fr.); *Théâtre Français* (Pl. C, 3), Vieux Marché (¾-6 fr.); *Folies Bergère* (Pl. E, 4), Ile Lacroix (½-2½ fr.).

English Library & Reading Room, Rue Beauvoisine 26.

British Consul, *Lieut. H. E. O'Neill*, R. N., Rue Beauvoisine 49. — **American Consul**, *Chas. P. Williams, Esq.*, Rue Thiers 33; **Vice-Consul**, *E. M. J. Delleptane*.

English Church. *All Saints*, Ile de la Croix, services on Sun. at 11 and 3. *Chaplain, Rev. Thomas Campbell*. — *Wesleyan Church*, at the corner of the Rue Grand Pont and the Rue Madeleine; services on Sun. at 11 and 6.30.

Rouen, formerly the capital of *Normandy*, now that of the Department of the *Seine-Inférieure*, and the seat of an archbishop, with 113,220 inhab., is a very important cotton-manufacturing place, sometimes not very aptly called the Manchester of France. It is the richest of French cities in mediæval architecture, though the construction within the last forty years of handsome streets like those of Paris has swept away most of the quaint old houses, that abounded in the former crooked and picturesque but not very healthy streets. The old walls of the town, which bade defiance to Henry V. of England in 1415 and to Henri IV of France in 1592, have been converted into boulevards planted with trees.

Rouen is the *Rotomagus* of the Romans. The Normans, under Hasting (some say Ogier the Dane), penetrated thus far in 841, in their first invasion of France; and returning in 876 under *Rollo*, made themselves masters of the district and established a duchy here in 912. This was the nucleus of the duchy of Normandy, which sent forth William the Conqueror in 1066. The last Duke of Normandy was King John of England, who murdered his nephew, Arthur of Brittany, in the castle of Rouen, and was dispossessed by Philip Augustus in 1204. Rouen was retaken by the English in 1419, and retained until 1449. In 1431 it was the scene of the condemnation and burning of Joan of Arc (see p. 50). The town suffered severely in the later religious wars; Catholics and Calvinists alternately held the upper hand and rivalled each other in cruelty. In 1592 the townsmen successfully resisted Henri IV; but they opened their gates to him four years later, after he had adjured Protestantism. The Revocation of the Edict of Nantes inflicted a severe, though temporary, blow on the prosperity of Rouen. — Among the famous natives of this town are *Pierre*

Corneille (1606-84), the dramatist, his brother *Thomas* (1625-1706), *Jouvenot* (1647-1717), *Géricault* (1791-1824), the painter, and *Boieldieu* (1775-1834), the composer. Lord Chancellor Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, died in exile at Rouen in 1674.

Quitting the *Gare de la Rive Droite* (Pl. C, 1), we turn to the left by the *Rue Verte*, whence we see to the left the fine tower (partly modern) of *St. Romain* (Pl. C, 1), a church of the 17-18th cent., with a richly decorated interior. Farther on we cross the boulevards and enter the wide and handsome *Rue Jeanne d'Arc*, which runs in a straight line to the Seine. At the point of intersection is a bronze statue, by Lefevre, of *Armand Carrel* (1800-1836), a distinguished publicist. To the left is the *Tour de Jeanne d'Arc* (Pl. C, 1), the donjon of a castle built by Philip Augustus after the expulsion of the English in 1204, which was the scene of the trial of Joan of Arc; the tower in which she was imprisoned was pulled down in 1809. — On the E. side of the *Jardin Solférino* (Pl. C, 2), farther down the *Rue Jeanne d'Arc*, is the *Musée des Beaux-Arts* (p. 54).

The **Palais de Justice* (Pl. C, D, 2, 3), built by the architects *Roger Ango* and *Roland Leroux* in the florid late-Gothic style, resembles the handsome town-halls of Belgium, although consisting of two stories only. The central part of the edifice and the projecting wings form an entrance-court, enclosed by a railing. The left wing, the *Salle des Procureurs* or *des Pas-Perdus*, erected in 1493, is a spacious hall with a high-pitched waggon-roof of timber, formerly used as an exchange. The central part was erected six years later, for the *Cour de l'Echiquier*, the supreme tribunal (*Parlement*) of Normandy, and its façade is very richly ornamented. The assizes are now held here. The lavish decorations of the interior are almost entirely modern. The *Salle des Assises* has a fine casseted ceiling in carved wood. The courts are open to the public when in session, and at other times visitors apply to the concierge, who lives in the right wing, a modern addition (fee). — Behind the *Palais de Justice*, *Rue St. Lô 40*, is the *Hôtel des Sociétés Savantes*, containing a good *Commercial Museum*, open daily, except Sun. and holidays, 9-12 and 2-4 or 6.

Returning to the *Rue Jeanne d'Arc*, we descend it to the first street on the left, which brings us to the *Tour de la Grosse Horloge* or *Belfroi* (Belfry; Pl. C, 3), erected in 1389 and restored in 1892. The clock, which has two large sculptured dials, is placed on a kind of *Porch* of the 16th century. In the basement of the tower is a fountain, with figures of *Alpheus* and *Arethusa*, and beneath the porch are bas-reliefs representing the Good Shepherd. The *Rue Thouret*, to the left, beyond the tower, leading past the former *Hôtel de Ville* (16th cent.) to the *Palais de Justice* (see above), is named after *J. C. Thouret*, deputy from Rouen to the *Tiers-Etat* in 1789; his bust is on the left. — Opposite the end of the *Rue de la Grosse Horloge* rises the —

***Cathedral**, or *Notre-Dame* (Pl. D, 3), one of the grandest Gothic edifices in Normandy, although remarkably unsymmetrical in plan. The principal parts date from 1270-80. The central portal of the **W. Façade* was erected by Cardinal d'Amboise, the favourite minister of Louis XII., at the beginning of the 16th cent., and is profusely decorated in the florid style. The sculptures over the chief entrance, of no great merit, represent the Genealogy of Christ, with the Beheading of John the Baptist on the left, and the Virgin and saints on the right. The two unfinished towers of the façade are of unequal height. The **Tour de Beurre*, the loftier and more beautiful, 252 ft. in height, derives its name from having been erected with the money paid for indulgences to eat butter during Lent. The other, the *Tour St. Romain*, is 245 ft. high; with the exception of the highest story, it dates from the 12th cent., and is thus the oldest part of the whole building. The beautiful *Central Tower*, over the transept, is surmounted by an incongruous iron spire (since a fire in 1822), which reaches the height of 465 ft.

The two side-portals, dating from the 15th cent., are of great interest, especially that on the N., called the **Portail des Libraires* from the book-stalls that once occupied the court. The sculptures on the tympanum (unfinished) represent the Resurrection and the Last Judgment, those on the archivolt, saints and angels, the others, grotesque subjects. The S. portal is known as the *Portail de la Calende*, from a brotherhood that used to assemble here on the 'Calends' or first day of each month. The sculptures above the entrance represent scenes from the Passion; the others correspond to those of the N. portal.

The INTERIOR of the church (447 ft. in length; transept 177 ft. in length; nave and aisles 105 ft. in width; 92 ft. in height) is in the early-Pointed style, and possesses three fine rose-windows in the nave and transepts. The choir has double aisles, and the transepts are divided into middle and side aisles by columns and arches of the same design as those in the nave. The axis of the church slopes a little towards the E. end. 'Above the pillars and arches of the nave runs another line of both in place of a triforium; above this again are two galleries one above the other; and higher yet, and crowning all, is seen the clerestory with its windows, so that there are five horizontal divisions in the walls of the nave, which has no parallel in England.' (*Winkler's 'French Cathedrals'*). Part of the stained glass dates from the 13th century. The first chapel on the right, in the *Tour de Beurre*, contains a large altar-piece, representing the Crucifixion and the Martyrdom of St. Stephen, and also several monuments; of the 13th and 14th centuries. The last chapel on the S. side of the nave contains the tomb of *Rollo* (d. 927), first Duke of Normandy, and the corresponding chapel on the N. side that of his son *William Longue-Épée* (d. 913). From the N. transept a beautiful Gothic staircase, with open tracery, ascends to the chapter-library (p. 52). The modern pulpit in the nave and the organ-case (17-13th cent.) should be noticed.

In front of the *Choir* is a poor rood-loft of the 13th century. The iron screens of the chapels are closed except during service (apply to the sacristan; fee). In the S. ambulatory is an ancient mutilated figure in limestone, 7 ft. in height, of *Richard Coeur-de-Lion* (d. 1199), discovered in 1838; his heart is interred below. Its original resting-place in the choir is indicated by a small marble tablet. In the N. ambulatory is a corresponding (modern) figure of *Henry II.* of England (d. 1189), who also is buried

in the choir. The high-altar is a sumptuous modern work in marble and gilt bronze.

The beautiful **Lady Chapel* contains several magnificent monuments. The Gothic chapel-like tomb to the left on entering is that of *Duke Pierre II. de Brézé* (d. 1465), seneschal of Normandy. Adjoining is the monument of his grandson, *Louis de Brézé* (d. 1530), also seneschal of Normandy, erected by his widow, the well-known Diana of Poitiers (d. 1566), mistress of Henri II, and attributed to *Jean Cousin* and *Jean Goujon*. — Farther on is the *Monument of Cardinal de Croÿ* (d. 1844), erected in 1857. — The most imposing of all is the magnificent **Monument of Cardinal George d'Amboise* (d. 1510), the powerful minister of Louis XII., and his nephew, who was also a cardinal, by *Roland Leroux*, erected in 1518-25, but modified after 1541 when the second kneeling statue was added. In the centre are kneeling statues of the cardinals, and behind them a bas-relief of St. George and the dragon and statues of Christ, the Virgin, and six saints. The six statuettes below represent the virtues, those above the Apostles. The whole is remarkable for its exquisite finish and is ranked among the chefs-d'œuvre of the Renaissance in France. — The altar-piece, an Adoration of the Shepherds, is by *Phil. de Champaigne*.

The *Chapter Library* (comp. p. 51) contains the *Treasury* of the cathedral, open to visitors in summer (small fee). The objects of interest here include the leaden coffin of Richard Cœur-de-Lion, Flemish and Aubusson tapestry, reliquaries including the 'fierte de St. Romain' (see p. 53), vases, books and MSS., monstrances of the 14th cent., a portrait of Card. York, the last of the Stuarts, etc.

Visitors may ascend to the top of the spire, on applying to the concierge at the Portail des Libraires (2 fr. for 1-4 pers.; 50 c. each additional pers.); 812 steps. View like that from the Eglise de Bonsecours (p. 58), but more extensive.

Opposite the main entrance of the cathedral is a handsome building of the 16th cent., by Roland Leroux, known as the *Bureau des Finances*. The old *Cour des Comptes* (16th cent.), to the left of the main portal, has been partly unmasked by building-operations in 1897.

The extensive pile immediately behind the cathedral is the *Archbishop's Palace* (partly 15th cent.). It has a doorway by Mansard and contains four paintings by Hubert Robert. — Proceeding towards the W. from this point and crossing the Rue de la République, we reach the church of —

**St. Maclou* (Pl. E, 3), a very rich example of the florid Gothic style of the 15th century. The modern spire above the crossing, completed in 1869, is 255 ft. high. The W. **Portal*, a very elaborate piece of work, has a pentagonal porch. The exquisitely carved reliefs on the wooden **Doors* are ascribed to *Jean Goujon*; and in the Last Judgment of the tympanum bas-relief Mr. Ruskin finds a 'fearful grotesqueness' worthy of the united powers of Orcagna and Hogarth. The chief points of interest in the interior are the Gothic staircase leading to the organ (16th cent.), the stained glass (15-16th cent.), and the organ-case and other carvings.

At No. 188, Rue Martainville, a short distance from the church, are the *Cloisters of St. Maclou*, an ancient cemetery enclosed with arcades, now converted into school-buildings. On the pillars still linger some sculptured fragments of a Dance of Death.

We now return to the Rue de la République and descend it to the left. At the corner of the Rue Alsace-Lorraine, to the left, stands the *Maison Sauton-Goujon*, a large modern edifice in the

Renaissance style, with elaborate carving. The Rue des Halles, lower down, leads to the right to the *Anciennes Halles* (Pl. D, 3), where there is a curious monument of the Renaissance in the shape of the *Chapelle St. Romain* (1542-43), a covered terrace, under which runs a vaulted passage. The ancient ceremony of the 'levée de la fierte', or raising of the reliquary of St. Romain by a condemned prisoner, who thus obtained pardon, used to be performed here every year on Ascension Day. Passing under the archway of the chapel, we soon reach the quays.

The **Quays** extend for 1½ M. along the banks of the Seine, here upwards of 300 yds. in breadth. The river is even at this distance from the sea (80 M.) affected by the tide, and a harbour of considerable depth and capacity has been formed at Rouen by means of dredging, extending, and embanking the channel of the river. The *Pont Corneille*, or 'Stone Bridge' (Pl. D, 4), constructed in 1829, passes over the lower end of the *Ile Lacroix*, where there is a *Statue of Corneille* (p. 54), by David d'Angers. Farther down is the *Pont Boëeldieu* (Pl. D, 4), a handsome iron bridge, erected in 1885-88. Still farther down a '*Pont Transbordeur*', or moving bridge slung from two lofty towers, is under construction. Above the Pont Corneille is the *Porte Guillaume-le-Lion* (Pl. E, 3), a relic of the old walls (1749), with sculptures by Cl. Le Prince. The church of Bonsecours and the monument of Jeanne d'Arc on the hill beyond are well seen from the quays.

On the opposite bank lies the suburb of *St. Sever*, in which are the *Gare de la Rive Gauche* (p. 48; Pl. D, E, 5), and the *Gare d'Orléans* (p. 48; Pl. C, D, 5).

This suburb offers few attractions to the tourist. The Rue La Fayette and Rue St. Sever leading directly from the above-mentioned bridges, converge at the modern church of *St. Sever*. The *Jardin des Plantes* (tramway), about ½ M. thence, is uninteresting. The street to the right in front of St. Sever. and then the Rue St. Julien, to the left, bring us to the modern Romanesque church of *St. Clément*, in front of which is the *Monument of the Abbé de la Salle* (1651-1719), founder of the society of *Frères de la Doctrine Chrétienne* or 'Ignorantins'. The society is sometimes spoken of as the *Frères de St. Yon*, from the house in Rouen which was their headquarters from 1705 till 1770 and where the abbé died.

Parallel to the Quai de la Bourse, which extends along the N. bank to the W. of the Pont Boëeldieu, stretches the *Cours Boëeldieu*, a favourite promenade, where a band plays occasionally in summer. At one end is the *Théâtre des Arts* (Pl. D, 3, 4), and at the other a bronze *Statue of Boëeldieu* (p. 50). Adjacent are the *Bourse* or *Exchange* (Pl. C, 4), an 18th cent. building, and the new *Hôtel des Télégraphes et Téléphones*. At the W. end of the Quai de la Bourse is the *Douane* (Pl. C, 4).

We leave the quay and re-enter the town by the Rue Jeanne d'Arc (comp. p. 50). On the left rises the pretty little Gothic church of *St. Vincent* (Pl. C, 3), built in the 16th cent., with a tower added in the 17th. It has double aisles, but no transept. The W. entrance,

with its graceful porch, and the S. portal, with its fine wooden doors, should be noticed.

The **Stained Glass* (16th cent.) in the aisles and ambulatory of this church is the finest in Rouen. The windows at the ends of the N. aisle, by *Engrand* and *Jean le Prince*, of Beauvais, are considered the best; they represent the Works of Mercy and the Glorification of the Virgin. In the chapels on each side of the choir are some good wood-carvings (16th cent.), and in the sacristy are eight tapestries of the same date (shown on request).

Farther to the N., on the same side of the street, is the handsome *Tour St. André* (Pl. C, 3), a relic of an old church of the 15-16th centuries. It stands in a small square, on one side of which the front of a timber-dwelling of 1520 has been re-erected. View from the tower, ascended by an easy staircase (always open; fee).

The Rue des Ours, running to the W. from this point, leads to the small *Place de la Pucelle* (Pl. C, 3), long supposed to be the scene of the burning of Joan of Arc (comp. below). The place is now occupied by a paltry figure of Joan over a fountain.

The **Hôtel du Bourghéroulde* (Pl. C, 3), on the W. side of the Place (No. 15), erected at the close of the 15th cent., in the style of the Palais de Justice, is adorned with numerous reliefs, some of which represent the interview on the 'Field of the Cloth of Gold' (1520; p. 22). The graceful hexagonal tower is decorated with sculptures, and the windows are also very beautiful. The building is now occupied by a bank, but the court open to the public on weekdays (on Sun. apply to the concierge).

A little higher up than the Place de la Pucelle is the *Place du Vieux-Marché* (Pl. C, 3), where Joan of Arc was burned in 1431, on the spot marked by a cross on our plan.

The house in which *Corneille* was born is No. 4, Rue Corneille, to the S.W. of the Place (Pl. B, 3); his dwelling-house, now public property, is situated at Petit-Couronne (p. 59), $\frac{5}{2}$ M. to the S.W.

From the N.W. corner of the Vieux Marché the Rue Cauchoise leads to the Place Cauchoise (Pl. B, 2), with a monument to *Pouyer-Quertier*, minister of finance in 1871, by Guilloux (1894). Thence the Rue Thiers leads back to the Jardin Solférino, with the Musée.

The *Musée-Bibliothèque* (Pl. C, 2), a handsome modern edifice by Sauvageot, with little ornamentation, was opened in 1888. In front of the entrance facing the garden are seated figures of *Michael Anquier* and *Nic. Poussin*, and on the basement, to the right, is a medallion of *G. Flaubert* (1821-80), the author, a native of Rouen. The **Musée des Beaux-Arts* is open daily from 10 (Mon. from 12) to 4 or 5; gratis on Thurs., Sun., and holidays, other days 1 fr. The great staircase in the vestibule ascends to the ceramic collections. To the right and left on the ground-floor are the sculpture rooms, and beyond them the collections of ancient (right) and modern (left) paintings. Sticks and umbrellas must be given up (no fee). Catalogue 1 fr.

Sculptures. ROOM TO THE LEFT. 972. *E. Leroux*, Rachel; 930. *Pollet*, Elcub; 970. *Leharivel-Durocher*, Young girl and Cupid; 974. *Mansion*, Nymph

of Diana; 989. *Lefèvre-Deumier*, Morning-star; 988. *Simart*, Orestes; 991. *Vasselot*, Chloë; busts and casts. — The ROOM TO THE RIGHT chiefly contains casts, many of which are from the monument of Gen. Bon-champs by *David d'Angers*, and from that of the painter *Géricault* (p. 50) by *Elex*. 981. Seated figure of P. Corneille by *Caffieri*; 981. Bacchanal, by *Pradier*.

Paintings. Old Masters. 1. LARGE ROOM. To the left: no number, *De Troy*, Susanna and the elders; 320. *Largillière*, Portrait; 498. *Rigaud*, Louis XV.; *De Troy*, 562. Ascension, 563. Assumption; 476. *J. B. Pierre*, Ascension; *Patel*, 464. Summer, 465. Spring; 241. *Hallé* (Rouen), Nativity; 543, 542. *Stella*, Bacchanals; 113. *J. B. Corneille*, Raising of Lazarus; 500. *Rizzo*, Hagar and Ishmael; 676. *Italian School*, Madonna and Child; 4:9. *Rizzo*, Isaac blessing Jacob; 34. *Berghem*, Concert; 613. *School of Rubens*, Adoration of the Shepherds; 455. *Netscher*, Concert; 429. *P. van Mol*, Generosity of Scipio; 190. *A. van Everdingen*, Landscape; 551. *Tiepolo*, A game of cards; 422. *P. Mignard*, Mme. de Maintenon. In the centre, bronze figure of Cupid, by *Marqueste*. — The two SMALL ROOMS next the garden contain portraits of Albert of Austria and his wife by *Van Thulden* (552, 553), a landscape by *Huysmans* (264), and other Flemish works.

11. LARGE ROOM. To the left: 570. *Velazquez*, 615. *Flemish School*, Portraits; *Ribera*, 494. The Good Samaritan, 493. Zachariah; 621. *Flemish School*, Portrait; 236. *Guercino*, Visitation; no number, *Spanish School* (17th cent.), St. Peter weeping; 537. *Solimena*, Columbus receiving the Papal Bull before his second voyage to America (1493); 88. *Valerio Castelli*, Madonna; 81. *Ann. Carracci*, St. Francis of Assisi; *472-174. *Perugino*, Adoration of the Magi, Baptism of Christ, Resurrection (predelle of the Ascension at Lyons); *572. *Veronese*, St. Barnabas healing the sick; *5. *Caravaggio*, Philosopher; 172. *Dolci*, 'Caritas Romana'; 573. *Veronese*, Vision. — 510. *Steen*, Wafer-seller; 450. *Van Mol*, Head of an old man; *210. *Gerard David*, Madonna and saints; 303. *de Keyser*, The music lesson; 274. *Jordaens*, Head of an old man; 362. *Lemonnier*, Plague at Milan; 491. *Restout*, Presentation in the Temple; 365. *Lemonnier*, same subject; *556. *Tiborg*, Village-feast; *648. *School of Fontainebleau*, Diana bathing; 564. *Fr. de Troy*, Duchesse de la Force; 421. *Mignard*, Ecce Homo; 367. *Le Nain*, Nativity; 149. *L. David*, Mme. Lebrun; 481. *Poussin*, Venus and Aeneas; 284. *Jouvenet*, Death of St. Francis; 536. *Snyders*, Boar-hunt; 160, 162. *Dehayes*, Martyrdom of St. Andrew; 309. *Lahire*, Adoration of the Shepherds.

The 111. LARGE ROOM contains 31 works by *Jouvenet*, who was a native of Rouen; also: *H. Robert*, 505, 504. Monuments and ruins; *Lahire*, 310. Nativity, 312. Descent from the Cross; 165. *Desportes*, Stag-hunt; 457. *Oudry*, Deer pursued by hounds; 631. *Poussin*, St. Denis. — SMALL ENO ROOM. Unimportant works of the French School. — I. ROOM TO THE RIGHT, on the side next the street. Drawings by *Géricault* and other masters. — 11. ROOM TO THE RIGHT. Works of the Italian School. 54, 675. *Unknown Artists*, Madonnas; 20. *Bassano*, Adoration of the Shepherds; 686. *School of Pinturicchio*, Madonna in glory; 55. *School of Botticelli*, Vessals; 705. *Unknown Artist*, Mass; 608, 607. *Zuccarelli*, Landscapes; 85. *Agostino Carracci*, Christ appearing to Mary Magdalen; 4. *Caravaggio*, St. Sebastian and Irene, etc. — The GALLERY on the other side of the large rooms contains ancient and modern drawings, a few fine crayons (Girl surprized, by *Machard*) and four paintings including (19) a Circumcision attributed to *Bassano*. — The staircases at the end of this gallery lead to the other wing of the building.

Modern Pictures. SMALL ROOM at the end (to the right in approaching from the Sculpture Room). Works by *Euphémie Muraton*. — LARGE ROOM. To the left: 249. *Hermann*, Dogs; 177. *Dubufe*, Study; 147. *Daubigny*, Landscape; 495. *Ribot*, Alonso Cano on the scaffold; 148. *Daubigny*, Banks of the Oise; 196. *Flameng*, Taking of the Bastille; 239. *Guillemet*, Beach at Villers (Calvados); 97. *Chaplin*, Game at lotto; 601. *Ziem*, Constantinople; 489. *Renouf*, The Pilot; no number, *Phil. Zacharie*, The Temptation; 58. *L. Boulanger*, Mazeppa. — 25. *Bellangé*, Charge of cavalry at Marengo; 539. *Sorrieul*, Episode on the retreat from Moscow; no number, *Cormon*, The victors of Salamis; 265. *Ingres*, 'La Belle Zélie'. — 192. *G. Feurier*, Death of St. Agnes; 46. *Barillot*, Cattle; 419. *Merson*, St. Isidore of Madrid;

116, 115. *Corot*, Views of Ville d'Avray; 214-220. *Géricault*, Studies, Portrait of Eug. Delacroix; 106. *Clairin*, Massacre of the Abencerrages; 152. *E. Delacroix*, Justice of Trajan; 605. *Ziem*, Landscape; 507. *Roche-grosse*, Andromache; 515. *Phil. Rousseau*, The Cheeses; 649. *Pelouse*, The Seine at Poses; 375. *Leroy*, Christ at the house of Lazarus; 548. *Tabar*, Death of Brunhilda; 169. *Diérlert*, At the shrine of St. Georges; 544. *Stevens*, Dog's work; 124. *D. Court* (of Rouen), Boissy d'Anglas presiding at the Convention. — GALLERY adjoining the street: 466. *Patrois*, Joan of Arc led to the stake; 146. *Dantan*, Quoit-players; 155. *Démaréat*, The last voyage; 224. *Glaize*, The miserly housekeeper; no number, *J. Leman*, Portrait-group in a studio; 125. *Court*, Portrait; several landscapes; 223. *Giraud*, Bowls at Pont Aven (p. 260). — SMALL ROOMS overlooking the garden. 119. *Courant*, 41. *Berthélemy*, Seapieces; 527. *Sautai*, Dante in exile. — GALLERY adjoining the Sculpture Room. 531. *Lebron*, Street in New York; 150. *Defaux*, Banks of the Loire; 11. *Aviat*, Charlotte Corday; 24. *Bazin*, Louis XIV. dissolving the Parlement; 403. *Maignan*, Clovis II.; 376. *Lesrel*, In a gambling-house; 134. *Court*, Sketch for the picture of Mirabeau and Dreux-Brézé, at Versailles.

The SECOND FLOOR (open Sun. and Thurs. only), reached by the staircase beyond the last room, contains a *Collection of Engravings* and a supplementary *Picture Gallery*, consisting chiefly of modern works of secondary importance.

The Ceramic Collection, occupying six rooms on the first floor, consists mainly of an extensive series of Rouen faience of the 17-18th centuries. The best period of the manufacture is represented in Room I. — The staircase from the vestibule (p. 54) is decorated with a group of Hercules and the Hydra, by *P. Puget*, and with paintings ('Inter Artes et Naturam'), by *Puis de Chavannes*.

The *Municipal Library* (adm. daily, 10-5), in the building at the back of the Musée, contains 132,000 printed books, 3500 MSS., 2700 medals and coins, and about 2000 portraits of eminent Normans.

At the angle of the Musée adjoining the Rue Thiers is the *Monument of Bouilhet* (1824-69), poet and dramatist, a fountain with bust by E. Guillaume. Opposite is the desecrated *Church of St. Laurent* (15-16th cent.), with an interesting tower.

Behind St. Laurent is the church of **St. Godard** (Pl. D, 2), dating partly from the 16th century. The nave and aisles of this church are of equal size and unvaulted; the former terminates in an apse of three sides. Most of the fine stained glass is either modern or restored. The chapels to the right and left of the choir each contain a good window of the 16th century. The choir itself is decorated with mural paintings by Le Hénaff, and contains a gilded canopy.

If the afternoon is advanced, visitors should go direct from this church to the Museum of Antiquities (closed at 4 or 5; p. 57); otherwise they may follow the Rue Thiers to the *Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville*.

Here stands the church of ***St. Ouen** (Pl. D, E, 2), one of the most beautiful Gothic churches in existence, surpassing the cathedral, both in extent and in excellence of style. Most of it was built in 1318-39, by *Alex. Berneval*; but the *W. Portal*, flanked by two towers 282 ft. in height, and unfortunately a little too small, was erected in 1846-52. The **Tower* over the transept, 268 ft. in height and flanked with graceful turrets, is surmounted by an octagonal open-work lantern, terminating in a gallery (called 'La Couronne de Normandie') which commands a fine prospect. The N. Façade, which is adjoined by the Hôtel de Ville (p. 57), has no lateral portal;

but the S. **Portail des Marmousets*, so called from the heads with which it is adorned, deserves minute inspection. The reliefs over the door represent the Death and Assumption of the Virgin. Above this portal is a magnificent rose-window, still higher is an arcade with six statues, and the whole is crowned with a pediment bearing a statue of *St. Ouen* (d. 678), Archbishop of Rouen.

Interior. The proportions of the church (453 ft. in length, 84 ft. in width; transept 138 ft. in length; 106 ft. in height) are remarkably pleasing. There are no lateral chapels off the nave. The walls appear to be almost entirely displaced by the numerous windows, 135 in number, all filled with stained glass (14-16th cent.). The unusually lofty triforium is exceedingly beautiful. In the nave and transepts are three fine rose-windows, also filled with stained glass. The graceful and light effect produced by the interior is largely due to the absence of non-structural ornamentation. None of the few works of art in the church are particularly noteworthy, except, perhaps, the tombs of two abbés of *St. Ouen* in the Lady Chapel. — The verger (fee) shows the choir-chapels, some of which contain good 16th cent. tapestries, and points out several spots which command fine views of the interior. The fine hammered iron railing round the choir was executed by Nic. Flambart in 1738-47. The gorgeous modern Gothic high-altar was designed by Sauvageot. The whole of the interior is reflected in the bénitier near the W. door. — The visitor should not omit to ascend to the triforium and the outer gallery (1 fr. each pers.).

The *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. D, E, 2), on the N. side of the church, a building in the Italian style, was formerly part of the monastery of *St. Ouen*. It contains handsome staircases, portraits of illustrious natives of Rouen, and statues of *Corneille*, *Joan of Arc*, and *Louis XV.* In front of the edifice rises a mediocre *Equestrian Statue of Napoleon I.*, by *Vital-Dubray*. At the back of *St. Ouen's* and the *Hôtel de Ville* is a public garden, embellished with statues. The *Chambre aux Clercs*, a Norman tower of the 11th cent., adjoins the church on this side, and probably formed part of an earlier church.

A little beyond the garden is the church of *St. Vivien* (Pl. E, 2), dating from the 14-16th cent., with an organ-case of the 17th cent., a marble altar-piece of the 18th cent., etc.

We now ascend the *Rue de la République* to the N., passing the *Lycée Corneille* (Pl. D, 1), the chapel of which dates from the 17th century. The façade of the latter fronts the *Rue Bourg-l'Abbé*. At the top of the *Rue de la République* is the large **Fontaine Ste. Marie* (Pl. D, 1), by *Falguière* and *Deperthes*. The group on the top consists of a figure of *Rouen*, seated in an antique ship, and surrounded by genii and symbolical figures.

To the left is an old convent, containing the *Museum of Antiquities* and the *Museum of Natural History* (Pl. D, 1).

The **ANTIQUARIAN MUSEUM* (open daily, 10 to 4 or 5, except on Mon. and Sat.) comprises sculptures and wood-carvings of the middle ages; beautiful stained-glass windows and other articles from churches and suppressed monasteries; Roman mosaics and other antiquities; weapons; fine iron-work; coins, medals, etc. Among the most interesting objects are a wooden **Ciborium* of the 16th cent., an enamelled **Goblet* by *P. Raymond*, a **Chimney-piece* in carved wood, painted and gilded (16th cent.), a large **Mosaic* found at *Lillebonne* (p. 64) in 1870, another mosaic of *Orpheus* and the animals, etc.

The MUSEUM D'HISTOIRE NATURELLE, the entrance to which is a little lower down, is open daily, 10 to 4 or 5 (on Mon. from 12). The collection of birds on the second floor is noteworthy.

The church of **St. Patrice** (Pl. C, 2), in the Rue St. Patrice, contains **Stained Glass* dating from the 16-17th cent., little inferior to that in St. Vincent (p. 54). The allegorical window at the end of the N. aisle, attributed to *J. Cousin*, is considered the best.

St. Gervais (Pl. A, 1), about $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther W., is a Romanesque church rebuilt in 1872-74, with a curious old crypt of the 4th century. William the Conqueror died in the priory to which the church belonged in 1087 (comp. p. 43).

ENVIRONS OF ROUEN.

FROM ROUEN TO BONSECOURS. — *Steamboat* from the Stone Bridge to *Eauplet* (2nd station) at 15 and 45 min. past each hour; *Cable Railway* from *Eauplet* to the top, returning at 15 and 45 min. past each hour. Fares, to *Eauplet* 15, to the top 35, down 30 c., return-fare 60 c. — *Omnibus* direct, starting at the Stone Bridge, 50 c.

There are several cafés and restaurants near the church: *Casino*, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 fr.; *A Ma Campagne*, Route de Paris 75, to the left as we come from the church, déj. 2, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; etc.

Bonsecours, situated on a hill on the right bank of the Seine, 2 M. above Rouen, is a favourite resort for the sake of the view, the church, and the monument to Joan of Arc. The expedition is best made by means of the steamer and cable-railway (see above), which lands travellers near the church and the monument. The road, by which we may return, passes to the right of the church.

The CHURCH OF BONSECOURS, a pilgrim-resort, built in 1840-42 in the pointed style of the 13th cent., with modern stained glass in a contemporary style, is richly decorated in the interior with polychrome paintings. The gilded bronze altar, the statues in the sanctuary, the choir-stalls, pavement, pulpit, and organ are noteworthy.

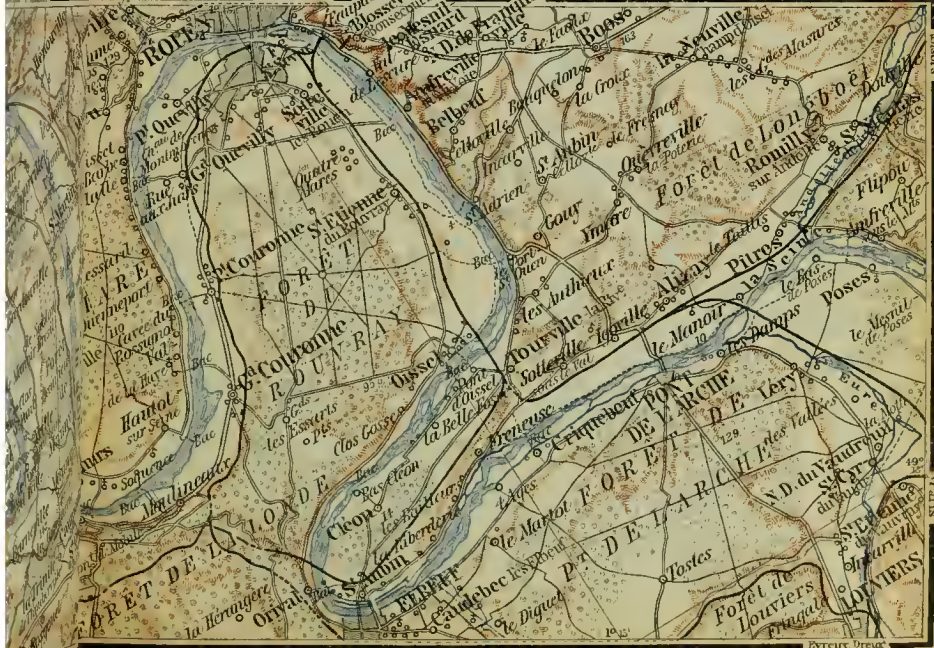
The MONUMENT OF JOAN OF ARC, perhaps more a commercial speculation (adm. 25 c.; closed 12-1.30) than a work of patriotism, consists mainly of three elegant little Renaissance buildings, by Lisch, connected by a platform. The principal chapel, with a dome surmounted by a *St. Michael*, encloses a statue of *Joan of Arc*, by Barrias; the other two have statues of *SS. Catharine* and *Margaret* (by Pépin and Verlet), whose voices are supposed to have first inspired Joan.

The **View* from the platform embraces the city, the course of the river for many miles above and below Rouen, and in the distance the verdant hills of Normandy.

Canteleu, picturesquely situated on the road to Le Havre, $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W. of Rouen, has a château built by Mansart. About 2 M. farther on is *St. Martin-de-Boscherville*, with the magnificent ruined *Abbey of St. Georges-de-Boscherville*, dating from the 11-12th centuries. The **Church*, still in tolerable preservation, retains some mural paintings of the 12th cent., as well as some stained glass of the 16th. The *Chapter House* was added in the 17th century. — *Duclair* (p. 65) is 5 M. from St. Martin.

A pleasant steamboat-excursion may be taken to *La Bouille*, a small but busy town, $12\frac{1}{2}$ M. below Rouen, see p. 58.





FROM ROUEN TO LE HAVRE BY THE SEINE, about 80 M., steamboat every second day in summer (daily from July 15th to Sept. 15th), in 7½ hrs.; fare 6 fr., 4 fr.; return-ticket available by railway in one direction and valid for three days, 13 fr., 9 fr.; restaurant on board, déj. 4, D. 5 fr., incl. wine. This trip is recommended in fine weather, at least as far as Caudebec (p. 65); but only one of the steamboats (the 'Eclair') has a deck-saloon (1st cl. only). The steamers start from the Quai de la Bourse (Pl. C, D, 4), and passengers may embark or disembark in small boats (50 c.; 25 c. each for a party) on giving previous notice, at *La Bouille* (p. 58), *Duclair* (p. 65), *Jumèges* (p. 65), *Guerboville-la-Mailleraye*, *Caudebec* (p. 65), *Villequier* (p. 65), *Quillebeuf* (Tancarville; p. 64), and *Honfleur* (p. 172). *Le Havre* (Quai Notre-Dame), see p. 60.

FROM ROUEN TO ORLÉANS, VIÀ ELBEUF, DREUX, AND CHARTRES, 145 M., railway in 6¾-8¾ hrs. (fares 22 fr. 20, 16 fr. 35, 11 fr. 75 c.). TO ELBEUF, 14 M., railway in ½-¾ hr. (fares 2 fr., 1 fr. 40, 80 c.). The trains start from the Gare d'Orléans (p. 48), and follow the left bank of the Seine, at some distance from the river. — 2 M. *Petit-Quevilly*; 3½ M. *Grand-Quevilly*. 5½ M. *Petit-Couronne*, with Cornelle's dwelling-house (p. 54), now a museum (adm. 10-4). Before and after (9½ M.) *La Bouille-Moulineaux* we enjoy a fine retrospective view of Rouen. The train next traverses three long tunnels and a viaduct, and once more skirts the left bank of the river.

14 M. Elbeuf (*Grand Hôtel*, Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville), a cloth-manufacturing town with 20,540 inhab., on the left bank of the Seine. The churches of *St. Jean*, near the Place de la Mairie, and *St. Etienne*, about ¼ M. to the S.W., both dating from the Renaissance period, contain good stained glass of the 14-15th centuries. The Gare d'Elbeuf-St-Aubin (p. 42) lies on the right bank of the Seine, about ½ M. from the Gare d'Elbeuf-Ville or d'Orléans (for Rouen, Dreux, Chartres, and Orléans), on the opposite bank. — Branch under construction to (14 M.) *Le Neubourg* (p. 156), whither an omnibus (2 fr.) plies at present. Steamboat to Rouen.

Beyond (21 M.) *Tostes* the line enters the *Forêt de Louviers*, and beyond (26 M.) *St-Germain-de-Louviers* the *Eure* is crossed. — 26½ M. *Louviers* (**Mouton*; *Grand Cery*), an important cloth-manufacturing town with 10,200 inhab., is situated on the *Eure*. The Gothic church of *Notre Dame* has a magnificent S. portal of the 15th century. Branch to *St. Pierre-du-Vauvray*, see p. 42. — Between Louviers and Dreux the railway follows the valley of the *Eure*, which presents no striking scenery. From (30½ M.) *Acquigny* a line runs to Evreux (p. 155); and from (45½ M.) *Pacy-sur-Eure* (Lion d'Or) another runs to Vernon (p. 43). — 52 M. *Bueil* is also a station on the line from Paris to Cherbourg (p. 155). 54½ M. *Iery-la-Bataille*, famous for the victory gained in 1590 by Henri IV over the League, celebrated by Macaulay in a stirring lay. A pyramid commemorates the event. In the neighbourhood are the ruins of a castle and some remains of an abbey of the 11th century. — 58 M. *Ezy-Anet* (Hôt. de la Vierge). The famous *Château d'Anet*, 1 M. to the S.E., was built in 1548-1552 for Diana of Poitiers by Philibert Delorme at the command of Henry II. Only a few remains of the original building are preserved, including the portal, one wing forming the present château, and the chapel, which still retains some sculptures by Jean Goujon and a marble mosaic. There is also a second chapel built by Diana, in which she was buried, but her monument is destroyed. — 60 M. *Croth-Sorel*. At *St. Roch*, on the opposite bank of the *Eure*, is the large paper-mill of the firm Firmin-Didot of Paris. — 71 M. *Dreux* (*Buffet*), see p. 182. The line now ascends the valley of the *Blaise*, passing several small stations. — 97 M. *Chartres* (*Buffet*), see p. 195. — Traversing the level plains of the *Beauce* (p. 264), our line intersects the railway from Paris to Vendôme and Tours (see p. 267) at (113½ M.) *Voves*. It also crosses the Nogent-le-Rotrou and Orléans line (see p. 199) at (129½ M.) *Patay*, where Jeanne d'Arc and Dunois overthrew the English in 1429, and which was the scene of obstinate contests between the French and the Bavarians in 1870. — 145 M. *Orléans*, see p. 270.

From Rouen to Amiens, see p. 34; to and from London viâ Le Havre and Southampton, see p. 64, xiii.

6. From Le Havre to Rouen (Paris).

From Le Havre to *Paris*, 14½ M., RAILWAY in 3½-7¼ hrs. (fares 25 fr. 55, 17 fr. 25, 11 fr. 25 c.); to *Rouen*, see p. 64. — From *London* to *Le Havre*, see p. xiii.

Le Havre. — **Hotels.** *GRAND HÔTEL FRASCATI (Pl. B, 4), on the beach, far from the centre of the town, R., L., & A. from 4, déj. 4, D. 5 fr.; MANOR HOUSE (Pl. a; B, 4), Rue Jeanne d'Arc 3; CONTINENTAL (Pl. b; C, 4), opposite the Jetée, these three of the first class; DE BORDEAUX (Pl. d; C, 3), Place Gambetta, R., L., & A. 4-6, B. 1¼, déj. 3½, D. 4 fr. incl. wine, pens. 10-12 fr.; DE NORMANDIE (Pl. e; C, 3), Rue de Paris 106 and 108, R. 2-3, D. 3½ fr.; D'ANGLETERRE (Pl. f; C, 2), Rue de Paris 124 and 126, R. 2-5, L. ¼, A. ½, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 3½ fr. incl. cider, pens. 8-10 fr.; TORTONI (Pl. g; C, 3), Place Gambetta, with café (see below), R. from 3, pens. 8 fr.; RICHELIEU (Pl. h; C, 3), Place Richelieu (office of the railway-omnibus), déj. ½, D. 3 fr. incl. cider; ARGLE D'Or (Pl. j; C, 4), Rue de Paris 32 and 34, R. 2-5, L. ¼, A. ½, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 3½ fr. incl. wine, pens. 10, omn. ½-1 fr.; DES ARNES-DE-LA-VILLE-DU-HAVRE (Pl. k; C, 4), Rue d'Estimauville 26; DES NEGOCIANTS (Pl. l; C, 3), Rue Corneille 5, pens. 9 fr.; DE L'AMIRAUTÉ (Pl. i; C, 4), Grand Quai, R. from 3, déj. 3, D. 3½ fr.; DES INDES, Grand Quai 65, R., L. & A. 3-4, déj. 2½, D. 3½ fr. incl. cider; DE ROUEN, Rue de Paris 82, déj. 2, D. 2½ fr.; DE DIEPPE, Rue de Paris 76, déj. 1½-2, D. 2-2½ fr. — GRAND HÔTEL PARISIEN, opposite the Station, R. from 2, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr.

Restaurants. At the *Hôtel de Bordeaux* (see above); *Tortoni*, in the Arcades of the Place Gambetta, déj. 3, D. 4 fr. incl. wine; *Hôt. de l'Aigle d'Or*, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr. incl. cider; *Plat d'Argent*, Place Richelieu, déj. 1¼, D. 2¼ fr., beer or cider included.

Cafés. *Tortoni* (see above) and others in the Place Gambetta; *Café de l'Hôtel Frascati*, on the quay; *Grand Café International*, *Guillaume Tell*, Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville; *Café de Paris*, Place Richelieu, etc.

Cabs. In the town, per drive 1 fr. 25 c., per hr. 2 fr. (after midnight 2 & 3 fr.); on the heights as far as the octroi-limits, per drive 1¾, per hr. 2¼ fr. (after midnight 2½ and 3 fr.); to Ste. Adresse (Le Carreau), per drive 1¾, per hr. 2¼ fr. (3 fr. at night). Trunks, 20, 30, or 50 c.

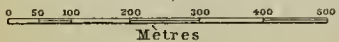
Electric Tramways. 1. From the *Jetée* (Pl. B, C, 4) to *Graville* (p. 64), viâ the Rue de Paris, the Hôtel de Ville ('section'; see below), the Rue Thiers, and the Rond-Point, at the N. end of the Rue de la République (Pl. G, 1). — 2. From the *Jetée* to the *Station* (Pl. F, 2), viâ the Rues Aug-Normand, Gustave-Cazavan, and de Bordeaux, the Place Gambetta, and Quai d'Orléans. — 3. From the *Jetée* to *La Hève* (see Pl. A, 1; p. 64), viâ the Rue Auguste-Normand and Boul. Maritime. — 4. From the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. C, 2) to *La Hève*, viâ the Boul. de Strasbourg and Boul. Maritime. — 5. From the *Rond Point* (Pl. G, 1) to *Ste. Adresse* (beyond Pl. A, 1), viâ the Cours de la République, the Station, Boulevard de Strasbourg, Hôtel de Ville, Rue St. Roch, and Rue d'Etretat. — 6. From the *Station* (Pl. F, 2) to *Sanvic* and *Bléville*, viâ the Boul. de Strasbourg, Boul. Maritime, Rue Guillemard, etc. — 7. From the *Grand Quai* (Pl. C, 4) to the *Grands Bassins* (Pl. G, 5), viâ the Rue de Paris, Hôtel de Ville, Boul. de Strasbourg, the Station, Rue Laffitte, etc. — 8. From the *Station* (Pl. F, 2) to the *Abattoirs* and the *Chantiers de la Méditerranée* (near the Seine), viâ the Rue Laffitte. — 9. From the *Boul. Amiral-Courbet* (E. of Place Amiral-Courbet; Pl. G, 4) to *Sanvic* (comp. Pl. A, 1), viâ the Rue Bellot, the quays, Hôtel de Ville, Rue Thiers, Rue des Pénitents, etc. — 10. From the *Place Thiers* (Pl. D, 1) to *Notre Dame* (Pl. C, 4), viâ the Rue du Champ-de-Foire, the Bassin de la Barre, and the Rue Faidherbe. — 11. From the *Place Gambetta* (Pl. C, 3) to the *Cimetière Ste. Marie* (N.E.) viâ the Rue Ed. Larue, Rue Thiers, Rue des Pénitents, etc. — Fares: 1st cl. 15 c., 2nd cl. 10 c., within the town, 5 c. extra with 'correspondance'; outside the town, 10 c. or 5 c. extra.

Cable Railways. *Funiculaire de la Côte*, from the lower station, Rue Gustave-Flaubert 55 bis (Pl. D, 1), to the upper station, Rue de la Côte 44; fare 10 c. — *Funiculaire Ste. Marie*, from the Rue de Normandie, near the

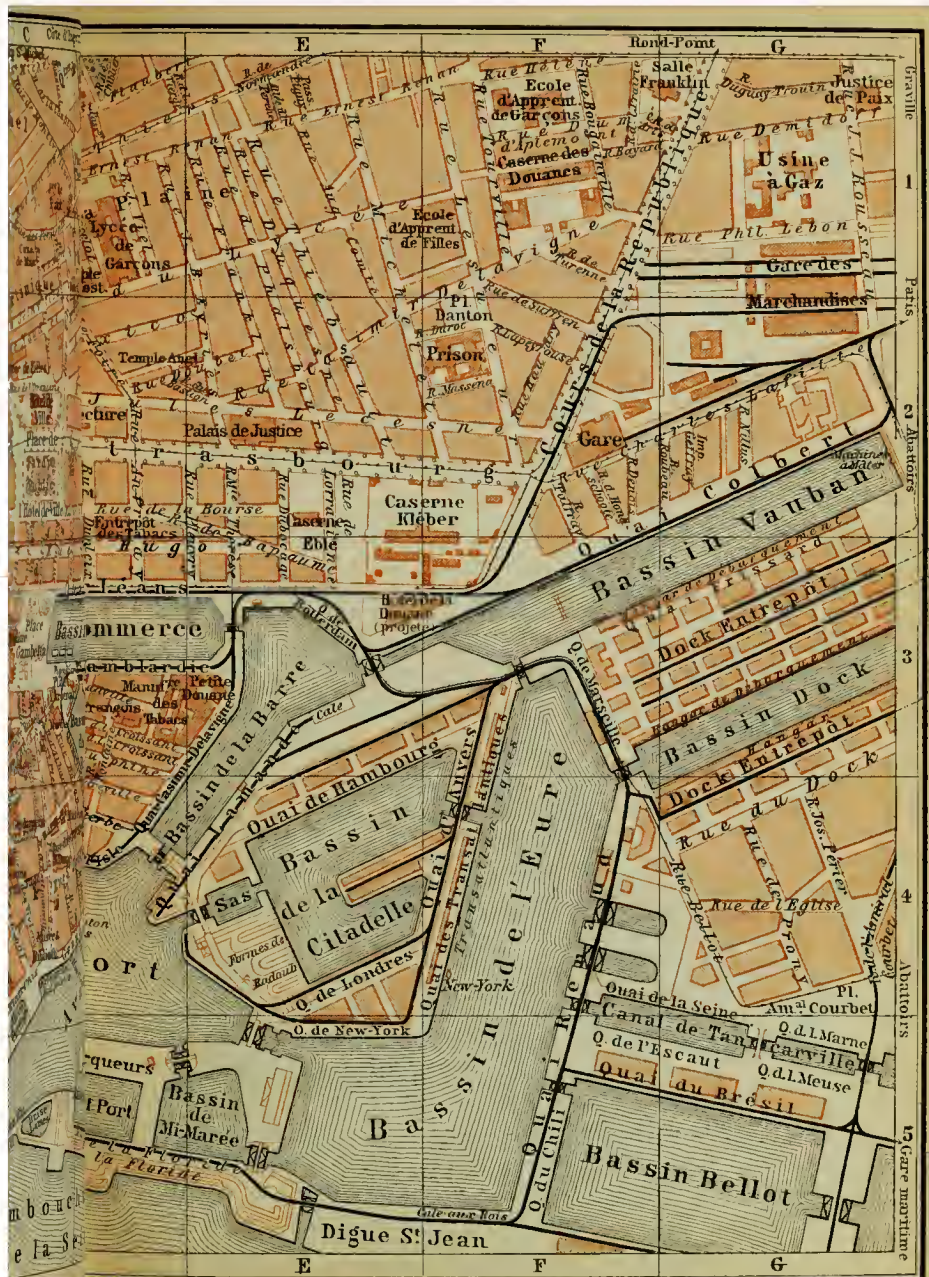


LE HAVRE

1: 13,500



Embouchure
de la Seine



end of the Cours de la République (Pl. G, 1), to the Cimetière Ste. Marie (p. 64).

Steamboats, starting from the Grand Quai (Pl. C, D, 4), to *Honfleur* (p. 172) twice a day, in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (fares 2 fr., 1 fr. 10, 60 c.); to *Rouen*, daily or every second day in summer, in 7-8 hrs. (p. 59); to *Trouville* (p. 173), three or four times daily during the season, in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (fares 3 fr., 1 fr. 60, 85 c.); to *Caen* (p. 166), daily, in 3-4 hrs. (fares 5 fr. 50, 3 fr. 50 c., return ticket 7 fr. 30, 5 fr. 30 c.). — Steamers also to *Southampton*, *London*, *New York* (twice weekly), etc., see pp. xiii, xiv.

Porters (*Commissionnaires*) meet the boats from Honfleur, Trouville, etc.; landing or embarking a trunk 10 c.; trunk from the quay to the station, 50 c. (bargain necessary), other packages 10-40 c.

Omnibus to *Etretat* (p. 70) in 3-3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., starting from the Place du Vieux-Marché at 7 a.m. and at 4 p.m. (fare 3 fr. 60, 3 fr. 10 c.). See also p. 71.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. C, D, 2), Boul. de Strasbourg 108. — Branch Office, Rue de Paris 1.

Baths. Sea Baths: *Frascati*, incl. costume and towel 60 c.; ladies, 50 c., with costume 1 fr.; guide-baigneur 50 c.; less for subscribers. — Fresh Water Baths: *Bains Notre-Dame*, Rue de Paris 22, near the quays.

Casinos. At the *Hôtel Frascati*; adm. 1 fr.; subscription for the season 30 fr. *Casino Marie Christine*, at Ste. Adresse (p. 64); adm. 1 fr.

Theatres. *Grand Théâtre*, Place Gambetta; *Théâtre-Cirque*, Boul. de Strasbourg 155. — CAFE-CONCERT: *Folies-Bergère*, Rue Lemaître 54 (Pl. B, 3).

Bankers. *Banque de France* (Pl. C, D, 1, 2), Rue Thiers 22; *Crédit Lyonnais*, Boul. de Strasbourg 73 and Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville 24; *Société Générale*, Rue de la Bourse 27 and Place Carnot.

British Consul, *E. Cecil Hertlet, Esq.*, Rue Ed.-Larue 5; vice-consul, *J. S. Rowell, Esq.* (also Lloyd's agent). — **American Consul**, *Chas. W. Chancellor, Esq.*, Rue du Chilou 1; vice-consul, *Cicero Brown, Esq.*

English Church, Rue de Mexico; services at 10.30 and 6 (4.30 p.m. in winter). Chaplain, *Rev. F. Millard, B. A.*, Rue Vacquerie 29. — *Wesleyan Methodist Chapel*, Place Gambetta 21; services at 11 and 6.30; ministers, *Rev. A. S. Hocking* and *P. Ellenberger*. — *Mission to Seamen*, Quai d'Orléans 89.

Le Havre, formerly called *Havre-de-Grâce*, from a chapel of Notre-Dame-de-Grâce founded by Louis XII. in 1509, is a handsome town with broad streets, but it contains few special points of interest. Its situation at the mouth of the Seine is extremely advantageous. It is now the seaport for Paris, and next to Marseilles the most important in France (419,470 inhab.). The buildings and the commercial prosperity of the town, which is mainly derived from its ship-building yards and sugar-refineries, are of very recent origin.

The importance of Le Havre dates from the reign of Francis I., who fortified it in 1516 and endeavoured to make it a harbour of the first rank, thence to carry out his naval schemes against England. In 1545 he assembled here 176 sail, the attack of which on the Isle of Wight was, however, repulsed. In 1562 Le Havre was occupied by English troops for a short time. Under Richelieu and Colbert the prosperity of the town rapidly increased, and in 1694 the English fleet made a determined but unsuccessful attack on the new rival of English commerce. In 1796 Admiral Sir Sidney Smith, in an attempt to capture a French vessel, close to the guns of the citadel, was taken prisoner by the French.

The RUE DE PARIS, beginning at the W. end of the *Grand Quai* (Pl. C, 4), where passengers from England disembark, and intersecting the town from S. to N., is the centre of traffic. At its S. end stands the MUSÉE-BIBLIOTHÈQUE (Pl. C, 4), built in 1845 (open on Sun. and Thurs., 10 to 4 or 5; also on Tues. in summer, and on other days on application to the concierge).

On the GROUND FLOOR are sculptures, including, however, only a few original works: to the left, 37. *Sanson*, Pieta; 18. *Gayraud*, Magdalen; 4. *Bonnaffé*, Terpsichore; to the right, 26. *Oudiné*, Sleeping Psyche. — The BASEMENT contains a small archaeological collection. — The collection of paintings begins in the gallery to the right in the ENTRESOL. From right to left: 142. *Davant*, Salute at the Invalides; 41. *Spanish School*, Portrait; 113. *Bonvoisin*, Cabinet of an amateur; 22. *A. del Sarto* (?), Holy Family; 72. *Flemish School*, Louis XI. praying to St. Francis de Paul; 147. *Deveria*, Divorce of Henry VIII; 117. *Boudin*, Pardon of Ste. Anne la Palud; no number, *A. Morton*, Launching the lifeboat; *Em. Michel*, Spring; 197. *Ch. Lhuillier*, Café of the Turcos; 133. *L. L. Couturier*, Water-carriers; 110. *Benet*, Fishermen; 63. Copy of *Rubens*, Battle of Amazons. — In the left gallery are drawings, crayons, and engravings; 73-79. *Yvon*, The Seven Deadly Sins (drawings); *Galbrund*, 31. The collector, 29. The scholar (crayons). — STAIRCASE. 229. *Roll*, Inundation at Toul, use in 1878; 181. *C. de Lafosse*, Consecration of the Virgin; 245. *A. Yon*, Christ expelling the money-changer; 124. *Champmartin*, St. Geneviève; 1'0. *Georges-Sauvage*, Villon the poet undergoing the ordeal of water at the Châtelet (1457).

FIRST FLOOR. Saloon, from right to left: 13. *Giordano*, Cato of Utica; 23. *Sotimena*, Simon Magus; 78. *L. Bakhuysen*, Fishing-boats; 155. *Fragonard*, Head of a youth; no number, *Renouf*, Cliffs at Oudall's; 177. *Humbert*, John the Baptist; 79. *A. Cuyt*, Girl and goat; 185. *Largillière*, A sculptor; no number, *E. Muraton*, Fruit and flowers; 248. *Vien*, Lot and his daughters; no number, *Renouf*, Brooklyn Bridge; 238. *Troyon*, Sheep; 67. *Teniers* the Younger, Card-players; 81. *N. Maes*, An admiral; 220. *Pelez*, Laundry. — 97. *Van de Velde the Younger*, Sea-piece; 62. *Rubens* (?), Cupids with festoons of fruit; 14. *Guardi*, Piazza di S. Marco at Venice; no number, *Van Balen the Elder*, Return from the hunt; 103. *Badin*, The young patient; 25. *Tiepolo*, Sketch for a ceiling; 163. *V. G. Gilbert*, The Halles, at Paris; 170. *Hanoteau*, The mill. — 98. *Van de Velde*, Sea-piece; 63. *Verlat*, Dogs; 141. *David* (?), Portrait; 16. *Manfredi*, Prodigal Son; 178 (above), *Cl. Jacquand*, Christopher Columbus; 11. *Cerquozzi*, Flowers; 82. *M. d'Hondekoeter*, Dog and game; 132. *Couture*, Prodigal Son; 171. *Héreau*, Gathering seaweed in Brittany; no number, *J. P. Laurens*, The interdict (11th cent.); *Ch. Thoma*; Flower; game, etc.; 226. *Hubert Robert*, Fire at Rome; 172. *Hermann-Léon*, Wolf! wolf! 51. *Huysmans*, Landscape with sheep; 146. *Desportes*, Game and fruit; 6. *Allori* (*Bronzino* ?), Young goldsmith of Florence; 7. *Caravaggio*, Portrait; 102. *Achard*, Landscape; 8. *L. Carracci*, St. Agatha; 56. *Jordaens*, The Evangelists. — 193. *Lerolle*, Harvester; 29. *Domenichino*, S. Carlo Borromeo; 40. *Ribera* (?), St. Sebastian; 83. *Molenaer*, Skaters; no number, *G. Jeannin*, Flowers; 39. *Ribera*, St. Peter penitent; 246. *Yvon*, Vision of Judas.

The Library, with about 50,000 vols. and an important cabinet of coins, has a separate entrance in the Rue des Viviers, and is open daily, 9-12 and 2-5, except on Sun. and holidays.

From the S. end of the Rue de Paris the Grand Quai is continued to the W. by the Chaussée des Etats-Unis, terminating in the **Jetty du Nord* (Pl. B, 5), or N. pier, which commands a fine view, and is a favourite promenade. To the right is the large Hôtel Frascati (p. 60), with a casino and bathing-establishment, and farther on are the batteries defending the entrance to the harbour, and the cliffs of Ste. Adresse (p. 64), with the two light-houses of La Hève (p. 64). To the S.E., beyond the busy mouth of the Seine, appears Villerville (p. 175), with Honfleur (p. 172) to the left and Trouville and Deauville (pp. 173, 174) to the right.

Farther up the Rue de Paris, on the right, is the church of *Notre-Dame* (Pl. C, 4), built in the 16th cent. in a style showing the transition from Gothic to Renaissance. The tower, formerly higher, was originally a fortified beacon. Organ-case of 1630.

In the Vieux Marché (Pl. C, 4), to the right, a little farther on, is the former Palais de Justice, now containing an important *Museum of Natural History* (open Sun. and Thurs., 10 to 4 or 5).

We now cross the *Place Gambetta* (Pl. C, 3), which is bounded on the W. by the *Grand Théâtre* and on the E. by the *Bassin de Commerce*, and is embellished with statues, by David d'Angers, of *Bernardin de St. Pierre* (1737-1814), author of 'Paul and Virginia', to which the reliefs refer, and *Casimir Delavigne*, the dramatist (1794-1843), both natives of Havre. Thence we continue to follow the Rue de Paris to the fine *Public Gardens* (military band on Thurs. from 8.30 to 9.30 p.m.) in front of the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. C, 2), a noteworthy modern building in the Renaissance style. The handsome *Boulevard de Strasbourg*, which passes the *Hôtel de Ville*, is nearly $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. long and traverses the town from the sea on the W. to the railway-station (see below) on the E. (tramway, see p. 60).

In this street, to the W. of the *Hôtel de Ville*, is the *Square St. Roch* (Pl. B, 2), with statues of Armida, by Mulot, and Rebecca, by Fabisch. A military band plays here on Sun. in summer from 4.30 to 5.30 or from 3.30 to 4.30 p.m. — At the W. end of the boulevard works in connection with an extensive new deep water basin have been going on since 1896.

We turn to the E. (right) at the *Hôtel de Ville*, in order to reach the station. In the *Boulevard de Strasbourg* we pass the *Sous-Préfecture* (Pl. D, 2), on the left, fronting the *Place Carnot*, on the S. side of which is the *Exchange* (Pl. D, 2, 3), a large erection (1878-80) in the Renaissance style, with six domes (open 9-12 and 3-5.30). The S. façade of the Exchange faces the *Place Jules Ferry* (Pl. D, 3). Farther on, to the left, is the *Palais de Justice* (Pl. E, 2), in a pseudo-classical style, and to the right are several *Barracks*. The *Railway Station* (Pl. F, 2) is at the E. end of the boulevard.

The extensive *HARBOUR and DOCKS* (Pl. C-G, 2-5) deserve a visit. Between 1831 and 1887 over 5,000,000L. was spent upon them, and very extensive additions are projected.

The port includes a well-protected *Avant-Port* or outer harbour, on the N. side of which is the *Grand Quai*, and 9 basins with 16 locks or sluices (comp. the Plan). The oldest, and also one of the smallest, basins is the *Bassin du Roi*, excavated in 1669. The largest is the *Bassin de l'Eure* (Pl. E, F, 3, 4, 5), upwards of 70 acres in area, constructed in 1841-1856, where the huge Transatlantic steamers lie. The *Dock Warehouses* to the N.E. of this basin cover, with their various dependencies, an area of 57 acres. The *Bassin de la Citadelle* occupies the site of a citadel constructed by Charles IX. The *Canal de Tancarville*, which enters the *Bassin de l'Eure* to the N. of the *Bassin Bellot*, is intended to connect the S. ine directly with the harbour, and to enable ships to avoid the dangers of the 'barre', or tidal wave in the estuary. The canal, which is named from the castle mentioned at p. 64, is 15 M. long, 100 ft. wide, and 14 ft. deep.

A good view of the town may be enjoyed from the *Côte d'Ingouville*, the cable-railway to which (p. 60) is reached via the Rue and *Place Thiers*. Just before the *Place* we pass the *Church of St. Michel* (Pl. C, 1), in the Renaissance style, with a Lady Chapel decorated with stained glass by Dubamel-Marette and paintings by Ph. Hugrel (1894). — The *Rue de la Côte*, in which the cable-railway ends, extends to the W. to (2½ M.) *Sté. Adresse* (p. 64), by which we may descend.

The View is specially fine at sunset and at night when the town and harbour are lit up. Unfortunately, however, it is much hindered by the numerous villas and garden-walls. — Above the Rue de la Côte (No. 43), in the direction of the Rue de Montvilliers (Pl. C, 1), is the *Villa Félix*

Faure. — On the E. the Rue de la Côte is continued by the Rue de l'Abbaye (1¾ M.), past the *Port de Tourneville* and the *Grand Cimetière Ste. Marie*, whence we may descend towards the Cours de la République, by the Funiculaire Ste. Marie (p. 60) or by the Rue du Général-Rouelles.

Ste. Adresse (*Hôt. Marie Christine; Grand Hôtel des Phares; Restaur. Deat*, on the beach), on the cliff, 2½ M. to the N.W. of Le Havre, is much frequented for sea-bathing (bath with costume 50-75 c.). It may be reached by tramway (No. 5; p. 49), or on foot viâ the Boul. Maritime, beginning at the W. end of the Boul. de Strasbourg (Pl. A, 2). The *Casino* (adm. 1 fr.) was formerly the villa of the late Queen Maria Christina of Spain. The *Phares de la Hève*, commanding a magnificent view, may be reached in 15-20 min. from Ste. Adresse. About halfway up is a sugarloaf monument to *General Lefèvre-Desnouettes* (1773-1822), who perished by shipwreck. It is dangerous to approach the crumbling edge of the cliffs at the top.

FROM LE HAVRE TO ETRETAT (33 M. in 1¾-2¾ hrs.; fares 5 fr. 95 c., 4 fr., 2 fr. 60 c.) AND FÉCAMP (28 M. in 1¾-2½ hrs.; fares 5 fr. 5, 3 fr. 40, 2 fr. 20 c.), railway forming part of the projected through-line to Dieppe (comp. p. 41). — 3½ M. *Harfleur* (see below). — 6 M. *Montivilliers* (*Hôt. Fontaine*), an industrial town (5288 inhab.), with an old abbey-church of the 11th and 16th centuries. — 15 M. *Criquetot-l'Ésneval*, 6 M. from Etretat by road (p. 70), though 18 M. by rail. — 23½ M. *Les Ifs* (p. 67); thence to *Etretat*, see p. 69; to *Fécamp*, see p. 67.

From Le Havre to Rouen.

55 M. RAILWAY in 1½-3½ hrs. (fares 9 fr. 95, 6 fr. 75, 4 fr. 40 c.).

On quitting Le Havre we pass (1¼ M.) *Graville-Ste-Honorine*, a kind of suburb of Le Havre, with its interesting Norman church of the 11th and 13th cent., on the high ground to the left. — 3½ M. *Harfleur* (*Hôt. des Armes*, near the church), with 2340 inhab., once an important seaport. Its old harbour has been filled up by the deposits of the *Lézarde*; the new harbour, about ½ M. away, is connected with the Canal de Tancarville (p. 63). In 1415 the town was taken by Henry V. of England, to whom the foundation of the fine Gothic Church is attributed. Railway to *Les Ifs* (see above).

15½ M. *Bréauté-Beuzeville* (Buffet; Railway Hotel) is the junction for Fécamp (Etretat), see p. 67.

FROM BRÉAUTÉ-BEUZEVILLE TO LILLEBONNE, 8½ M., railway in 30-40 min. (fares 1 fr. 70, 1 fr. 15, 75 c.). — 3½ M. *Bolbec* (*Hôtel de Fécamp*), a prettily situated industrial town, with 12,240 inhabitants. — The church of (5½ M.) *Gruchet-le-Valasse* contains some beautiful choir-stalls. The ancient abbey dates from the 13-17th centuries. — 8½ M. *Lillebonne* (*Hôtel du Commerce*), a small town (6450 inhab.) on the site of *Julobona*, the capital of the *Caletes* (Pays de Caux), contains a well-preserved Theatre and numerous other relics of Roman times. The ruined Castle belonged to William the Conqueror, who here proposed to his nobles the conquest of England. — About 6½ M. to the W., on a rock rising 160 ft. above the Seine, not far from the steamboat-station of Quillebœuf (p. 59), stands the imposing ruined Castle of *Tancarville*, dating chiefly from the 13th century. The towers are 65 ft. in height, and the walls are 20 ft. thick.

19½ M. *Bolbec-Nointot* is the station for *Bolbec* (see above), 2 M. to the S. (omn. ½ fr.). — 31 M. *Yvetot* (*Hôt. des Victoires; *du Chemin-de-Fer*) is another manufacturing place, with 7545 inhab., the ancient counts or soi-disants kings of which are playfully described by Béranger.

An omnibus leaves Yvetot for (7 M.) *Caudebec* (see below) at 8.10 a.m., noon, and 5.10 p.m. (fare 1¼ fr.).

36 M. *Motteville*. Railway to St. Valery, see below.

A branch-railway runs from Motteville to (16 M.) *Clères*, a junction on the line from Rouen to Dieppe, and (27 M.) *Montérolier-Buchy*, junction for the railways from Rouen to Amiens and to Dieppe (pp. 31 and 41).

The pleasant village of (42½ M.) *Pavilly* is commanded by the restored château of *Esneval*. The train quits the undulating and fertile table-land of the *Pays de Caux*, and descends to the viaduct of *Barentin*, 570 yds. in length, and 100 ft. above the level of the valley. — 44 M. *Barentin* (*Hôtel du Grand-St-Pierre*), a manufacturing town with 6000 inhab., possesses a fine new Romanesque church.

FROM BARENTIN TO CAUDEBEC, 18 M., railway in 1¼ hr. (fares 3 fr. 35, 2 fr. 25, 1 fr. 50 c.). — 1¼ M. *Pavilly-Ville* (see above); 3 M. *Barentin Ville* (see above). 9 M. *Duclair*, on the right bank of the Seine, is a port of call in summer for the steamers from Le Havre to Rouen (p. 58). — 11½ M. *Fainville-Jumièges*. About 1¾ M. to the S., on a peninsula of the winding Seine, is the village of *Jumièges* (*Hôtel de l'Abbaye*), also a steamboat station. The **Abbey*, the majestic and picturesque ruins of which rise near the village, was founded in the 7th cent. and was not destroyed till 1790 and subsequent years. The heart of Agnes Sorel (d. 1449; see p. 287) was interred in the abbey-church. Visitors are admitted daily from 11 to 5 (½ fr.). — 17 M. *St. Wandrille* also retains the extensive ruins of a magnificent **Abbey*, founded in the 7th cent., but rebuilt at the close of the 14th. — 18 M. *Caudebec* (*Hôtel de la Marine; du Havre*), a small town on the right bank of the Seine, was formerly the capital of the *Pays de Caux*, and played a considerable part in the wars between the English and French. It was captured in 1419 by the former under Talbot and Warwick. The beautiful *Church* combines the Gothic and Renaissance styles; the **Tower* is 330 ft. high. The W. portal, the balustrades on the top, formed of Gothic letters, the triple floral crown of the spire, and the stained glass are noteworthy. *Caudebec* retains much of its mediæval quaintness. It is also a steamboat-station (p. 59); omnibus to Yvetot, see above. — A pleasant expedition may be made along the banks of the Seine to *Villequier* (steamboat-station, p. 59), a fishing-village about 3 M. below *Caudebec*.

The train soon enters a tunnel, nearly 1½ M. in length, beyond which it reaches (49 M.) *Malainay*, where the Dieppe line diverges. From this point to (55 M.) *Rouen*, and Paris, see p. 41.

7. Watering-Places between Dieppe and Le Havre.

I. From Rouen (Paris) to St. Valery-en-Caux and Veules.

43½ M. RAILWAY to (38½ M.) *St. Valery* in 1½-3 hrs. (fares 7 fr. 5, 4 fr. 75, 3 fr. 10 c.). OMNIBUS four times a day from the station at *St. Valery* to (5 M.) *Veules*; fare 1 fr. — From Paris to *St. Valery*, 125 M., RAILWAY in 4¼-7 hrs. (fares 22 fr. 70, 15 fr. 35, 9 fr. 95 c.).

From Rouen to (19 M.) *Motteville*, see above. — From (31 M.) *St. Vaast-Bosville* a branch-line diverges to *Cany* (*Veulettes, Les Petites-Dalles*; see pp. 66, 67). To *Dieppe*, see p. 41. Farther on we obtain a brief glimpse of the sea, on the left. — 35 M. *Néville*, a large village with an interesting church.

38½ M. **St. Valery-en-Caux.** — **Hotels.** DE LA PAIX, at the bridge, pens. from 8 fr.; DE LA PLAGE (7 fr.), DES BAINS (commercial), Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville; DE FRANCE, DE PARIS, at the harbour, pens. from 7 fr.

Sea-Baths. Bath and bathing-box 40 c., with costume, etc. 1 fr., 'guide-baigneur' 40 c. — **Casino.** Admission 1 fr.; subscription, per week 7, fortnight 13, month 22, season 35 fr.; for two pers., 13, 20, 28, and 38 fr.; etc.

St. Valery-en-Caux, a town and bathing-resort with 3900 inhab., possesses a small harbour, in a hollow between the cliffs. The old town lies to the right of the station; the new town, about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. distant, is situated near the harbour. The former contains a *Church* of the 15-16th cent., but the new town has hitherto contented itself with a quite inadequate *Chapel*. Beyond the bridge between the floating-dock and the harbour is an antique *House* (16th cent.). The *Bathing Establishment* is reached from the town by narrow and rough streets, and offers few attractions. The beach, as usual on this coast, has a border of shingle before the strip of firm sand used by the bathers.

From *St. Valery* to *Dieppe*, see p. 41. The omnibus starts from the *Hôtel des Bains* at 6 a.m. — There is no public conveyance from *St. Valery* to *Veulettes*, which is only about 5 M. by road; travellers thither must either walk or make a detour of 18 M. by railway and diligence (see below). — A diligence leaves *St. Valery* for (20 M.) *Fécamp* (p. 67) viâ (7 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Cany* (see below), on Mon., Wed., and Sat., starting from the *Hôtel des Bains*, at 6 a.m. (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; fare 3 fr.).

The omnibus-route from *St. Valery* to *Veules* passes the old town and crosses several pretty little valleys. The château of (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Manneville* dates from the 16th century.

5 M. **Veules.** — **Hotels.** DE LA PLAGE (with the diligence-office), R., L., & A. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 $\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 6-7 fr., DE ROUEN, both adjoining the church; DES BAINS, near the beach, an annexe of the *Hôt. de la Plage*. None of the hotels are on the beach. Furnished houses are obtainable. — *Sea Baths* 30 c., with costume and linen 50 c., 'guide-baigneur' 30 c. — *Casino*. Per day $\frac{1}{2}$, fortnight 7, month 13 fr.

Veules, a large village in a pretty valley, is a very pleasant sea-bathing resort, and numerous handsome villas have been built overlooking the tiny beach, between two cliffs. A limpid stream rises in the midst of the village, close to the road to *St. Valery*, and is sufficiently powerful to turn several mills. Good water-cresses are obtained near the curious source of the streamlet; and a shady walk skirts its banks. *Veules* somewhat resembles *Etretat* (p. 70) in its general characteristics, but is considerably less pretentious. — The road to *Dieppe* passes the end of the village (p. 41).

II. From Rouen (Paris) to Veulettes.

Les Petites-Dalles.

42 M. RAILWAY to (36 M.) *Cany* in 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -2 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 6 fr. 50, 4 fr. 40, 2 fr. 85 c.). DILIGENCE from *Cany* to (6 M.) *Veulettes* four times daily in the season (fare 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ fr.); and also to *Les Petites-Dalles* (p. 67). — RAILWAY from *Paris* to *Cany*, 122 M., in 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ -7 hrs. (fares 22 fr. 15 c., 15 fr., 9 fr. 70 c.).

From *Rouen* to (31 M.) *St. Vaast-Bosville*, see p. 65. Our line then diverges to the left from the line to *St. Valery* (p. 65).

36 M. **Cany** (*Hôtel du Commerce; de France*) is a small town on the right bank of the *Durdent*. — From *Cany* to *Les Petites-Dalles*, see p. 67; to *Dieppe* viâ *St. Valery-en-Caux*, see p. 41. Diligence from *St. Valery* to *Fécamp*, see above.

The road to Veulettes follows the picturesque valley of the Durdent, towards the N. $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Vittefleur*; 3 M. *Paluel*. The valley now expands, forming a wide grassy level, which used to be inundated at high-water. The river enters the sea by means of a canal beneath the shingle to the right of the bridge over which the road runs.

6 M. Veulettes. — **Hotels.** GRAND HÔTEL DE LA PLAGE, well spoken of, pens. 7 fr.; DES BAINS, adjoining. — *Sea-Baths* 40 c., for subscribers to the casino 30 c., complete costume with 'peignoir' 60 c., 'guide-baigneur' 40 c. — *Casino.* Admission by day 30, in the evening or whole day 50 c. Subscription for a week 4, fortnight $7\frac{1}{2}$, month 15 fr.; for two pers. 8, 14, and 20 fr.; for three persons 12, 18, and 24 fr.

Veulettes itself is a small village, situated about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the sea, in a valley to the W. of the valley of the Durdent; but the bathing-establishment, the large hotels, and the villas perched on the cliffs form an agreeable summer-resort. The great drawbacks are the somewhat exposed position of the shingle-strewn beach and the difficulty of obtaining a sheltered promenade.

Les Petites-Dalles is 5 M. to the S.W. of *Veulettes*, and *St. Valery* (p. 65) is about 5 M. to the N.E. No public conveyance to either.

FROM CANY TO LES PETITES-DALLES, $7\frac{1}{2}$ M., diligence every afternoon in the season (see the 'Indicateur'); fare $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr. It is more conveniently reached from Fécamp (see below). — The diligence from Cany follows the Fécamp road, to the W., to ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Anneville*, where it turns to the N., passing ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Sassetot-le-Mauconduit*.

Les Petites-Dalles (*Grand Hôtel des Bains*, with a *Casino*; *Ledun*) is a fishing-village, with a bathing-establishment situated at the mouth of a small valley, bounded by cliffs and rocks and affording various sheltered walks.

The parallel valley, 1 M. to the W., is called the valley of *Les Grandes Dalles* (Hôt. de la Plage), and about $\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther on is the sea-bathing place of *St. Pierre-en-Port* (Hôtel des Terrasses), whence a diligence ($1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.) plies twice a day in the season to and from Fécamp, $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.W.

III. From Rouen (Paris) to Fécamp.

51 M. RAILWAY in 2- $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 9 fr. 30, 6 fr. 25, 4 fr. 40 c.). — From Paris, 138 M., railway in $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $7\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 24 fr. 95, 16 fr. 90, 11 fr. 5 c.). — From Le Havre, see p. 64.

From Rouen to (39 M.) *Bréauté-Beuzeville*, see pp. 65, 64. 43 M. *Grainville-Goderville*. — At ($46\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Les Ifs* (Hôtel and Buffet outside the station), to the right of the railway, is a fine château of the 16th century. Branch to Etretat and to Havre, see p. 69. — The railway next descends a wooded valley and passes through two tunnels.

51 M. Fécamp. — **Hotels.** GR.-HÔT. DES BAINS, R. & A. 3-12, L. $\frac{3}{4}$, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; DU CASINO, DE LA PLAGE, D'ANGLETERRE, all on the beach; DU CHARIOT-D'OR, in the town, Place Thiers, R., L., & A. 3-5, B. 1, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3, pens. $9\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; CANCHY, Place Thiers, pens. 7 fr.; GRAND CERF, Rue des Forts 10, pens. 6-7 fr.; HÔT. DE LA GARE, L. from $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 fr. — *Cafés* in the Place Thiers.

Sea-Baths. Bath with bathing-hox 75, with costume and linen 1 fr. 20 c.; no extra charge for services of 'guide-baigneur'. — **Casino.** Admission before noon 25 c., afternoon 50 c.; subscription, per week 11, fortnight 18, month 34 fr., two pers., 18, 32, 54 fr.; etc. Admission to theatre (for non-subscribers), $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$, to balls 1-2 fr.

Tramway. From the Casino viâ the Place Thiers and the Abbey Church to the Rue Queue-de-Renard, near the E. end of the town, and in the direction of Toussaint, a village $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. distant; fares 15, 25, 50 c.

Omnibuses. To *Les Petites-Dalles* (11 M., $1\frac{1}{4}$ fr.; see p. 67), thrice daily during the season; to *St. Pierre-en-Port* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M., $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; see p. 67), twice daily; to *St. Valery-en-Caux* (20 M., 3 fr.; p. 65), on Mon., Wed., and Sat., starting at 4 p.m.; to *Yport* and *Valmont*, see p. 69.

British Vice-Consul, Mons. G. Constantin.

Fécamp is a town with 14,650 inhab., situated, like most of the other towns and villages on this coast, in a small valley running inland from the sea. The S. end of the town is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the little harbour at the N. extremity of the valley. According to the legend the name is derived from *Ficus Campus*, 'field of the fig-tree', from the fact that the sea washed up on the coast here the trunk of a fig-tree in which Joseph of Arimathea had placed the Precious Blood (see below). Its position on the English channel and its possession of a tolerable harbour gave *Fécamp* a certain importance in the early history of Normandy and in the wars between England and France; and its ancient Benedictine abbey lent it another claim to consideration.

The *Church of St. Etienne*, which is seen to the left of the station, dates from the 16th century. The S. portal is fine; the W. tower is moderp. The interior has undergone restoration, and has been embellished with modern stained glass and paintings.

From the Place Thiers, which occupies the centre of the town, we follow the Rue Alexandre Legros to the abbey. The monastery of *Fécamp*, founded by Duke Richard the Fearless about 990, is the only one of the famous monasteries of Normandy that stood to the N.E. of the Seine. The *Abbey Church*, a most interesting relic of the 11-16th cent., conceals an interior of great beauty and grace under a somewhat unattractive exterior. The central tower is, however, stately though simple, and on the S. side is a fine portal of the 14th century.

INTERIOR. In the *Nave*, which is remarkable for its great length, we notice the modern carved oak pulpit, with its numerous carved statuette, and the official pew. The *Choir* contains two altars, one overshadowed by a tasteless canopy, the other embellished with bas-reliefs which may be inspected from the ambulatory. It is surrounded with a handsome railing. The two pillars in front of the choir are adorned with statues and alto-reliefs in elaborate frames. The S. transept contains a curious group of painted statues, representing the Death of the Virgin, executed by a monk in 1519. Adjacent are some smaller groups of figures engaged in prayer, a ciborium of the 15th cent., and a tasteful Gothic credence table. — The *Apsidal Chapels* are embellished with handsome Renaissance balustrades and with arcades. In the 3rd chapel to the right is a fine frieze, formed of 16 alto-reliefs of the 11th cent., representing scenes from the lives of Christ and the Virgin. The 4th and 5th chapels contain the Gothic tombs of abbots of *Fécamp*. In the 6th or *Lady Chapel* are fine stained glass of the 14-16th cent., bas-reliefs on the altar, and some beautiful wood-carving, the most interesting example of which is the Veiled Christ, beneath the first window to the right. The 7th chapel has a 16th cent. door. — Behind the high-altar is a marble ciborium of the 16th cent., reputed to contain some of the 'Precious Blood' (see above), and still attracts numerous pilgrims. The other chapels contain tombs of the

abbots, etc. In the ambulatory is a fine burial-chamber in the Renaissance style. The N. transept contains a Calvary, a Holy Sepulchre, some carvings of scenes from the life of Christ, and an astronomical clock of 1667.

The remains of the abbey, adjoining the N. side of the church, are now occupied by the *Hôtel de Ville*, built in the 17th century. The *Musée Municipal* in the interior, containing a gallery of modern pictures, is open on Sun., Mon., Thurs., & Sat., 2-5 (2-4 in winter). There is also a small *Public Library*.

No. 108 in the long street leading from the Place Thiers to the beach is the distillery of *Bénédictine*, a well-known liqueur, deriving its name from its first makers, the Benedictine monks. The handsome building, with a Renaissance tower, was rebuilt after a fire in 1892. Visitors are admitted daily, except Sun. & holidays, 9-11 and 2-4 or 5 (25 c.), and are conducted by an employee (who expects a gratuity) to view the distillery (uninteresting), the handsome *Salle des Abbés*, approached by a fine staircase, and the *Musée*, which contains a small collection of sculptures, furniture, curiosities, and works of art, some dating from the ancient abbey.

The *Bathing Establishment* is situated on the broad shingly beach, at some distance from the harbour and also from the casino, which stands near the cliff, to the left. In front of the beach are a terrace and a carriage-road, and above are situated several pretty chalets for summer-visitors. The adjoining roads are, however, unattractive and the surroundings are somewhat bleak and bare. — The *Harbour*, much improved since 1880, admits ships drawing 20 ft. at all states of the tide. Fécamp is one of the chief stations in France for deep-sea fishing-boats, and it also carries on trade in coal with England and in timber with the Baltic ports.

An interesting excursion may be made from Fécamp to Valmont (*Hôtel du Commerce; de France*; omnibus 1 fr.), a village lying about $6\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E., in a valley which ends at the harbour. The *Château* dates from the 11th, 15th, and 16th cent.; and the ruined *Abbey Church* was built partly in the 16th century. The Lady Chapel still contains several tombs of that period.

FROM FÉCAMP TO ETRETAT, $10\frac{1}{2}$ M., diligence daily ($\frac{1}{4}$ fr.), viâ ($1\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *St. Léonard* and ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Froberville* (see below).

IV. From Rouen (Paris) to Etretat.

56 M. RAILWAY in $2\frac{1}{4}$ - $3\frac{1}{3}$ hrs. (fares 10 fr. 30, 6 fr. 90, 4 fr. 50 c.). — RAILWAY from Paris to *Les Ifs*, 133 M., in $4\frac{1}{4}$ - $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 25 fr. 85, 17 fr. 50, 11 fr. 45 c.). — From Le Havre to Etretat, see pp. 64, 71.

From Rouen to ($46\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Les Ifs* (p. 67), see pp. 65, 64. The line diverges to the left from that to Fécamp and runs towards the W. — $49\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Froberville-Yport*.

A diligence plies daily in the season to (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N.W.) Yport (*Hôtel du Casino; Rocher; G. Tougard; Veuve Tougard; Dubosc*), a considerable village with a tidal harbour, and a sea-bathing establishment resembling that of Fécamp. About $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the W. is *Vaucottes* (Inn), another small bathing-place, with *Vattetot-sur-Mer* on the cliffs above.

$52\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Les-Loges-Vaucottes*, $54\frac{1}{4}$ M. from Vaucottes (see above). — 54 M. *Bordeaux-Benouville*.

56 M. **Etretat.** — **Hotels.** HAUVILLE, on the beach at the end of the Rue Alphonse Karr, pens. from 11 fr.; BLANQUET, also on the beach, pens. 10-12 fr.; DE LA PLAGE, Place Victor Hugo, R. 3-10, L. $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 4 fr. incl. cider; DES BAINS, Rue Alphonse Karr, R. from 3, déj. 3, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr. incl. cider, pens. $7\frac{1}{2}$ -10 fr.; DE NORMANDIE, Place du Marché, pens. 8-12 fr.; DE LONDRES, Route du Havre, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; DES ROCHES; DES DEUX-AUGUSTINS. — Villas to let and furnished apartments are easily found.

Sea-Baths. At the *Casino*, bath, foot-bath, and attendant 90 c., subscription for twelve baths 7 fr. 20, for twenty-five 14 fr. 40 c.; costume 30, peignoir 25, towel 10 c.

Casino. Adm. 50 c., till 6 p.m. 1 fr., evening 1 fr., week 12, fortnight 23, month 40, season 60 fr.; for 2 pers. 22, 40, 65, and 90 fr.; each pers. beyond two, 7, 14, 20, and 25 fr. All subscriptions are 'suspended' on extra occasions.

Post and Telegraph Office, Route du Havre 27.

Diligences. To *Fécamp* (p. 67) at 8 a.m. and 7 p.m.; to the station of *Criquebeuf* (p. 64) at 6.8 a.m. and 4.33 p.m.; to *Le Havre*, see pp. 64, 71.

Etretat, one of the most fashionable watering-places on the N. coast of France, is a small town, with 1950 inhab., situated, like most of its neighbours, at the foot of lofty cliffs, here 300 ft. high. It is surrounded with pretty villas and attractive country-houses, but it possesses no harbour. *Etretat* is especially affected by artists and literary men, who are attracted by its picturesque and curious situation, but these have brought in their train enough of the fashionable world to render the cost of living here considerably higher than at less pretentious but equally comfortable watering-places on the same coast. Alphonse Karr did much to bring *Etretat* into notice.

The *Railway Station*, beyond which is the Grand-Val (p. 71), is at some distance from the beach. On the way to the latter we pass the Romanesque *Church*. The *Beach* is protected from the sea by a sort of embankment of shingle; and a terrace, with the *Casino*, has been constructed. The bathing-establishment is to the right; the left part of the beach is used by the fishermen for hauling up their boats, and for their 'Caloges', *i.e.* old boats turned upside down and used as huts for storing nets, etc. When the tide is out, the women may be seen washing their clothes in a small streamlet of fresh water which flows beneath the bank of shingle.

The *Cliffs* at *Etretat* are among the most interesting on this coast. Both the *Falaise d'Amont* (to the right) and the *Falaise d'Aval* (to the left) are pierced by *Portes*, worn by the action of the sea, and the same cause has produced various curious pyramidal and needle-like formations. The ascent is arduous, especially in warm weather, but there are almost no other walks in the neighbourhood. At low water the cliffs may be reached by the beach, though the path to the *Falaise d'Aval* by this route is fatiguing. It is better to arrange to return by the beach, if the tide will permit.

The *Falaise d'Amont* is ascended by a long flight of steps, beginning on the beach. On the summit are a modern chapel and a signal-post. Near the latter a picturesque but rough path, to the left, leads down to a short tunnel, at the other end of which is an iron ladder (impassable by ladies) descending to the beach.

To reach the top of the *Falaise d'Aval* we pass behind the Hôtel Blanquet and follow first the Rue de la Valette and then the telegraph-wires. The aspect of the cliffs, stretching as far W. as the Cap d'Antifer, is highly picturesque. A small grotto at the top of one of the needle-rocks nearest to Etretat is dignified with the name of the 'Chambre des Demoiselles'. Another cavern below, near the 'porte', which we pass if we return by the foot of the cliffs, is called the 'Trou à l'Homme'. In about 15-20 min. after leaving Etretat we reach another rocky gateway, known as the *Manneporte*, whence a zigzag stairway descends to the beach. Many people will prefer to come thus far in order to bathe at liberty, instead of paying for one of the stifling bathing-boxes at the Casino.

In the Grand-Val, the valley to the right of the railway, is the *Passée*, a promenade to which admission is gained by payment. Farther on are the *Protestant Chapel* (service in summer at 10 a.m.) and the new *Public Gardens*.

FROM ETRETAT TO LE HAVRE, by *Railway*, see p. 64. — By *Road*, 16½ M., diligence twice daily in the season, starting from the Hôtel des Bains at 7 a.m. and 4.15 p.m. (fare 3 fr. 60, 3 fr. 40 c.). — The road at first ascends for some distance. 1¾ M. *Le Tilleul*. 3 M. *La Poterie*, about 1¼ M. from *Bruneval-les-Bains* (Hôt. Martin). About 2 M. to the N. N. E. is the *Cap Antifer* (360 ft.), a dangerous promontory with a lighthouse, the revolving light of which is visible for 32 M. in favourable circumstances. 5½ M. *Goubert*, about 1¼ M. from *St. Jovin* (Hôtel de Paris; de Rouen), a fishing-village, resorted to by artists. 8½ M. *Cauville*. The tower of the 13th cent. church of (11½ M.) *Octeville* is noteworthy. 15½ M. *Sauvic*, a large village, indicating the proximity of Le Havre. On the right is Fort Ste. Adresse. The road finally makes a long descent, passing one end of *Ste. Adresse* (p. 64), to (16½ M.) *Le Havre* (p. 60).

8. From Paris to Cambrai.

a. Viâ Creil, St. Quentin, and Busigny.

129 M. RAILWAY in 3½-6 hrs. (fares 21 fr. 95, 14 fr. 85, 9 fr. 60 c.). The chief points on this route are *Compiègne* (p. 102) and *St. Quentin*. — The trains start from the Gare du Nord (Pl. B, C, 23, 24; p. 1).

To (112 M.) *Busigny*, see pp. 101-106. — Our line soon diverges to the left from the main line (to Namur; R. 15) and passes a number of stations, of which the chief is (118½ M.) *Caudry* (Hôt. de Paris), a manufacturing town (9460 inhab.), with a church containing a fine copper-gilt reliquary of the 15th century. — 123 M. *Cambrai*, see p. 73.

b. Viâ Creil, St. Just, and Péronne.

121 M. RAILWAY in 5¾-6½ hrs. (fares as above).

From Paris to (49½ M.) *St. Just*, see p. 25. The line here turns to the N. E. and begins to traverse a flat and monotonous district. — 55 M. *Maignelay*, with a fine church of the 16th century.

62½ M. *Montdidier* (*Buffet-Hôtel*; *Hôt. de Condé*; *St. Eloï*; *du Cygne*), a town with 4644 inhab., on a slope above the *Don*, is said

to have been named by Charlemagne in memory of his captive the Lombard king Didier, who was at first imprisoned here. The church of *St. Pierre* (15th cent.) contains a remarkable tomb and a font of the 11th cent., and a 'Holy Sepulchre'. The church of *St. Sépulchre*, of the 15th and 17th cent., with a modern portal, contains also a Holy Sepulchre of the 16th century. In the *Palais de Justice* are six fine Bruxelles tapestries of the 17th century. *Parmentier* (d. 1813), the chief advocate of potato-culture in France, was born at Montdidier, and is commemorated by a statue there.

FROM MONTDIDIER TO ALBERT (*Arras*), 37 M., railway of local interest traversing an industrial district. — 17½ M. *Rosières* (p. 97). — Beyond (23½ M.) *Chuignolles* we cross the *Canal de la Somme*, and the *Somme*. — 3½ M. *Fricourt*, on the line from Ham to Albert (p. 22).

Railway to *Compiègne* and *Amiens*, see p. 103.

74 M. **Roze** (*Hôt. du Commerce*), a town with 4300 inhab., carries on an extensive trade in the grain raised on the *Santerre*, the fertile plateau which the railway traverses beyond the town. The church of *St. Pierre* was built partly in the 11th, partly in the 16th century. Branch to *Compiègne*, see p. 103.

82 M. **Chaulnes** (*Hôt. de la Gare*). The village, ½ M. to the N., has a ruined *Château* and a *Statue of F. Lhomond* (1727-94), the eminent scholar. — Railway from *Amiens* to *Tergnier*, see p. 97.

The railway enters the valley of the *Somme*, and crosses the canal. — 86 M. *Marchélepot*; 93 M. *Péronne* (*La Chapelette*).

93½ M. **Péronne** (*Hôt. St. Claude; des Voyageurs*), a town with 4816 inhab., on the *Somme*, is a fortress of the third class.

In the 9th and 10th cent. *Péronne* belonged to the counts of *Vermandois*, one of whom confined King Charles the Simple here from 923 till his death in 929. The cell in which the unfortunate captive is said to have been starved to death is still pointed out. Charles the Bold captured the town in 1465, and when Louis XI. came in 1468 to conclude an agreement with him, he imprisoned that monarch for two days in the castle, in revenge for his having stirred up the town of *Liège* to revolt. Louis was compelled to sign the 'Treaty of *Péronne*', which was even more disadvantageous to France than the terms he had rejected at *Conflans* and *St. Maur*, and we are told that tame jays and pies used to be taught to cry '*Péronne*' and '*Pérette*' in derision of the king's unfortunate policy. Louis, however, retook the town in 1477. A statue commemorates *Marie Fouré* (more accurately *Catherine de Poix*), who distinguished herself in the successful defence of the town against the Duke of *Nassau* in 1536. The fortress afterwards acquired the title of '*La Pucelle*', with the reputation of never having been captured, but in 1815 the Duke of *Wellington* broke the spell. On Jan. 9th, 1870, it capitulated to the Germans, after a week's bombardment.

The church of *St. Jean*, dating from the 16th cent., has a fine portal, and some good carvings and stained glass. The *Hôtel de Ville* contains a small *Musée* (adm. 50 c.; on Sun. gratis). The *Château* consists of four heavy mediæval towers.

From (102 M.) *Roisel* a branch diverges to *St. Quentin* (p. 104), and from (107 M.) *Epehy* another, 12½ M. long, runs to *Vélu* (p. 21). Beyond (112 M.) *Villers-Plouich* we cross the *Scheldt* and its canal.

115½ M. *Marcoing*. Branch-line to (2 M.) *Masnieres* (2615 inhab.). Railway to Achiet and Bapaume, see p. 21. — We pass three suburban stations before reaching the main station at —

121 M. **Cambrai** (*Hôtel Boissy, de France, Soleil d'Or*, Place aux Bois), a town with 25,250 inhab., and the seat of an archbishop, situated on a slope on the right bank of the *Scheldt*.

Cambrai is generally identified with the *Camaracum* of the Antonine Itinerary. It afterwards became the capital of a small episcopal province. The bishops, often at strife with the people, confided the defence of their rights first to the dukes of Burgundy, afterwards to the German emperors, who acted as 'châtelains'. The League of Cambrai, directed against Venice, was formed here in 1508 between the Emperor Maximilian, Louis XII., Pope Julius II., and Ferdinand of Aragon; and in 1529 Margaret of Austria and Louise of Savoy, acting respectively for Charles V. and Francis I., signed here the 'Paix des Dames'. In 1595 Cambrai opened its gates to the Spaniards, but in 1678 Louis XIV. recovered it by the treaty of Nimwegen. In 1815 it surrendered to the Duke of Wellington. Fénelon (1651-1715) and Cardinal Dubois, minister of Louis XV., were archbishops of Cambrai; and the chronicler Enguerrand de Monstrelet (d. 1453) was born here. Cambrai gives its name to 'cambric', a fine linen cloth or muslin, invented in the 15th cent. by a certain Baptiste, and still one of the chief products of the town. The French call it 'batiste', after the inventor.

As we enter the town through the *Porte Robert*, to the left of the station, we pass near the *Citadel*, on the left, and then the handsome Square de l'Esplanade, embellished with statues of *Baptiste* and of *Monstrelet* (see above). The street goes on to the Place aux Bois and the Place d'Armes, in which is the *Hôtel de Ville*, a large and handsome modern edifice, with a façade sculptured by Hiolle of Valenciennes. The *Belfry*, in the Rue St. Martin, farther on, to the left, dates from the 15th and 18th centuries.

The *Cathedral*, or church of *Notre-Dame*, farther on, to the left, an abbey-church dating from the 18th cent., has been rebuilt since a fire in 1859 in the former tasteless style. It contains statues of Fénelon and Bishop Belmas, by David d'Angers, of Cardinal Régnier, by Louis-Noël, and of Bishop Giraud, by Crauk, besides eight large paintings in grisaille after Rubens, by Geeraerts of Antwerp.

Facing the exit from the cathedral is the *Chapelle du Séminaire*, a former Jesuit college (17th cent.). The street to the right of it leads to the Rue de l'Epée, at No. 15 in which is a *Musée* (open Sun and holidays, 11-4; on other days fee), with paintings chiefly of the Dutch and French schools.

The Place Thiers, farther to the right, is embellished with a *Monument* to the memory of natives of the town who fell in 1870-71, by Hiolle (p. 80).

A street to the right leads to the Place Fénelon, in which rises the church of *St. Géry*, built in the 18th cent., with a tower 250 ft. high, and a dome over the crossing. It contains a fine marble rood-screen (below the organ), some antique oak medallions (in the choir), and several paintings, including an Entombment ascribed to Rubens.

The *Château de Selles*, on the banks of the *Scheldt*, at the N.W. corner of the town, dates mainly from the 15th century. We may

return hence to the Place aux Bois by a street passing near the *Porte Notre-Dame*, the finest of the town-gates, dating from the Spanish period (17th cent.). — The *Public Library*, with 35,000 vols. and 1224 MSS., occupies an old chapel in the Rue Gambetta, near the Place aux Bois (open on week-days, 2-4 and 6-8).

FROM CAMBRAI TO DOUAI, 18 M., railway in 50 min. (fares 3 fr. 25, 2 fr. 25, 1 fr. 50 c.). Unimportant stations. From (8½ M.) *Aubigny-au-Bac* a branch runs to *Somain* (p. 78), viâ *Aniche* (p. 78). — 18 M. *Douai*, see below.

FROM CAMBRAI TO BAVAY (Dour), 31½ M., railway in 1½-2½ hrs. (fares 5 fr. 70, 3 fr. 85, 2 fr. 50 c.) viâ *Solesmes* (12½ M.; p. 106), *Le Quesnoy* (23 M., p. 99), and *Bavay* (31½ M.; p. 82). — The railway goes on to (11½ M.) *Dour*, in Belgium, viâ (4½ M.) *Roisin*, where the Belgian custom-house examination is made.

From Cambrai to *Somain* and *Valenciennes*, see p. 106; to *Le Cateau*, see p. 106; to *Amiens* viâ Marcoing and Bapaume, see pp. 73 and 21.

9. From Amiens to Arras, Douai, and Valenciennes.

74 M. RAILWAY to *Arras*, 38 M., in 1¼-2 hrs. (fares 6 fr. 85, 4 fr. 60, 3 fr. 5 c.); from *Arras* to *Douai*, 16 M., in 25-55 min. (fares 3 fr., 2 fr. 5, 1 fr. 35 c.); from *Douai* to *Valenciennes*, 20 M., in ¾-1¼ hr. (fares 3 fr. 70, 2 fr. 50, 1 fr. 65 c.).

Amiens, see p. 25. The trains run in the direction of Paris as far as (2½ M.) *Longueau* (p. 24), where they join the direct line from Paris to Arras. Thence to (38 M.) *Arras*, see p. 19.

On leaving Arras our line passes the railway to Béthune and Calais (R. 10) on the left, and descends the valley of the *Scarpe*. To the left are the marshes of *Fampour*, into which a train was precipitated in 1847. — 125 M. (from Paris viâ Creil) *Roeux*; 129 M. *Vitry*, where Sigibert, King of Austrasia, was assassinated in 575 by the emissaries of Frigidonda; 132 M. *Corbehem*. The towers of Douai now come in sight; the tallest belongs to the Hôtel de Ville (p. 75).

135½ M. *Douai*. — *Hotels*. *HÔT. DU COMMERCE, Rue St. Jacques 20, R. from 2, déj. 3, D. 3½ fr.; BUFFET-HÔTEL, at the station; CAFÉ-HÔTEL, outside the station. — *Cafés* in the Place d'Armes.

Cabs. Per drive 80 c.; per hr. 1½ fr. for 1-2 pers., 3 fr. for 3-4 pers.; double fare at night.

Douai, a town with 31,400 inhab., is situated on the canalized channel of the *Scarpe*. It is an industrial centre of some importance. The fortifications are now being demolished.

Douai is a town of great antiquity, having probably grown up originally round a Gallo-Roman fort. In the wars carried on at various times by the French against the English, Flemish, Germans, and Spaniards the town often suffered siege and capture. In 1479, however, it successfully resisted the attack of Louis XI., whose discomfiture is still celebrated every July by the Fête de Gayant, at which the giant Gayant and his family (made of wicker-work), clad in mediæval costumes, perambulate the town to the lively strains of the 'air de Gayant'. In 1529 the town passed under the dominion of the Spaniards. In 1667 Louis XIV. captured the town, and though the French were expelled in 1710 by the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugène, they made good their footing again in 1712, and their possession was confirmed by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. — The Roman Catholic university founded here in 1652 to counteract the Protestantism of the Netherlands had a brilliant but brief career. The

College of English Benedictines (Rue St. Benoit), founded in 1560 for the education of English priests, still has about 100 students. In 1610 an English translation of the Old Testament for Roman Catholics was published at Douai; and the English Roman Catholic version of the Scriptures, including the New Testament translated at Rheims in 1582, is generally known as the *Douai* or *Douay Bible*. — Douai is the birthplace of *Jean de Bologne* or *de Douai* (1524-1602), the sculptor, and of *Jean Bellegambe* (d. ca. 1540), the painter, surnamed 'Maitre des Couleurs'.

The street leading to the W. from the station brings us to the handsome *Place Carnot*, the principal promenade, near which is the Musée (p. 76). Thence the Rue St. Jacques runs S.W. to the Place d'Armes (see below).

The church of *St. Pierre*, to the right, halfway between the two 'Places', rebuilt in the 18th cent., is remarkable only for its huge tower, dating from the 16th cent., and occupying the whole breadth of the façade. It contains several paintings of the French school. — Near this church, Rue du Clocher-St-Pierre 19, is the *Maison des Remy*, a handsome Renaissance house of the 17th century.

The church of *Notre-Dame*, near the fortifications, to the S.E., reached directly by the street to the S. of St. Pierre, contains the celebrated **Altar-piece of Anchin*, painted in 1520 by *J. Bellegambe* (see above). Visitors are admitted to the sacristy, where the painting hangs, before 12.30 and after 2 p.m.

The work consists of nine oaken panels, representing, on the outside, Christ enthroned between the Madonna, the donor (who is presented by his patron, St. Charlemagne), and some monks of Anchin, headed by St. Benedict; on the five interior panels the Trinity is seen surrounded by members of the Church Triumphant (254 figures). — At the entrance to the sacristy is a curious mystical representation of the Virgin, of the 15th century.

In the garden in front of the church is a bronze statue of *Marceline Desbordes-Valmore* (1786-1859), the poetess, by Houssin, and on the far side the *Hospital* (17th cent.), with a sculptured pediment by Bra. — Farther on is the *Porte de Valenciennes*, dating from the 15th cent., whence we return by the Rue de Valenciennes to the centre of the town and the *Place d'Armes*.

The *HÔTEL DE VILLE, in this square, the most notable edifice in the town, is a fine monument of Gothic architecture, partly of the 15th century. Above it rises a five-storied *Belfry*, 130 ft. high, the upper part of which is crenelated and flanked with turrets, and surmounted by a spire with a lion bearing the banner of Flanders. The interior court, the fine Gothic chapel, the Salle des Fêtes, the Salle de la Rotonde, and the Salon Blanc may be inspected.

The Rue de la Mairie leads hence to the Place Thiers, with the monument to the *Illustrations de Douai*, or famous natives of Douai. — No. 20, and several other houses in the Rue des Foulons, to the left of the Place, are quaint specimens of mediæval architecture.

On the other side of the Scarpe, beyond the Place Thiers, is the *Jardin des Plantes*, a pleasant promenade, in which is a *Musée Commercial* (adm. Thurs. and Sun., 12 to 4 or 5). To the left of the Jardin des Plantes is the church of *St. Jacques*, the interesting altar-

piece of which represents a miracle of the year 1254. The street almost opposite the church leads to the *Palais de Justice*, in a building formerly belonging to an abbey, and situated on the bank of the Scarpe. The ancient hall of the 'Parlement de Flandre', which met in Douai after 1709 (now occupied as an appeal-court), is adorned with good paintings.

The *MUSÉE, in the Rue Fortier, a street running from the Scarpe to the Place Carnot, includes a valuable picture-gallery, sculptures, and excellent ethnographical, zoological, and antiquarian collections. It is open to the public on Sun. & Thurs., 11-4 or 5; to visitors after 9 a.m. on other days for a fee. The exhibits are provided with explanatory labels.

Ground-Floor. — VESTIBULE. Roman antiquities, sculptured fragments, including capitals from Bavay (p. 82), etc.

SCULPTURE GALLERY, to the left. Beside the windows: Busts, eight of which are antique. 1st row opposite the windows: 877. *Donatello* (?), Ecce Homo; 1059. *School of Jean de Bologne* (p. 75), Pissatore; 828. *Lafresterte*, Revery; 1058. Attributed to *Jean de Bologne*, Pissatore; 669. *David d'Angers*, Bust of Merlin, of Douai (1754-1838), the lawyer; 627, 625. *Bra*, of Douai (1797-1863), Busts of Charles X. and Jean de Bologne (other busts by Bra farther on); 934. *Jean de Bologne*, Samson smiting the Philistines, terracotta; 869. *Laoust*, of Douai, John the Baptist making his cross; 1073. *Jouffroy*, General Merlin; 714. *L. Perrin*, Boy playing; no number, *Fache*, General l'Héritier (bronze bust); 682. *Desprez*, Innocence (bronze); 819. *Carpeaux*, Why born a slave? (terracotta). — At the end wall: 621. *Bra*, Crucifixion (cast). — 2nd row, returning: 630. *Bra*, Model for the statue of Gen. Négrier at Lille; 604. *Blavier*, of Douai, Bonaparte at the bridge of Arcole; 1632. *Cabet*, The year 1871; 957. *Laoust*, Boreas carrying off Oreithyia; 667. *Cordier*, Water-nymph; *Bra*, 617. Aristodemus at the tomb of his daughter, 620. Ulysses in the isle of Calypso; between these, no number, *E. Chrétien*, Spring; 816. Bronze reproduction of a Mercury by *Jean de Bologne*. — 3rd row: Busts; 827. *Franqueville*, Jean de Bologne. Other works by Jean de Bologne are represented by reduced copies in the glass cases. — *Continuation of Ground-Floor*, see p. 75. — The staircase at the end of the Sculpture Gallery leads to the Picture Gallery on the —

First Floor. — Room I, to the right: 351. *Schopin*, Last moments of the Cenci family; 50. *Brascassat*, Landscape; 987. *Marec*, Day after payday; 77. *Corot*, Landscape; 148. *Fromentin*, Street in Algeria; 1071. *Demont-Breton*, The family; 761. *Benner*, Serenade at Capri; 750. *J. Breton*, Fisher girl; 760. *De Coninck*, Geneviève of Brabant; 749. *Em. Breton*, Winter-night in Artois; 767. *Gosse*, Christ in the Prætorium. — 761. *Français*, Path through the corn; 758. *Courbet*, Reflection; 54. *Bucquet*, Banks of the Meuse. — In the centre: *Houssin*, Sketch of a monument to Duplex (p. 106).

Room II. 1168. *P. Mignard*, Flora and her court; 204. *Lagrené the Elder*, Elizabeth, Empress of Russia (d. 1761); 747. *P. da Cortona*, Providence commanding the present and the future; 1100. *Cagnacci*, Children; 346. *Sassoferrato*, Madonna and Child; 1222. *Vasari*, Mary Magdalen; 34. *P. da Cortona*, Eleazar and Rebecca. — *Giorgione*, Madonna; 1140-1143. *Giordano*, Mythological subjects. — On the side to the right from the entrance: *Deuilly*, Orpheus in Hades; 1158. *Lippi*, Tobias and the Angel; 781. *Bassano*, Annunciation to the Shepherds; 776. *Monnoyer*, Flowers; 296. *Bassano*, St. Valentine baptizing St. Lucy; 416. *Dominichino* (?), Neptune and Amphitrite; 777. *Pamini*, Landscape with ruins; 751. *Bordone*, Venetian lady; 1081. *Caravaggio*, Samson and Delilah; 1223-1232. *School of Vasari*, Portions of an altar-piece; 1231. *Leonardo da Vinci*, Jesus and St. John as children; 328. *School of Saluator Rosa*, Martyrdom of St. Sebastian; 1025. *Crespi*, St. Jerome's dream; 1236. *Dominichino*, Lucretia; 1077. *Bronzino*, Portrait of a Florentine; 1215. *Santi di Tito*, Angel;

149. *School of T. Gaddi*, Adoration of the Magi; 1086. *P. da Cortona*, Infant Moses; 1104. *Carpi*, Marriage of St. Catharine; 1091. *Botticelli*, Holy Family; 1080. *School of Bronzino*, Portrait of Marie de' Medici. — 16. *Guercino*, Death of St. Francis of Assisi; 1023. *Bronzino*, Daughter of Cosmo I.; 258. *School of Murillo*, Ecstasy of St. Francis of Assisi; 376. *Velazquez* (?), Portrait; 136. *Van Dyck*, Pieta; 320. *Ribera*, Mathematician; 1099. *Cagnacci*, Lucretia. — 768. *Greuze* (?), Old man; 759. *David*, Mme. Tallien. — 307. *School of Primiticcio*, La Belle Paule (a young girl who presented the keys of Toulouse to Francis I. on his solemn entry into that town). — In the centre: *A. J. Allar*, Sketch of a monument to Gambetta.

Room III. 227. *Van Machelen*, Madonna and Child; 422. *Unknown Artist*, Triptych made up of portions from different sources; 44. *Bosch*, Trials of Job (grotesque); 283. *Van Orley*, Madonna and Child; 18. *Beeck*, St. Jerome; 26. *J. Bellegambe* (?), Dead bishop lying in state. — 144. *Franck the Younger*, Adoration of the Magi (copy of *Rubens*); 384. *Vinckboons*, Village fair; 31 (above), *J. Bellegambe* (?), St. Vaast performing a miracle before Lothair I.; 332. *Rubens* (?), Calling of St. Matthew; 134. *School of Van Dyck*, Prometheus; 1640. *Berck-Heyde*, Quay at Haarlem; 116, 115. *Duchatel*, Portraits; 52. *P. Brueghel the Elder*, Village attacked by disbanded soldiers; 763. *A. van Everdingen*, Torrent; 265. *Van Noort*, Adoration of the Magi; 192. *Huysmans*, Landscape; 138. *C. van Everdingen*, Portrait; 1598. *S. Franck*, Adoration of the Magi; 389. *De Vos the Elder*, Portrait; 25 (above), *J. Bellegambe*, Last Judgment. — 1167. *Moreelse*, Portrait; 184. *School of Holbein*, Luther; 362. *Stevens*, Margaret of Parma; 130. *Van Dyck*, Christ mourned by angels; 141. *Flinck*, Duke of Brunswick; 784. *Rubens*, Pan and Ceres; 237. *Van der Meulen*, Louis XIV.; 325. *Rombouts*, Portrait of a military engineer; 244. *Ant. More*, Portrait; 86. *J. G. Cuypp*, Rustic interior; 165. *P. de Molyn the Elder*, Landscape; 11. *D'Artois*, Landscape; above, 200. *After Jordaens*, The Kings. — 252. *De Momper*, Landscape; 197. *Jordaens*, Portrait; 194. *Janssens*, St. Aubert removing the body of St. Vaast; 790. *Teniers the Elder*, Sorcery; 331. *Rubens*, Vintage; 181. *Van Helmont*, Village rejoicings; 189. *D'Hondekoeter*, Peacock attacked by a cock; 131. *Van Dyck*, St. Benedict receiving SS. Placidus and Maurus at Subiaco; 182. *B. van der Helst*, Portrait; 81. *Cranach the Elder*, Siren; 1639. *Van Beest*, Horse-fair; 1642. *Huysmans*, Landscape; 243. *Minderhout*, Sea-piece; 312. *Van Ravestein*, Portrait; 1611. *Verbeek*, Landscape; 748. *Van Brekelenkamp*, Family of Govaert Flinck; 1052. *Sal. Koninck*, Arquebuser-officer; 1620. *Van Bredael*, Landscape; 183. *School of Holbein the Younger*, Sir Thomas More and John Fisher; 252. *De Momper*, Landscape; 84. *De Crayer*, Jesus and the Virgin interceding for a sinner. — 162. *Van der Goes*, Madonna of the Abbaye St. Bertin; 420. *Unknown Artist*, Triptych; 350. *Schoen*, Adoration of the Magi; 234. *Marinus*, St. Jerome meditating on the Last Judgment; 125. *Van Orley*, Crucifixion of St. Peter; 792. *Unknown Artist*, Israelites gathering manna; 161. *Van der Goes*, Madonna and Child with St. Anna; 30. *Vaast Bellegambe* (?), A Dominican. — In the centre: *23. *J. Bellegambe the Elder* (p. 75), Shutters of a triptych in honour of the Immaculate Conception (1526); 24. *J. Bellegambe* (?), 29. *School of Bellegambe*, Shutters of a triptych; 408. *Roger van der Weyden* (picture painted on both sides), Virgin appearing to a Cistercian monk and the Last Judgment.

Ground-Floor (continuation). — Rooms I-III, at the other end of the sculpture-gallery, contain the large *Ethnographical Collection*, arranged geographically and provided with labels. — Room IV contains unimportant paintings, drawings, and a few antiquities. — Room V also has paintings, etc. — Room VI contains furniture, tomb-stones, pottery and faience, church-plate, Roman antiquities, bronzes and pottery found at Bayay (p. 82), weapons, wood-carvings, fans, lace, etc.

On the FIRST FLOOR is the *Public Library*, with 80,000 vols. and 1800 MSS. (open on week-days, 9 to 12 and 2 to 4 or 5). The collection of coins is also deposited here.

On the SECOND FLOOR is the *Collection of Natural History*, said to be one of the largest in France.

The quarter of the town behind the Musée is to a large extent

occupied by the *Arsenal*, one of the largest in France, barracks, and schools.

From Douai a branch-line runs to (27½ M.) *Tournai*, viâ (13 M.) *Orchies* (p. 87) and (20 M.) *Rumes*, the first station in Belgium. Beyond (1¾ M.) *Pont-de-la-Dedde* the railway traverses the coal-field of *L'Escarpelle*, and passes, on the right, the zinc-works of the Société des Asturies. — *Tournai*, see p. 97.

Another branch-line of local interest runs from Douai to (20½ M.) *Pont-à-Marcq* viâ (10½ M.) *Mons-en-Pevèle* or *Puelle* (Pevèle, see p. 87), where Philippe IV le Bel defeated the Flemish in 1305. A cavern on the W. side of the hill is known as the *Pas de Roland*, and according to tradition the slain of both armies were buried here.

From Douai to *Lille*, see R. 11; to *Cambrai* (Paris), see R. 8.

On quitting Douai, the train runs for a short distance in the direction of Arras, then turns to the left. To the right is the line to Cambrai. — 138 M. *Montigny*. The modern Renaissance château, seen among the trees to the left, belongs to M. Lambrecht. A branch-line to the right leads to the important coal-mines of *Aniche* and to *Aubigny-au-Bac* (see p. 74).

142 M. *Somain* (*Hôt. Moreau*), an industrial town and centre of the local coal-trade, has a population of 6040. Railway to Cambrai and Busigny, see p. 108.

FROM SOMAIN TO PERUWELZ VIÂ ANZIN, 24 M., railway in 1¼ hr. (fares 3 fr. 15, 2 fr. 70, 1 fr. 85 c.). This line runs through one of the most important coal-districts in the N. of France. Nearly every station has its coal-mine and miners' colony, which form the characteristic features in the scenery. — 6 M. *Denain* (*Hôt. Lecomte; de l'Europe*), a town with 19,900 inhab., at the junction of the *Scheldt* and the *Selle*, was, before the development of its trade by the discovery of coal in the neighbourhood, a humble village, known only as the scene of a victory gained by Villars over Prince Eugène in 1712. It now carries on considerable manufactures of steel, sugar-candy, spirits, etc. A steam-tramway connects Denain with Valenciennes. — 9½ M. *Hérin*. — 11¼ M. *St. Waast*, a large village with coke-furnaces, and the headquarters of the *Compagnie d'Anzin*, a large coal-mining society founded in 1716. — 12 M. *Anzin* (*Hôtel Ste. Barbe*), with 12,768 inhab., on the *Scheldt*, is practically a suburb of Valenciennes (tramway to the Grande Place, 1¼ M.). Besides the works of the *Compagnie d'Anzin* (see above), there are numerous foundries, workshops, and glass-works in the town. In the public square is the *Monument of Fontaine*, inventor of the parachute now used in lowering the cages into the mines. — At (14 M.) *Bruai* the line joins the railway to (1½ M.) Valenciennes, and farther on it skirts the forests of Raismes (p. 79) and St. Amand (p. 86). 17½ M. *Fresnes*, where the first vein of coal in this district was discovered, in 1720, is also a station on a line from (¾ M.) St. Amand (p. 86) to (5½ M.) Blanc-Miscron (p. 82). — 18½ M. *Condé-sur-l'Escaut* (*Grand Cerf*), a fortified town with 4480 inhab., is situated at the confluence of the *Scheldt* and the *Hayne* and on the canal from Condé to Mons (14 M.). Condé, which gives name to the princes of Condé, claims a very high antiquity. Louis XI. was repulsed here in 1477, but the town was captured by Turenne in 1655, Prince Eugène in 1656, Louis XIV. in 1676, and the Austrians in 1793. Since the treaty of Nimwegen (1678) Condé has belonged to France. In the Place Verte are the ancestral castle of the princes of Condé, dating from 1410, and the *Church*, with a curious tower, dated 1608. Steam-tramways ply to Vieux-Condé and Valenciennes. The road leaving Condé by the *Porte de Tournai* and traversing the wood of the Hermitage leads to *Bon-Secours* (Hôtel du Grand Logis), a favourite summer-resort on a sandy eminence, belonging half to France, half to Belgium. It is connected with Valenciennes by tramway. — 20 M.

Vieux-Condé is the last French station. — 24 M. *Péruwelz*, the first Belgian station, on the line from Tournai (p. 97) to Mons, see p. 107.

Another branch-line runs from Somain to (5 M.) *Marchiennes*, a small industrial town, and to (10 M.) *Orchies* (p. 87).

The next stations are (148 M.) *Wallers* and (151½ M.) *Raismes* (Clef d'Or), an industrial village, with 6634 inhabitants.

The *Forest of Raismes*, like the forest of St. Amand (p. 86), affords picturesque walks; e. g. to Notre Dame of Loques, La Fontaine, Suchemont, and the Chaussée Brunchaut. It may be conveniently reached from the stations of Bruai (p. 78), Beuvrages (p. 86), Raismes-Vicoigne (p. 86), Wallers (see above), and St. Amand (p. 86), or by tramway.

The railway now curves to the right, joins the line to Lille (on the left), crosses the Péruwelz line near Bruai (see p. 78), and coalesces with the railway from Mons.

155 M. **Valenciennes.** — **Hotels.** HÔT. DU COMMERCE, Place des Ilots, R., L., & A. 4-6, B. 1¼, déj. 2½, D. 3, omn. ½ fr.; DE FLANDRE, Rue de la Halle 2; DU NORD, Rue du Quesnay 66; HÔTEL-RESTAURANT COGNIN, Place d'Armes. — **Cafés** in the Place d'Armes.

Cabs. Per drive, 1-2 pers. 80 c., 3 pers. 1 fr. 20, 4 pers. 1 fr. 60 c.; per hr., 1½, 2, or 2½ fr.; double fare at night (11-6; 10-7 in winter).

Steam Tramways. From the Marché aux Légumes viâ the station, to *Anzin* (p. 78) and *St. Amand* (p. 86); to *Denain* (p. 78), *Condé* (p. 78), and *Bon-Secours* (p. 78), with branch from Condé to *Vieux-Condé* (see above) and *Hergnies*. — From the Rue de Mons (p. 81) to *Quiévrain* (p. 82) and *Roisin* (Belgium, p. 74); fares 5 c. per kilomètre.

Valenciennes, a town with 29,900 inhab., and formerly strongly fortified, is situated at the junction of the Scheldt and the *Rhondelle*. The manufacture of 'Valenciennes lace' has died out, but the town contains important iron and other factories, and is the chief sugar-market in the N. of France.

The origin of Valenciennes is ancient, and its name may possibly be derived from that of Valentinian I., the Roman emperor. At first the capital of a small independent principality, the town afterwards passed to the counts of Hainaut. It successfully resisted sieges by Margaret of Hainaut in 1254, by Louis XI. in 1477, by Turenne in 1656, and by the Allies in 1815; but it was taken by the Spaniards in the 17th cent., by Louis XIV. in 1677, by the Allies in 1793, and by Schérer in 1794. Since the treaty of Nimwegen in 1678 it has belonged to France. Valenciennes is the birthplace of a large number of celebrated men, many of whom are represented in medallions round the statue of Froissart (p. 81). Besides the latter, Mme. d'Epinay, the authoress, Antoine, Louis, and François Watteau, and Fajol, the painters, Lemaire and Carpeaux, the sculptors, and Charles, Sire de Lannoy and viceroy of Naples, were natives of this town.

Immediately outside the railway-station is an attractive square, on the former glacis of the fortifications, which were demolished in 1892. We turn to the right and enter the town by the Rue Ferrand, passing the *Lycée*, formerly a Jesuit college, and the *Ecole des Beaux Arts*, in which is a *Museum of Natural History*, especially rich in minerals. Part of the old Jesuits' College is occupied by the *Municipal Library*, containing 25,000 vols. and 772 MSS. (open on weekdays, 10-1 & 5-8), and the small *Musée Benzezech* (books, etc.).

The Place Carpeaux, a little farther on, is embellished with a bronze statue, by Carpeaux, of *Antoine Watteau* (1684-1721), the painter. The four figures surrounding it represent Italian comedy.

— In the same square rises the church of *St. Géry*, a Gothic edifice partly dating from the 13th cent., though the elegant tower is modern. The fine wood-carvings in the choir (partly 16-17th cent.) illustrate the life of St. Norbert, the founder of the Præmonstratensian order. In a straight line from this point is the handsome *Place d'Armes*, flanked on one side by houses of a uniform height and by some ancient timber dwellings, dating from the period of the Spanish occupation (17th cent.). — The **Hôtel de Ville*, in this Place, is the most interesting building in Valenciennes. It dates from the 17th cent., with the exception of the imposing façade, which was rebuilt in 1867-68. The latter consists of a row of Doric columns supporting a similar row of the Ionic order, above which are Caryatides bearing an open gallery, a pediment with sculptures by Carpeaux representing the Defence of Valenciennes, and a campanile of two stories. The second floor is devoted to a *Musée of Painting and Sculpture*, with one of the most extensive collections in France of works of the Flemish School (open to the public on Thurs. & Sun., and on other days on application, 10-12 & 2-4; entrance by the first archway).

ROOM I. Drawings, engravings, Flemish tapestry (16th cent.), etc.

ROOM II. Sculpture. *Hiolle* (of Valenciennes), 352. Colossal group to the memory of French soldiers killed in battle (the model of the monument at Cambrai, p. 73); 350. Temptation in the Wilderness (bas-relief); no number, *Truffet*, Shepherd overcoming a mad dog; 574. *L. Faget*, Beheading of St. Denis; 321. *Carllet*, Gilliat (from Victor Hugo's 'Toilers of the Sea'), cast; 360. *Lemaire* (of Valenciennes), Girl and butterfly (marble). — Paintings: 71. *Lor. di Credit*, Madonna; 198. *Dan. da Volterra*, Dead Christ; 557. *Flemish School of the 15th cent.*, Adoration of the Child; 562. *German School of the 16th cent.*, Ecce Homo; *Flemish School of the 16th cent.*, 559. Death of the Virgin, 560. Adoration of the Magi; 63. *After Bassano*, Jean de Bologne (p. 75).

ROOM III. Sculptures, paintings, etc. 27. *Carpeaux*, Model of the statue of Ugolino in the Tuileries garden. — Paintings: 231. *Steuben*, Peter the Great when a child rescued by his mother from the Strelitz insurgents; 94. *Glatze*, St. Elizabeth of Hungary. To the right, 190. *Abel de Pujol*, Danaids; 121, 122. *Quent. de Latour*, Portraits in crayon (covered).

ROOM IV. Front wall, 128. *Jules Léonard*, Physician of the poor; 102. *Harpignies* (of Valenciennes), Sauve qui peut; 220. *Schmetz*, Monk and pilgrim; 218. *Sain*, Marriage-feast. — In the centre: 576. *Hiolle*, Arion (bronze).

ROOM V. *L. J. Watteau*, 259-262. Morning, Noon, Evening, Night, 263. Dismissal; 40. *Callet*, Louis XVI.; 258. *Ant. Watteau*, Antoine Pater, sculptor of Valenciennes; 242. *Le Valentin*, Tavern-concert; 127. *Louis Lenain* or *J. Miel*, Card-players; *J. B. Pater* (of Valenciennes), 525. Recreation in the country, 169. Dove's nest; 257. *Ant. Watteau*, Scene in a park; 284. *Unknown Artist*, Portrait of Louis XIV.; 524. *Pater*, Open-air concert. — Between the windows: 326. *Crauk*, Elegy (marble). — In the centre: *Hiolle*, Narcissus (marble).

ROOM VI. No. 109. *J. van Huchtenburg*, Attack on a convoy; 34. 'Hell-fire' *Brueghel*, Toil devoured by Usury, and the Usurer devoured by the Devil; 87. *Amb. Franck*, Animals entering the ark; 200. *Roland (Savery)*, Earthly Paradise; 540. *Tattegrain*, Storm; *255. *M. de Vos*, Adoration of the Magi; 160. *Van Noort*, Dead Christ in the lap of the Virgin; 565. *Flemish School of the 17th cent.*, Death; *114. *Jordaens*, Twelfth Night; 498. *Van Balen*, Rape of Europa; 60. *P. da Cortona*, Herodias; *222. *Seghers*, St. Eloi (Eligius) at the feet of the Virgin; 155. *Neeffs the Younger*, Church-interior; 246. *Vinckboons*, Large forest-scene; 5, 6. *Van Aelst*, Still-life; 225. *Van*

Slingeland, Kitchen-scene; 173. *De Pereja* (pupil of Velazquez), Bohemians; 154. *Neeffs the Younger*, Church-interior; 205. *Rottenhammer*, Niobe.

Room VII. No. 139. *Van Mieris*, Pan and Syrinx; 35. 'Hell-fire' *Brueghel*, Christ preaching; 2. *Al. Adriaenssens*, Fish-merchant; 97. *Van Goyen*, Landscape; 41. *Calvaert*, Pietà; 4. *Van Aelst*, Still-life; 81. *Fictoor* (?), Two little beggars; 149. *Moucheron*, Landscape; 55. *Cornelissen*, Charity; 275. *Unknown Artist*, Christ descended from the Cross; 42. *Alonso Cano*, Madonna; 563. *Unknown Artist*, Madonna and Child with St. John; 296. *Unknown Artist*, A family of ship-owners; 43. *Carreño de Miranda*, Don Carlos, afterwards Charles II. of Spain (d. 1700); 110. *Huysmans*, Landscape; 294. *Italian School of the 16th cent.*, Altar-piece; 8. *Jacques d'Arthois*, Landscape; 555. *Wynants*, Landscape; 111. *Janssens*, Party. — The glass cases contain antiquities, lace, small carvings, etc.

Room VIII. No. 36. 'Velvet' *Brueghel*, Landscape; 209. *Rubens*, Ecstasy of St. Francis of Assisi; 243. *Van de Velde*, Sea-piece; 523. *Van Oost*, Adoration of the Shepherds; 184. *Pourbus the Younger*, Marie de Médicis; 33. *Brouwer*, Flemish tavern-scene; 206. *Rottenhammer*, Madonna and Child, with St. John and angels, on copper (reduced copy after Andrea del Sarto); 183. *Pourbus the Younger*, Portraits of children; 105. *De Heem*, Still-life; 269. *Ph. Wouwerman*, Hunters setting out; 229. *Van Son*, Still-life; *67. *De Crayer*, Our Lady of the Rosary; 182. *Pourbus the Younger*, Portrait; 217. *Saflieven*, Landscape; 17. *Van Baelen*, Mercury regarding Herse and Aglaura on their way to the temple of Minerva; 86. *Fr. Franck the Elder*, Charles V. assuming the monastic dress; 3. *Van Aelst*, Still-life; 234. *Tenters the Younger*, Interior of a grotto; *80. *Van Dyck*, Martyrdom of St. James and his converted accuser; *Rubens*, **210, 211, 212, 213 (on the back), St. Stephen's speech, Stoning of Stephen, Entombment of the saint, Annunciation, an admirable triptych, 13-14 ft. high, painted in 1623 for the abbey of St. Amand (p. 86); 480. *Goltzius* (?), Judgment of Paris; 116. *Jordaens*, Judgment of Midas; *118. *G. Cesari* (*Cavaliere d'Arpino*), Diana and Actæon; 140. *Moreelse*, Portrait; 254. *M. de Vos*, Circumcision; 100. *Guido Reni* (?), St. Peter's repentance; *214. *Rubens*, Descent from the Cross; 506. *Cuyp*, Raising of Lazarus; *137. *Marinus de Romervale*, Banker and his wife; 539. *Snyders*, Poultry, game, fish, and fruit; 172. *Martin Pepyn* (an Antwerp artist whose works are exceedingly scarce; 1575-1646), St. Bernard triumphing over the schismatic William of Aquitaine, in presenting the Host to him; 226. *Snayers*, Woodland landscape; 271. *Zuccarelli*, Cascades at Tivoli; 28. *Bosch*, Temptation of St. Antony; 227. *Snayers*, Landscape; 196. *Adr. van Utrecht*, Christ at Bethany; 69. *De Crayer*, St. Peter's repentance; 230. *Soolemaker*, Cattle-market; 207. *Tintoretto*, Pietà; 44. *Carpeaux*, Model of the statue of Ant. Watteau (p. 79). — 556. *Zurbaran*, Madonna; 253. *P. de Vos*, Boar-hunt; 68. *De Crayer*, Repentant Magdalen. — In the centre, 135. *Marmion* (of Valenciennes; d. 1489), Panel of an ex voto painting; 572. *Crauk*, Youth and Love. Busts and Sévres vases.

Room IX, on the other side of the sculpture-gallery. No. 124. *Lehour*, Bellerophon, conqueror of the Chimæra; 509. *Harpignies*, The valley of the Aumance; 410. *Eug. Delacroix*, Fall of the Titans; 510. *Henner*, St. Jerome; 201. *Roll*, Strike of miners; 103. *Harpignies*, The old nut-tree — Sculptures by *Hioille* and *Carpeaux*, etc.

Room X contains farther works by *Carpeaux*, chiefly models.

The Rue St. Géry leads from the N.E. corner of the Place d'Armes to the *Place Froissart*, which is embellished with a fine marble *Statue of Jean Froissart*, the illustrious chronicler (d. about 1410), by *Lemaire*. The statue is surrounded with 10 bronze medallions of eminent natives of the town (inscriptions).

The large *Hospital*, on the other bank of the Scheldt, was built in the 18th cent. from funds raised by a tax of two 'liards' (about 1/2d.) on every pot of beer drunk in Hainault.

A little to the E. of the Place Froissart is the Rue de Mons, the

second turning to the right from which leads to the Place Verte, whence the principal church of the town, *Notre-Dame-du-Saint-Cordon*, is visible. This interesting modern edifice, built in the style of the 13th cent., is richly decorated and has good stained-glass windows by Lévêque. — The street leading to the N.W. (to the left) from the façade (the church lies from N.E. to S.W.) débouches in the Place d'Armes.

Pleasant WALKS AND EXCURSIONS may be made in the neighbourhood of Valenciennes, with the aid of the various tramways mentioned at p. 79. Good walkers may go as far as *Anzin*, *Raismes*, or *Denain*; while the *Forest of Raismes* (p. 79), *St. Amand* (p. 86), and *Sebourg* (see below) are more easily reached. Visitors to the (3 M.) *Baths of St. Amand* take the tramway to the Place de Raismes, descend the Rue du Marais, and cross the forest. They may go on thence to *Notre-Dame-d'Amour*, on the road from Valenciennes to St. Amand. — The *Colonne Dampierre*, on the road to Paris, to the S.W. of Valenciennes, commemorates the general of that name, killed in 1793.

FROM VALENCIENNES TO MAUBEUGE, 23½ M., railway in 1¼ hr. (fares 4 fr. 25, 2 fr. 85, 1 fr. 85 c.). About 1¼ M. to the N.E. of (5½ M.) *Curgies* is *Sebourg*, the church of which, dating from the 13th cent., contains the tomb of St. Druon. The modern château is surrounded with ponds and fine elms. The château of *Eth*, a little distance to the S.E., has a fine park, watered by the *Annelle*. Fine view of the road, as far as Mont St. Aubert, near Tournai. From this point we may reach the station of St. Waast (see below) viâ *Bellignâtes*, which also has a park and marble-quarries. The district is picturesque. — 12 M. *St. Waast-la-Vallée*. — 16½ M. *Bavay* (*Buffet-Hôtel*), though it now has only 1960 inhab., was a flourishing town under the Romans, who called it *Bagacum* or *Bavacum*. Destroyed during the invasions of the barbarians, it never recovered its prosperity, while it was pillaged, burned several times, and laid waste in the 15-17th centuries. A few Roman remains have been found. *Bavacum* stood at the intersection of eight Roman roads, afterwards called, like many other thoroughfares in the N., 'Brunhilda's Roads'. Seven of these still remain and are named on a small pyramid, which replaces the ancient milestone at their junction. Railway to Cambrai viâ Le Quesnoy, see p. 74. — 23½ M. *Maubeuge*, see p. 107.

FROM VALENCIENNES TO MONS (Brussels), 20½ M., railway in 1-13¼ hr. (fares 3 fr. 5, 2 fr. 20, 1 fr. 25 c.). The train soon diverges to the E. from the Douai line. — 4½ M. *Onnaing*. 7½ M. *Blanc-Misseron* is the last French station. Branch to St. Amand, see p. 87. At (8½ M.) *Quiévrain* (*Buffet*) the Belgian customs-examination is made. Six unimportant stations are passed. — 15½ M. *Jemmapes*. — 20½ M. *Mons*, see p. 107.

From Valenciennes to *Laon*, see p. 110; to *Aulnoye*, etc., see p. 106; to *Lille* see p. 86.

10. From Arras (Paris) to Dunkirk.

70 M. RAILWAY in 2-3¾ hrs. (fares 12 fr. 85, 8 fr. 60, 5 fr. 60 c.).

From Arras to (45½ M.) *Hazebrouck*, see pp. 19, 18. The railway to Dunkirk continues to run towards the N.W., leaving the Calais line on the left.

51 M. *Cassel* (*Hôtel du Sauvage*), a town with 3562 inhab., deriving its name from the 'Castellum Morinorum', which occupied the site in Roman times, is situated on the *Mont Cassel* (515 ft.), an abrupt hill, 2 M. from the station by road or 1 M. by the direct footpath. Its commanding and strong position made it frequently the object of siege and capture, before it was finally annexed to

France by the treaty of Nimwegen in 1678. Cassel has given name to three important battles: in 1071 Philip I. of France was defeated here by Robert, Count of Holland; in 1328 Philip VI. of Valois crushed the Flemish communes that had revolted against Louis I. of Nevers, their count; and in 1677 the Duke of Orléans, brother of Louis XIV., defeated William of Nassau, Prince of Orange. General Vandamme (1771-1830) was born at Cassel. — The town presents almost no points of interest, though its numerous windmills give it a striking appearance from a distance. The terrace of the ancient château commands a wide view, including, it is said, 32 towns and 100 villages. The old Hôtel de Ville contains a small *Musée*.

65 M. **Bergues** (*Tête d'Or*), a fortified town with 5258 inhab., at the junction of three canals. It has frequently been captured by the French, English, Spanish, and Dutch, but successfully resisted the attack of the English in 1793. The church of *St. Martin*, in the Gothic style, rebuilt in the 17th cent., with a lofty tower, contains several interesting paintings and a noteworthy high-altar. The *Belfry* is a Gothic brick erection of the 16th century. The *Hôtel de Ville*, in the Spanish style of the 17th cent., contains a small but interesting collection of paintings, chiefly collected from the convents of the town (comprising single examples of Van Dyck, Ribera, Matsys, and Rubens); adm. on application to the custodian.

From Bergues a branch-railway runs to (8½ M.) **Hondschoote** (*Hôt. du Sauvage*), a small town with 3315 inhab. (formerly 20,000), 8 M. to the E. A monument erected in the public square in 1839 commemorates the victory gained by the French in 1793 over the British and their allies, which compelled the latter to raise the siege of Dunkirk.

Beyond Bergues our line joins those to Furnes and Calais.

70 M. **Dunkirk**, Fr. *Dunkerque*. — **Hotels.** HÔTEL DU CHAPEAU ROUGE, Rue St. Sébastien 5, R. & A. from 3 fr.; GRAND HÔTEL, HÔTEL DE FLANDRE, Rue Alexandre III 18 and 16; HÔTEL DE LA PAIX, corner of Rue David d'Angers and Rue Alexandre III, second class, but scarcely less expensive; HÔTEL DU XIV^e SIÈCLE, near the station.

Cafés and Restaurants, in the Place Jean-Bart; in the Rue Alexandre III; in the Rue du Quai, near the Bassin du Commerce; and at the station.

Cabs. Per drive in the town 1¼ fr.; to the sea-baths 1½ fr.; per hour 2 fr.

Tramway from the station to Malo-les-Bains (p. 86), viâ the Place Jean-Bart (10 c.), the harbour (15 c.), etc.; 30 c. all the way.

Steamers. To London, twice weekly, at hours varying according to the tide (comp. the *Indicateur Châix*); also to Hull, Leith, and Goole.

British Consul, *Edward Taylor, Esq.* — **United States Consular Agent**, *Benjamin Morel, Esq.*

English Church, Place de la Prison; **Chaplain**, *Rev. W. J. Drought, M. A.*

Dunkirk, with 39,700 inhab., is the fourth commercial port in France and a fortress of the first class. Its strength is largely due to its position in the *Watteringues*, a district drained by means of canals and dykes, which in times of danger may be completely laid under water. The great majority of the inhabitants of this district are Flemings and speak little or no French. There is a small English colony at Dunkirk, which is annually re-inforced by summer-visitors.

The name *Dunkirk*, the 'church in the dunes', appears first about the 9th or 10th cent., when it is applied to the community formed of the two hamlets of *St. Gilles* and *St. Eloi*. The town belonged at first to the counts of Flanders, but from the close of the 13th cent. its possession was frequently disputed by the French kings. In 1646 the Great Condé besieged and took Dunkirk on behalf of Louis XIV., who was then a minor, but in 1652 the Spaniards again made themselves masters of the town. Six years later Marshal Turenne defeated the Spaniards, on whose side Condé now fought, in the great Battle of the Dunes, and Dunkirk was placed in the hands of Cromwell, in return for the services of 8000 of his Ironsides, who had largely contributed to the victory. A small body of English Royalists fought on the other side. The English fortified the port and built a citadel, but in 1662 Charles II. sold this important position to Louis XIV. for the sum of 5,000,000 livres. In the subsequent wars against England the privateers of Dunkirk wrought great havoc among the enemy's shipping, and at the peace of Utrecht in 1713 the English insisted on the destruction of the harbour; a similar stipulation was also made at the peace of Paris in 1763. In 1793 Dunkirk offered a gallant resistance to the English, and was finally relieved by the victory at Hondschoote (p. 83).

Though clean and well-built, Dunkirk is comparatively uninteresting. For many visitors the *Harbour* is the principal object of attraction. From the *Bassin à flot du Commerce* the Quai des Hollandais leads to the S. to the *Arrière-Port*, on the N.W. side of which lies the *Bassin de la Marine*. On the S.E. side is the *Parc de la Marine*, a favourite promenade. Thence the street runs to the S., towards the railway-station, turning to the W. a little farther on and crossing a canal. To the N.E. of the Bassin du Commerce extends the outer harbour, with its spacious basins and docks, several of which have been completed only since the recent expansion of the fortifications. The chief trade of Dunkirk is in wood, grain, and wool.

Near the S.E. angle of the Bassin du Commerce rises the church of *St. John the Baptist* (18th cent.), in which are a Christ by Van Dyck and a Holy Family by Guido Reni. — The church of *St. Eloi*, a little to the E., a Gothic edifice of the 16th cent., has double aisles, but the whole nave has been unduly shortened by the removal of the first bays. The W. portal is of recent construction. The *Belfry*, a massive square tower of brick, 295 ft. high, is now separated from the church by the Rue de l'Eglise.

The Place Jean-Bart, to the S. of the church, occupies the centre of the town. It is embellished with a bronze statue, by David d'Angers, of *Jean Bart* (1651-1702), the famous sailor and privateer of Dunkirk. The Rue des Vieux-Quartiers, and then the Rue Roger, the third turning on the right, lead hence to a square with the *Theatre* and the *Musée*.

The *Musée*, on the site of a former convent, the garden of which is now a promenade, is open to the public daily, except Frid., 12-5, from June 1st to Sept. 30th, and on Sun. and Thurs., 12-4, during the rest of the year. Strangers may obtain access at other times.

Room I. Models of ships, etc. — Room II, to the right. Medals, weapons, ethnographic and other collections. At the 4th window, to the right, Head of James II. of England, in wax, with the cap he wore on his death-bed. — Room III. Natural history collection.

The next three rooms contain **Paintings**. — Room IV. To the right,

123. *Glaize*, Festival in honour of Theseus; 318. *De Taverne*, Jean Bart landing at Dunkirk after the battle of Texel in 1694; Landscapes by *Pelouze* (245) and others; 357. *Weerts*, The swoon; 262. *Ranvier*, Echo; 478. *Le Roux*, The mysterious stone of Pompeii; 7. *Baader*, Washington bidding farewell to his mother after his election as President of the United States; 149. *Jadin*, Boar-hunt. — In the centre, 42. *Tony Noël*, Romeo and Juliet (marble).

Room V. To the right, 8. *Bakhuysen* (?), Sea-piece; 241. *Patel*, Italian landscape; 307. *Snayers*, Cavaliers proceeding to battle. — 230. *Van der Neer*, Moonlight; 186. *Luini*, Madonna on the rocks; 12. *Baroccco*, Adoration of the Shepherds; 9. *Van Balen*, Holy Family; 133. *Guardi*, View in Venice; 256. *Pynacker*, Study of trees; 218. *Minderhout*, Harbour of the Orient; 333. *Van Thulden* (after *Rubens*), Annunciation; 115. *Franck the Elder*, Herod and Herodias receiving the head of John the Baptist; 30. *Brouwer* or *Van Heemskerck the Elder*, Tavern; 291. *Rubens*, Assumption, sketch for the painting at Vienna; 99. *Donvé* (?), Head of a girl; 237. *Palamedes*, Happy meeting; 22. *Bloemaert*, View in Italy; 298. *J. van Ruysdael*, Landscape; 225. *Murtillo*, Madonna and Child. — 2. *Albano*, Venus causing the anemone to spring from the blood of Adonis; 187. *Maratta*, Infant Christ distributing rosaries; 309. *Snayers*, Attack on a convoy; 224. *Moucheron the Elder*, Return from the hunt; 3. *Albano*, Death of Adonis; 212. *Milbourne*, Interior of Bonn minster. — 35. *Brueghel the Elder*, Village wedding; 284. *Zorg*, Farm interior; 23. *Boucher*, Venus and Vulcan; 145. *Van Hoek*, Snow; 275. *J. de Reyn*, Comte d'Estrades; 347. *A. Vermeulen*, View of Dort; 253. *Bassano* and *Van Kessel*, Lazarus and Dives; 59. *Conca*, Madonna appearing to St. Joseph Calasans; 342. *Verkolie*, Portrait of the artist's daughter; 324. *Teniers the Younger*, St. Antony of Padua making fish speak. — 346. *J. Vermet*, Sea-piece; 220. *Molenaer*, Rustic scene; 311. *Solimena*, Assumption; 240. *Patel the Elder*, View in Italy; 219. *Mierevelt*, Portrait; 345. *J. Vermet*, Shipwreck; 228. *P. Neffs*, Church-interior; 308. *Snayers*, Cavalry skirmish. — Sculptures: 30. *Félon*, Andromeda; 17. *L. Durand*, Mercury (cast); 15. *Cockle*, Shipwreck (cast); 44. *Houdon* (?), Bust of Voltaire; 13. *Canova*, Bust of Napoleon I., etc.

Room VI. To the right, 147. *Holbein the Younger*, Portrait of Luther or Melancthon; 101. *Dürer* (?), St. Jerome; 368. *Wildens*, Return from the hunt; 190. *Mazzuoli*, Scourging of Christ. — 238. *Patel*, Landscape; 192. *Van der Meulen*, Cavalry engagement; 386. *Italian School*, Bearing of the Cross; 334. *Le Valentin*, Guitar-player; 239. *Patel*, Landscape; 370. *French School of the 17th cent.*, Bacchantes; 196. *Mignard*, Duke of Burgundy, grandson of Louis XIV.; *J. de Reyn*, 264, 266. Portraits, 267-269. St. Alexander delivered by angels, triptych with portraits of the donors; 278. *Rigaud*, Portrait of a steward; 157. *Jouvenet*, Head of an old man. — 396. *Flemish School of the 16th cent.*, Portrait; 117. *J. Fyt*, Still-life; 254. *Fr. Pourbus*, Martyrdom of St. George, a triptych, pronounced by Michiels the artist's masterpiece; 118. *Fyt*, Still-life; 395. *Flemish School of the 16th cent.*, Portrait; 412. *Flemish School*, St. Julian. — 150. *Abr. Janssens*, Woman refusing to sacrifice to idols; 358. *Wildens*, Return from the hunt; 234. *J. van Oost the Elder*, Card-players; 156. *J. Jordaens*, Adoration of the Magi; 319. *Teniers the Elder*, Temptation of St. Antony; 289. *Rubens*, Marriage of the Virgin; *Teniers the Younger*, 320. Villagers, 323. Mandolin-player; 290. *Rubens*, Reconciliation of Jacob and Esau; 258. *E. Quellin* (?), Holy Family; 37. 'Velvet' *Brueghel* with *Van Hoek* or *Rubens*, The Holy Women at the Tomb (after *Rubens*); 260. *Er. Quellin*, St. Helena discovering the true Cross; 327. *Tilburg*, Topers; 138. *Van Helmont*, Toper; 34. *Brueghel the Elder*, Fires of St. John; 356. *M. de Vos*, Portrait; 331. *Van Thulden*, Caritas Romana; 362. *E. de Witte*, Samuel presenting the captive king of the Amalekites to Saul; 126. *Van Goyen*, Landscape. — 285. *Salvator Rosa*, Cavalry skirmish; 122. *School of Giotto*, Madonna and Child; 277. *Ribera*, St. Peter; 10. *Giorgione*, Monk; 336. *Titian*, Raphael and his master Perugino; 43. *Cigoli*, Judith and Holofernes. — Sculptures: 1. *Allouard*, Remember (cast); 14. *Chartrousse*, Repentant Magdalen; 34. *Houssin*, Phaeton (cast); 39. *Réception*, Return of the Prodigal Son (high relief).

On the first floor are an *Extra Room* for paintings for which there

is no room downstairs, and the *Municipal Library*, with upwards of 30,000 vols. and 70 MSS. (adm. daily, except Sat., 10-1 and 6-10, on Sun. 10-12).

The Rue des Vieux-Remparts leads from the Place du Théâtre towards Malo-les-Bains (see below), and near the *Petite Chapelle*, a pilgrim-resort, is crossed by the tramway (see below).

A tramway (p. 83) runs to the E. from Dunkirk to Malo-les-Bains (*Casino Hôtel*, on the beach, déj. 3½, D. 4 fr.; *H. de la Renaissance*, in the village; *H. du Kursaal*, in the square, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr.), a sea-bathing resort with a sandy beach and numerous chalets to let. There are two bathing establishments (*Bains du Kursaal* and *Bains du Cap Nord*; bath incl. costume 1 fr.).

FROM DUNKIRK TO FURNES (Ghent, etc.), 16 M., railway in 1 hr. (fares 2 fr. 80, 1 fr. 95, 1 fr. 20 c.). This line diverges to the left from that to Hazebrouck (p. 17), crosses several canals, and skirts the dunes. — 8½ M. *Ghyvelde* is the last French station; and at (13 M.) *Adinkerke* the Belgian customs-examination is made. — 16 M. *Furnes* (Hôt. de la Noble-Rose), see *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland*.

Railway from Dunkirk to *Gravelines* and *Calais*, see p. 6.

11. From Douai (Paris) and Valenciennes to Lille and Courtrai.

I. From Douai to Lille.

20 M. RAILWAY in ½-1¼ hr. (fares 3 fr. 35, 2 fr. 25, 1 fr. 50 c.).

Douai, see p. 74. — The line, running to the N., crosses the *Canal de la Scarpe*. — Beyond (1¾ M.) *Pont-de-la-Deûle*, whence branch-lines run to Orchies (p. 87) and to Pont-à-Marcq (p. 78), important coal-mines are passed and the *Canal de la Deûle* is crossed. 4½ M. *Leforest*. Farther on, to the left, a branch diverges to Lens (p. 18). From (6 M.) *Libercourt* a branch-line runs to Lens (p. 18), either direct or viâ (3 M.) *Carvin* (p. 18). Passengers for Lille sometimes change carriages here. — From (13 M.) *Seclin* (*Hôt. des Voyageurs*), an industrial town with 6245 inhab., branch-lines run to (9½ M.) *Templeuve* (p. 87) and to (8 M.) *Don-Sainghin* (p. 97). — 15½ M. *Wattignies*, not to be confounded with *Wattignies-la-Victoire* (p. 107). — 20 M. *Lille*, see p. 88.

II. From Valenciennes to Lille.

29½ M. RAILWAY in 1½-2¼ hrs. (fares 5 fr. 40, 3 fr. 65, 2 fr. 35 c.).

Valenciennes, see p. 79. The line runs at first in the direction of the Douai and Paris railway, but soon diverges to the right, traversing the forests of Raismes (p. 79) and St. Amand, and the coal-field of Vicoigne. 2½ M. *Beuvrages*; 3½ M. *Raismes-Vicoigne*.

7½ M. *St. Amand* (*Mouton Blanc*), a town with 13,038 inhab., situated ½ M. to the N. of the station, at the confluence of the *Scarpe* and the *Elnon*, originally grew up around an abbey founded in the 7th cent. by St. Amand. Nothing now remains of the abbey, except its *Portal* with two octagonal pavilions (1632-33) partly incorporated with the *Hôtel de Ville*, and the *Façade of the Church*. The latter, a bold construction, consisting of a tower and two tur-

rets, was designed by Nic. du Bois, who was abbot of St. Amand in 1621-73. The tower contains a peal of bells, and commands a fine view. The *Dwelling of the Receveur de l'Abbaye*, Rue de Tournai 31, should also be visited. — Steam-tramway to Valenciennes (p. 79).

About 2 M. to the S.E. ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from Fontaine-Bouillon; see below) are the *Baths of St. Amand* (*Hôtel de l'Établissement*, pens. 6-12 fr.), with sulphurous water and mud baths, efficacious in cases of rheumatism and diseases of the joints (mud-bath 3, sulphur bath 2 fr.; subscription for drinking the waters 5 fr.). Though known to the Romans, these mineral springs were entirely neglected in the middle ages and until the latter half of the 17th century. From the baths a park stretches to the *Forests of St. Amand and Raismes* (p. 79).

A branch-railway runs from St. Amand to (14 M.) *Blanc-Misseron* (p. 82), viâ (3 M.) *Fontaine-Bouillon*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the Baths of St. Amand (see above), and (8 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Fresnes*, also a station on the line to Péruwelz (p. 78).

Another branch-railway runs to (20 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Hellemes* (p. 97) viâ *Cysoing* (see below), *Bouvines*, and *Sainghin-en-Mélantois* (see below).

FROM ST. AMAND TO TOURNAI, 16 M., railway in 50 min. (fares 2 fr. 45, 1 fr. 70, 1 fr. 15 c.). — 5 M. *Maulde-Mortagne* is the frontier-station. To the right is the fort of Maulde. The train crosses the site of the camp where Dumouriez imprisoned the messengers of the Convention sent to arrest him in 1793, and whence he and the Duc d'Orléans went over to the enemy. — $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Biéharies* is the first Belgian station. 12 M. *Antoing*, with an old Gothic château. — 16 M. *Tournai*, see p. 97.

The district of *La Pevelè* ('Pabula'), which we now traverse, is one of the most fertile in the Département du Nord. — 11 M. *Rosult*, to the left of which is the *Château du Loir*, dating from the 15th century. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Landas*.

At (15 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Orchies* (Hôt. de la Gare), a commercial and manufacturing town with 4137 inhab., we join the railway from Douai to Tournai (p. 78). Branch to Somain, see p. 79.

Another branch, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. long, leads to *Tourcoing* (p. 88), passing *Cysoing*, (7 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Bouvines*, celebrated for the victory gained there by Philip Augustus over the Emperor Otho IV. in 1214, (12 M.) *Ascq*, also a station on the line from Lille to Tournai (p. 97), *Lannoy*, an ancient but decayed industrial town, and *Roubaix-Wattrelos* (see below and p. 88).

18 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Nomain*. About 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the left lies *Mons-en-Pevèle* (p. 78). — 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Templeuve*. 23 M. *Fréтин*, to the right of which is the fort of *Sainghin-en-Mélantois* (see above). — We soon join the line from Douai (p. 86). — 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Lille* (see p. 88).

III. From Lille to Courtrai.

19 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. RAILWAY in 1-2 hrs. (fares 2 fr. 90, 2 fr. 10, 1 fr. 35 c.). — To *Ostend*, 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (about 8, 6, and 4 fr.). — From Paris to *Ostend* by this route, 203 M., in 7-12 hrs. (35 fr. 70, 24 fr. 70, 16 fr. 26 c.); viâ Maubeuge and Brussels (R. 15), 245 M., in 9-14 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (41 fr. 85, 29 fr. 35, 19 fr. 40 c.). — Besides the ordinary trains on this line there are '*Trains-Tramways*', with a limited number of seats and carrying no luggage, which ply to a number of places between Lille and Tourcoing: e.g. *Fives-St-Maurice*, *Pont-du-Lion-d'Or*, *Rougebarre-la-Pilatière*, *Wasquehal*; *Croix-Wasquehal*, *l'Allumette*, *Pont-des-Arts*; *Roubaix*, *Boulevard-d'Haluin*, *La Tossée*, and *Tourcoing*. — Tramway from Lille to *Roubaix*, see p. 89.

Beyond the fortifications of Lille the line to Courtrai runs on towards the N.E. and crosses the *Canal de Roubaix*. — 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.

Croix - Wasquehal. In the distance to the right rises the tallest factory-chimney in France (345 ft.).

5 M. Roubaix. — **Hotels.** FERRAILLE, Rue Nain, near the Place de la Mairie; DE FRANCE, Place de la Mairie; GRAND CERF, Rue du Collège. — **Cabs,** 1¼ fr. per drive, 1¾ or 1¼ fr. per hour. — **Tramways,** from the Place de la Mairie to Lille (see below), *Tourcoing* (½ hr.; 25-30 c.), and *Wattrelos* (see below). — **U. S. Commercial Agent,** *S. H. Angell, Esq.*

Roubaix is an important manufacturing town, the population of which rose during the 19th century from 8000 to 124,660. It is connected with the Scheldt and the lower Deûle by means of a canal. The *Ecole Nationale des Arts Industriels* is a kind of industrial university, with classes for a great variety of industrial, artistic, and technical subjects.

7 M. Tourcoing (*Hôtel du Cygne; de la Bourse*), another busy manufacturing town with 73,350 inhab., practically forms part of *Roubaix*. A monument commemorates the defeat of the English and Austrians here by Jourdan and Moreau in 1794.

Roubaix and *Tourcoing* form the centre of one of the busiest industrial districts in France, the population of which has increased fourfold during the past half-century. They are adjoined by numerous populous communes, which are themselves towns in all but the name; thus *Croix* and *Wattrelos*, suburbs of *Roubaix*, contain respectively 10,000 and 17,000 inhabitants. The staple industry of the district is wool-manufacturing, in which it bears comparison with any other district in the world, representing four-fifths of the entire production in N. France. The district lies in the heart of French Flanders, and its industrious and enterprising inhabitants have many points in common both with the French and the Flemish type — a combination that has transformed a neighbourhood possessing no special advantages (such as coal or rivers) into one of the most flourishing in France.

There is an *English Church*, outside *Croix*, on the Lille road (chaplain, *Rev. Charles Faulkner*; services at 10 and 6), and also a *French Protestant Church* at *Roubaix* (Rue des Arts; service at 11).

From *Tourcoing* a branch-railway runs to (9 M.) *Menin*, continuing the line from *Orchies*. — 2 M. *Tourcoing-les-Francis*; 7½ M. *Halluin* (Pomme d'Or), with 15,780 inhab., the last French station. — 9 M. *Menin*, a Belgian fortified town with about 11,700 inhab., is also situated on the line from *Ypres* and *Comines* to *Courtrai*.

Beyond *Tourcoing* the frontier is crossed. 13 M. *Mouscron* (Buffet), with the Belgian custom-house. — 19½ M. *Courtrai* (Lion d'Or; Damier; Royal; Midi), and thence to *Bruges* and *Ostend*, see *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland*.

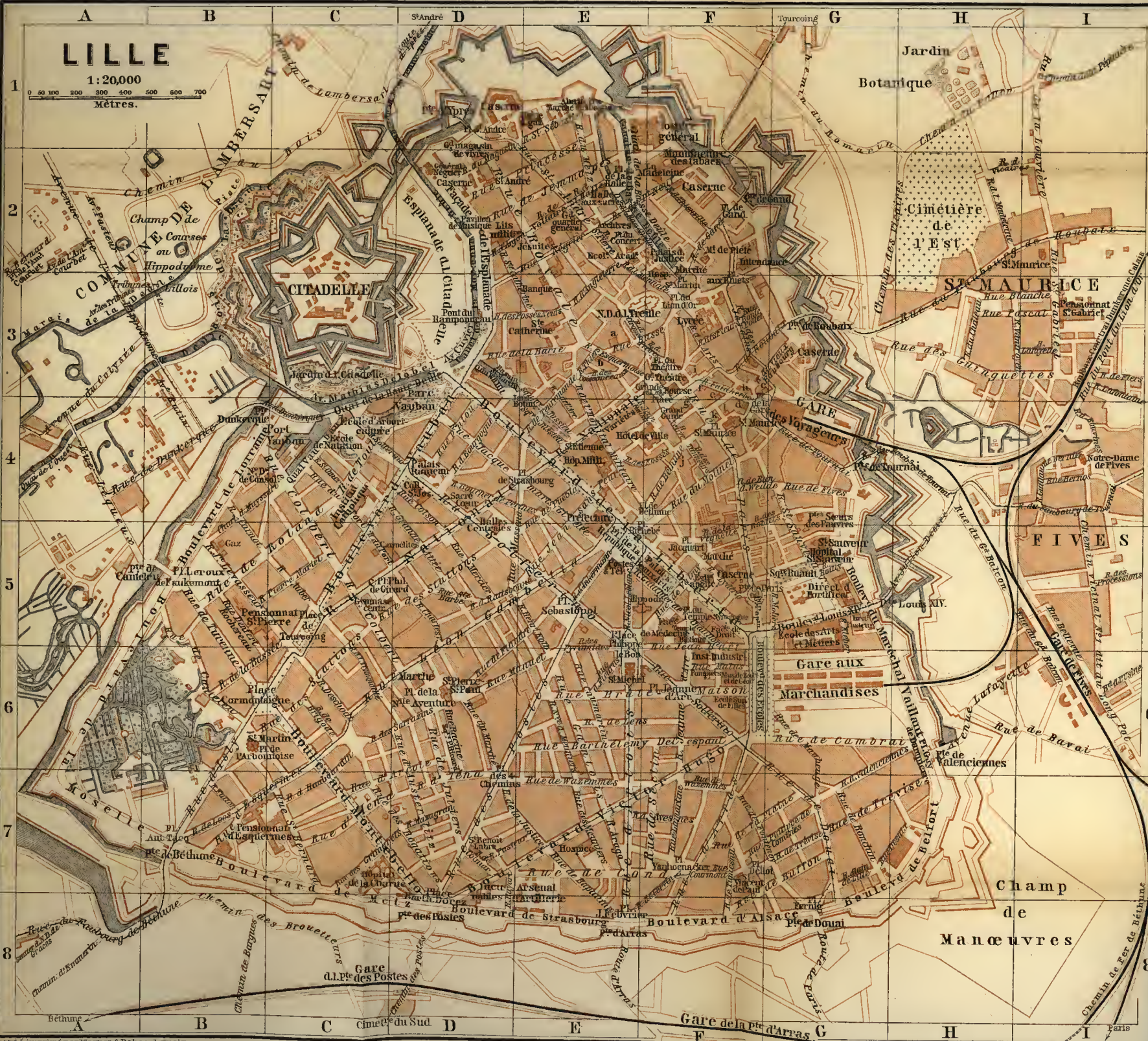
12. Lille.

Hotels. HÔTEL DE L'EUROPE (Pl. a; E, 3), Rue Basse 30-32, R., L., & A. 5-7½, B. 1½, déj. 3¾, D., incl. wine, 4½, omn. ½-1 fr.; DE FRANCE (Pl. b; E, 3), Rue Esquermoise 77; DE FLANDRE ET D'ANGLETERRE (Pl. c; F, 3), Place de la Gare; GRAND HÔTEL DE LILLE (Pl. e; F, 3), MATOSSI (Pl. f; F, 3), CENTRAL (Pl. h; F, 3), all in the Rue Faidherbe (Nos. 20, 2, and 25); HÔT. DE LA PAIX (Pl. g; F, 4), Rue de Paris 46; SINGE D'OR (Pl. i; F, 3), Place du Théâtre 36-38; HÔT. DU COMMERCE (Pl. j; F, 4), Rue de Béthune 13; MÉTROPOLE (Pl. k), MODERNE (Pl. l; F, 4), both Rue St. Maurice; HÔT. DE PARIS, Place de la Gare; HÔT. DE BRUXELLES ET DE TOURNAI, Rue des Buisses and Rue du Vieux-Faubourg (Pl. F, G, 3), near the station, R., L., & A. from 2, déj. 2¾, D., incl. ½ bot. of wine, 2¾, pens. 7½ fr.;

LILLE

1:20,000

0 50 100 200 300 400 500 600 700
Mètres.



GR.-HÔT. DE LYON (Pl. d; F, 4), hôtel-garni, Rue du Priez and Rue Faidherbe. — **HÔTEL-BUFFET** at the station (dépendance of the Hôtel de l'Europe).

Restaurants. *Grand Café*, Rue Faidherbe 2, near the theatre; *Dévoir*, Rue du Vieux-Marché-aux-Poulets 15; also in many of the hotels and cafés. A modest repast, with beer, may be obtained in many of the *Estaminets*; e. g. *De la Fontaine-Vallon*, 1¼ fr., at the corner of the Rue Nicolas-Leblanc; *Pagant Deloosse*, 1½ fr., Rue de Béthune 37, both near the Palais des Beaux-Arts, which is some distance from the other restaurants mentioned.

Cafés. *Grand Café*, see above; *du Grand Hôtel*, *Bulens*, both in the Rue Faidherbe; *Belleue, de la Paix*, in the Grande Place; *Octave, du Boulevard*, corner of the Rue Nationale and the Boulevard de la Liberté; *du Globe* at the N.W. end of the Boul. de la Liberté; *du Palais des Beaux-Arts*, Place de la République. — *Taverne de Strasbourg*, Grande Place; *Brasserie Universelle*, Marché-aux-Fromages 21, near the Grande Place.

Cabs: per drive 1¼ fr., per hr. 1¾ fr., each succeeding hr. 1½ fr.; at night (12-6), 2½, 3, or 2¾ fr.

Tramways. Eighteen lines diverge from the Place de la Gare or the Grande Place. Comp. the annexed plan. There are two classes on the cars, and the routes are divided into 'sections', for each of which the fare is 10 and 15 c. for the first, 5, 10, or 15 c. for each additional section. — A steam-tramway (carrying luggage also) runs from the Grande Place to *Roubaix* (p. 87) in 1 hr. (fares 75 or 50 c., return-ticket 1 fr. or 80 c.).

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. E, 5), Place de la République. Telegraph also at the station.

Theatres. *Grand Théâtre* (Pl. F, 3), Place du Théâtre; *Variétés* (Pl. E, 4), Rue Jean Roisin 4. — *Hippodrome* (Pl. E, F, 5), Rue Nicolas-Leblanc.

Baths. At the *Grand Hôtel* (see p. 88); *Bains Lillois*, Boul. de la Liberté, near the Porte de Paris; *Bains de l'Arsenal*, Place de l'Arsenal; *Bains de l'Europe*, at the Hôtel de l'Europe (1 fr.); *Swimming Bath*, Quai Vauban 1.

English Church (*Christ Church*; Pl. F, 5), at the corner of the Rue Watteau and the Boul. de la Liberté; services at 11 and 6.30. Chaplain, *Rev. W. Burnet, M. A.*, Rue Jeanne-d'Arc 16.

American Consular Agent, *C. D. Gregoire*.

Lille, originally *L'Isle*, Flem. *Ryssel*, the chief town of the French *Département du Nord*, with 216,276 inhab., was formerly capital of French Flanders. It is a fortress of the first class, with a citadel said to be Vauban's masterpiece, and is situated in a well irrigated and fertile plain on the *Deûle*, a navigable river with which numerous canals are connected. In 1851 the population numbered 75,000 souls, but since the extension of the fortifications in 1858 numerous handsome streets and squares have sprung up, particularly on the S. side of the town, to the right of the station. The church of St. Maurice (p. 95) is almost the only building of importance that has survived the many wars of the middle ages; but the modern town is handsome and attractive, and the Musée (p. 91) alone repays a visit to Lille. Lille is a very important manufacturing place. Its staple commodities are linen and woollen goods, cotton, cloth, 'Lille thread', machinery, oil, sugar, and chemicals.

Lille is said to have been founded before the middle of the 11th cent., by Count Baldwin IV. It was ceded by Charles V. to Louis de Male in 1369, and passed by inheritance to the dukes of Burgundy, of whom one, Philip the Good, made it his residence. In the course of the many wars that distracted this part of Europe, Lille was held successively by the Austrians and Spanish, and it was taken from the latter by Louis XIV. in 1667. During the War of Succession Lille was besieged by the Duke of Marlborough, and though the French army was stronger than that of the

Allies, the town was compelled to surrender in 1708 after a gallant resistance. The treaty of Utrecht, however, in 1713, finally incorporated Lille with France. Lille sustained a severe bombardment from the Austrians at the outbreak of the Revolutionary wars in 1792, but "in vain; Lille, often burning is quenched again; Lille will not yield. The very boys deftly wrench the matches out of fallen bombs. . . . Memorable also be that nimble Barber, who when the bomb burst beside him, snatched up a sherd of it, introduced Soap and lather into it, crying, '*Voilà mon plat à barbe*, My new shaving-dish!' and shaved 'fourteen people' on the spot. . . . The *Plat à barbe* became fashionable; 'no Patriot of an elegant turn', says Mercier several years afterwards, 'but shaves himself out of the splinter of a Lille bomb' (Carlyle). — General Faidherbe (1818-89) was a native of Lille.

From the station the handsome *Rue Faidherbe* leads straight to the *Grand Théâtre* (Pl. F, 3), whence the *Rue des Manneliers* runs to the left to the *Grande Place*, the centre of the old town.

The *Bourse* (Pl. F, 3), a brick and stone edifice, with shops on the groundfloor, was begun under the Spanish dominion in 1652. The court (apply to the concierge if closed) is surrounded by arcaded galleries and contains a bronze statue of *Napoleon I.* by Lemaire (1854). The *Column* in the centre of the Place commemorates the gallant defence of the town against the Austrians in 1792. On the side of the Place next the *Rue des Manneliers* rises the *Grand' Garde*, built in 1717, and now occupied by the military staff.

The *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. F, 4), erected in 1847-59 in the Renaissance style, occupies the site of a palace of the dukes of Burgundy. The façade is adorned with two symbolical figures by Bra, representing Industry and Art. The *Hôtel de Ville* contains the *Bibliothèque Communale* (nearly 100,000 vols.; open on week-days 9-10, Sun. 9-1) and a *Musée of Engravings and Copies* (open Sun., Wed., & Frid., 10-4).

Returning to the Grande Place, we follow the *Rue Nationale* (Pl. E, C, 4, 5), to the left, to visit the new town. Beyond the church of *St. Stephen* (1696) and the *Military Hospital* (1605), once respectively a chapel and a college of the Jesuits, the *Rue Nationale* intersects the *Boulevard de la Liberté* (see below) and leads to the *Place de Strasbourg* (Pl. D, E, 4), in which is a *Monument to A. Testelin*, prefect of the *Dép. du Nord* and organizer of the national defence in the N. of France in 1870-71.

The handsome *Boulevard de la Liberté* (Pl. D, E, F, 4, 5), which forms the boundary between the old town and the new quarters built in the Parisian style, begins at the *Esplanade* (p. 96) on the N. W., and leads to the S. E. to the extensive *Place de la République* (Pl. E, 5), in which rises an *Equestrian Statue of General Faidherbe* (see above), by Mercié. To the N. W. of the Place rises the spacious *Préfecture* (Pl. E, 4, 5), dating from 1865-70, to the W., the *Hôtel des Postes*, and to the S. E., the *Palais des Beaux-Arts*, near which is the *Fontaine Vallon*.

The *Palais des Beaux-Arts* (Pl. F, 5), a striking edifice, designed by Bérard and Delmas, was opened in 1892, but represents only

about one-half of the original plan. The *Collections which it contains are among the most important in France, the picture-gallery being especially rich in examples of the Flemish and Dutch schools. The other collections include drawings, sculpture, antiquities, and museums of ethnography and industrial and decorative art. The collections are open to the public daily from 10 to 4 or 5 (Sat. 2-4 or 5). Entrance on the left. — The present arrangement is liable to alterations.

GROUND-FLOOR.

PRINCIPAL GALLERY, next the façade: **Sculptures**. At the entrance, Model of the Defence of St. Quentin, by *Barrias*. To the right, in the centre: *Clésinger*, Bull; *Leroux*, Flower-girl; *Huguenin*, Hebe; *A. J. Allar*, Eve; *J. Sanson*, Susanna at the bath; *Feugères des Forts*, Goat-herd; *Frémiet*, Knight errant (cast). — Opposite the windows, as we return: *Foyatier*, Spartacus; *Ph. Roland*, Death of Cato of Utica; *Idrac*, Cupid stung; *Peynot*, The prey; *Godebsky*, Satyr and young woman (bronze); *Deplechin*, Amphitrite. — The **SMALL GALLERY**, parallel with the principal gallery, contains small *Antiquities*: vases, sculptures, glass, bronzes, flint objects, etc.

LEFT GALLERY, facing the entrance: *Antiquities (J. de Vieg Collection)*. — *1st Bay*: Mediæval sculptures, fonts, well-heads, tapestry. — *2nd Bay*: Religious sculptures and small bronzes of the 14-15th cent., church plate from the 13th cent. on, miniatures, locks, etc., tapestry. — *3rd Bay*: Works of the 15-17th centuries. To the right, Case 1: Carved *Ivory; Case 2: Enamels, church-jewellery; Case 3: Jewellery, caskets, small wood-carvings, cutlery; Case 4: Inlaid wood, caskets; Case 5: Alabaster reliefs, clocks, goblets, reliquaries, spoons, wax medallions, etc.; Case 6: Bronzes, objects in mother-of-pearl, with incised designs in black. — To the left, as we return: Carvings and furniture, German altar-piece (15th cent.); glass-case with small carvings, watches, curiosities, etc.; wooden balustrade; fine tapestry (Esther and Ahasuerus); glass-case with large miniatures; glass-case with carvings, works in iron, and miscellaneous small articles in metal. Beside the windows: furniture, bas-reliefs, church ornaments, etc. — *4th Bay (17th & 18th cent.)*. Case 1 (to the right): Weapons, engraved copper-plaque, miniatures, snuff-boxes, bonbonnières; Case 2: Bas-relief in copper; keys of the town; reliquary made of rolls of gilt paper; German pewter fountain; large microscope; bagpipes. Then fine cabinets, hangings, tapestry. By the window: Lace made at Lille. — *5th Bay*. Furniture; book-bindings; tombstones. Above the door is an oaken gallery.

ROTUNDA TO THE LEFT. Five tapestries and four glass-cases with ancient weapons, textiles, vestments, books, etc. At the end, *Vinaigrette*. — **TRANSVERSE GALLERY**. Important *Ceramic Collection*. — **ROTUNDA TO THE RIGHT**: Empty.

RIGHT GALLERY: *Ethnographical Collection (Musée Moillet)*. Also, at the windows, *Coins and Medals*.

At the end is a staircase, embellished with a bronze bust of Napoleon I., by *Chaudet*, leading to the first floor. — The staircase beside the main entrance, on which is a bronze bust of a Bacchante, by *Darcq*, ascends to the Pavillon Leleux (p. 93).

FIRST FLOOR.

***Picture Gallery (Musée de Peinture)**. The paintings in each room are mentioned from right to left. — **Right Wing**. — **Room I (Pavillon Brasseur)**. 188. *P. de Coninck*. Child exposed on the water to test the faithfulness of its mother; 499. *Merson*, Vision. — 365. *Guillaumet*, Arab market; 656. *Rochegrosse*, Nebuchadnezzar; 184. *Commerre*, Samson and Delilah. — Between a door leading to the Galerie des Primitifs (p. 94) and one leading to the Galerie Wicar (p. 94): *453. *Laugée*, Servant of the poor. Then, *546. *C. L. Müller*, 'Not this man, but Barabbas!'; 379, 378. *Harpignies*,

Landscapes; 255. *Deyrolle*, Lesson on the bagpipe; 400. *Hoeckert*, Sermon in Lapland. — *280. *Am. Duval*, Birth of Venus; 888. *Weerts*, St. Francis of Assisi. — 448. *Lansy*, Sea-piece; 471. *B. Lepage*, Priam and Achilles.

Room II. *Blin*, Ruins. — 394. *Henner*, Entombment; 1. *Agache*, Fortune; *772. *Troyon*, Forest of Fontainebleau; *Carolus-Duran* (b. at Lille), *148. Assassinated, 151. Sleeping man, 154, 153. Ed. Reynart, 152. Lady and dog; no number, *E. Breton*, Landscape; 81. *Bonnat*, Adam and Eve finding the body of Abel; no number, *Carolus-Duran*, Em. de Girardin. — *500. *Merson*, 'Le Loup d'Agubbio', the wolf converted by St. Francis of Assisi in the streets of Gubbio.

Room III. 350. *Goya y Lucientes*, Old women; 615. *Ribot*, St. Vincent; 111. *Em. Breton*, Christmas; 545. *C. L. Müller*, Gaming; 495. *Mazerolle*, Nero and Locusta testing poisons; 445. *Lami*, Battle of Hondschoote (1793); 223. *Daubigny*, The Oise; 313. *Français*, Sacred grove; 544. *Müller*, Haidée (from Byron's Don Juan); 349. *Goya y Lucientes*, Young women; 743. *Steuben*, Joanna the Mad. — *232. *E. Delacroix*, Medea. — 194. *Corot*, Antique festival; *135. *Cabanel*, Nymph carried off by a faun; 562. *A. de Neuville*, Scouts (Crimea); *413. *J. Breton*, Erecting a Mont de Calvaire; 168. *Chintreuil*, Evening mists; 750. *Vattegrain*, The 'Cessions à Merci' before Philip the Good (1430); 491. *Maitlart*, Slayer of monsters; 200. *Courbet*, After dinner at Ormans. — *27. *Baudry*, Punishment of an erring Vestal.

Room IV. 1066. *French School* (18th cent.), Dogs and hare; 226. *L. David*, Belisarius; 358. *Greuze*, Psyche crowning Cupid; 972. *Unknown Artist* (18th cent.), Old woman; 552. *Nattier*, Scène Galante. — 310. *C. Fortin*, Chouans; 13. *Ansiaux*, John the Baptist before Herod; 224. *Danzats*, Algerian scene. — 715. *A. Scheffer*, The dead pass swiftly.

Room V (*S. W. Pavilion*). — *Louis and François Watteau*, whose works occur so often in this room, were the nephew and grand-nephew of the celebrated Antoine Watteau of Valenciennes; their works are far inferior to those of their kinsman, of whom the gallery possesses no authentic specimen. — 523, 524. *Monnoyer*, Flowers; 864. *Fr. Watteau*, Popular festival at Lille in 1739; *L. Watteau*, 874. View of Lille, 875. Federation at Lille; *F. Watteau*, 867. Fête at the Colysée in Lille, 866. Cavalry skirmish, 872. Happy family, 873. Feast of St. Nicolas, 879. Fête in 1792 in memory of the raising of the siege of Lille, 869, 870. Battles of Alexander, 865. 'Braderie', or old clothes fair at Lille, 868. Fête du Broquelet; 779, 778. *Vaillant* (1623-77; of Lille), Portraits; 67. *Boilly*, Triumph of Marat. — Above is a series of large religious paintings by *Am. de Vuez* (1642-1719 or 1720), brought from churches in Lille. — 860. *Wamps* (of Lille), Judgment of Solomon.

GALERIE VÉRONÈSE. 665. *Salvator Rosa*, Landscape; *G. Poussin* (*Dughet*), 264 (?), 273. Landscapes; 492. *C. Maratta*, Dedication of a temple of peace; 447. *Lanfranchi*, St. Gregory; 958. *Correggio* (signature doubtful), Rest on the Flight into Egypt; 780. *A. del Sarto*, Madonna; fine work of the *Italian School* (uncatalogued); 9. *Caravaggio*, St. John; 34. *Canaletto*, Piazza di S. Marco; 1035. *Unknown Artist* (16th cent.), Portrait; 654. *Tintoretto*, Paradise (sketch); 170. *Cignaroli*, Death of Rachel; *P. Veronese*, 139. Entombment, *140. Eloquence, *138. Martyrdom of St. George, *141. Science; *L. Bassano*, 610. Portrait, 609. Christ expelling the money-changers; *Tintoretto*, 652. Venetian senator, 653. Martyrdom of St. Stephen; *J. Bassano*, 607. Interior, 608 (farther on), Wedding; 646. *Ricci*, Last Supper; 1056. *Unknown Artist* (16th cent.), Infant Moses trampling on the crown of the Pharaohs; 717. *Schiavone*, Esther and Ahasuerus; *Domenichino*, 913. SS. Stephen and Niccolò da Tolentino, 911. Victorious Cupid, 912. Diogenes; 638. *Guido Reni* (?), St. Sebastian; 636. *G. Reni*, Sibyl; 1093. *Unknown Artist* (16th cent.), Descent from the Cross; 768. *Tiarini*, Rinaldo and Armida. — 738. *Spada*, Chastity of Joseph; 258. *Donado*, Scourging of Christ. — 591. *Pantoja de la Cruz*, Archduke Mathias; 644. *Ribera*, St. Jerome; *N. Poussin*, 613 (copy), Venus and Mercury, 616 (farther on), Time freeing Truth from Envy and Discord (sketch); *Le Nain*, 470 and another, Interiors; 804. *Vignon* the Elder, Adoration of the Magi; no number, *School of Poussin*, Moses saved from the Nile; *Jean de Boullongne* (*Le Valentin*), 92. Mocking of Christ, 93. Soldiers casting lots for the vesture of Christ; 976. *Un-*

known Artist (17th cent.), Last Supper; 458. *Lebrun*, Hercules and Cacus; *Mignard*, 512. Madonna, 511. Fortune; 451. *Largillière*, Jean Forest, the landscape-painter; 459. *Lebrun* (?), Vauban; 206. *A. Coypel*, Athalie and Roxane (from Racine's 'Bajazet').

Left Wing. — Room I (S. E. Pavilion). 266. *Sim. Dubois*, Landscape; *Unknown Artist* (17th cent.), 960. Landscape, 1016. Portrait of a scholar; 515. *Minerdorff*, Martyrdom of St. Peter of Verona; 392. *Van der Helst*, Venus; 519. *Molenaer*, Carnival scene. — *Van Bloemen*, 59, 58 (farther on), Views of Rome, 57. Flight into Egypt; 309. *Flenalle*, Episode in the life of St. Lambert; *597. *Piazzetta*, Assumption; 408. *Brekelenkamp*, The inventory; 603. *Van der Poel*, Kitchen; 539. *Ant. More*, Portrait. — 354. *Van Goyen*, Skaters; 567. *Uchtersvelt*, Family meal; 583. *Is. van Ostade*, Skaters. — 106, 105 (farther on), *Van Bredael*, Fêtes at Antwerp. — 902. *De Witte*, Church of Delft; 107. *P. van Bredael*, Market in Italy.

Room II. 982. *Unknown Artist* (17th cent.), Portrait; 353. *Van Goyen*, Landscape; 216. *B. Cuyp*, Portrait; *209. *A. de Crayer*, Miraculous draught of fishes (freely retouched). — *761. *Teniers the Elder*, Dives in hell; 173. *De Codde*, Conversation; 295. *Van den Eeckhout*, Tribute-money; 758. *School of Teniers the Younger*, Players at bowls; *211. *De Crayer*, *Salvator Mundi*; 162. *De Champaigne*, Annunciation; *751. *Teniers the Younger*, Temptation of St. Antony; 237. *Van Dalen*, Portico of a palace; 483. *Lievens the Elder*, Salome. — 760. *Teniers the Elder*, Witches' Sabbath; 262. *Van Dort*, Melchisedech blessing Abraham; *De Champaigne*, *163. Holy Night, 164. Good Shepherd. — 741. *Steen*, Fiddler; 436. *S. Koninck*, Portrait; 725. *Siberechts*, Landscape; 796. *Versteegh*, Interior; 579. *Ossenbeck*, Strolling musician; 316. *Franchoys*, A prior; 742. *Steen*, Dutch musician; *Brakenburgh*, 96. Merry meal, 97 (farther on), After the wedding; 724. *Siberechts*, Ford; 484. *Lievens the Elder*, Head of an old man. — 239. *Delft*, Portrait; *686. *Jac. van Ruysdael*, Landscape; 739. *Verspronk*, Portrait; 572. *Van Oost the Younger*, Founding of the order of Carmelites.

Room III. *627. *Er. Quellin* and *Adr. van Utrecht*, Christ at Bethany; *Van Dyck*, *287. Miracle of St. Antony of Padua (a hungry mule kneels before the Host, neglecting the oats placed near him), 283. Portrait; 576. *Van Oost the Elder*, Portrait; 292. *Van Dyck*, Madonna; *672. *Rubens*, Death of Mary Magdalen; 425. *Jordaens*, Huntsman with dog; 693. *Ryckaert*, Clam-seller; *De Crayer*, *208. The 'Quattro Coronati' (four early martyrs), 210. The son of Tobias and the angel; *289. *Van Dyck*, Marie de Medicis; 424. *Jordaens*, Susanna and the elders; *286. *Van Dyck*, Crucifixion; *753. *Teniers the Younger*, Bohemians; 291. *Van Dyck* (?), Coronation of the Virgin; *Jordaens*, 426. Isaac blessing Jacob, *427. The Temptation; *Rubens*, 674. St. Bouaventura, 675 (farther on), St. Francis in ecstasy, *673. St. Francis and the Virgin; 419. *Jordaens*, Christ and the Pharisees; 60. *Van Boeckhorst*, Martyrdom of St. Maurice; 414. *A. Janssens*, Repentant Magdalen; 628. *E. Quellin*, Solomon and the Queen of Sheba; 423. *Jordaens*, Bean-feast. — *Rubens*, 677. Providence, *671. Descent from the Cross, 676. Abundance.

Room IV. 248. *J. G. Cuyp*, The family; 104. *Brouwer*, Luncheon; 582. *Is. van Ostade*, Butcher; 161. *Van Ceulen the Elder*, Anna Maria van Schurmann; 406. *P. de Hoogh*, Dutch interior; *328. *De Geest*, Dutch family; 98. *Brakenburgh*, 'Scène galante'; 373. *Fr. Hals*, Domestic scene; 83. *Boonen*, Musician. — 841. *C. de Vos*, Portrait; 561. *N. Neuchâtel*, J. Neudorfer, the mathematician, and his son; *915. *Zustris*, Judith; 401. *Holbein the Younger*, Charity; 691. *S. van Ruysdael*, 687. *Jac. van Ruysdael*, Landscapes. — 752. *Teniers the Younger*, Rustic interior; 433. *Van Kessel*, Smell; 553. *Neefs the Elder*, Church-interior; 141. *Camphuysen*, Huntsmen resting; *390, *391 (farther on), *Van der Helst*, Portraits; *370. *F. Hals*, Hille Bobbe of Haarlem; 405. *Honthorst*, Triumph of Silenus; 906. *P. Wouwerman*, Huntsmen resting; 349. *Fyt*, Animals; 434. *Koedyck*, Interior. — 254. *Devries*, Landscape; 631, 630 (farther on), *Van Ravestein*, Portraits; *916. *Ziegler*, Christ appearing to Mary Magdalen; 327. *Van Geest*, A Prince of Orange; 692. *S. van Ruysdael*, Landscape.

Room V (Pavillon Leleux). 395. *Van Herp*, Garden-concert; 885. *Wau-ters*, Pomona; 301. *N. van Eyck*, Portrait; 18, 16, 17. *Van Arthois*, Landscapes; 49. *Beuckelaer*, Road to market; 774. *Van Utrecht*, Cock-fight; 595.

Peeters, Sea-piece; *Snyders*, Danish dogs; *770. *Tilborgh*, Village festival. — **Wax Bust* (temporarily in this room), see below. — 490. *Maignan*, Admiral Carlo Zeno (blind); 334. *Gelhey*, Bibliophile; 657. *Roelofs*, Landscape; 759. *School of Teniers the Younger*, Village festival; 728. *Snyders*, Camp; 729. *Snyders*, Boar-hunt. — 187. *De Coninck*, Fruit and animals; 554. *Neffs the Elder*, Interior of Bruges cathedral; 769. *Tilborgh the Younger*, Domestic scene; 884. *Wauters*, Prometheus bound.

GALERIE DES PRIMITIFS, a small room communicating with the Pavillon Brasseur (p. 91). Many of the paintings here are by unidentified artists. 989. Italian altar-piece; opposite, altar-piece acquired in 1897; *Italian School*, 932. Holy Family, 990. St. Catharine of Siena; 305. *Botticelli*, Madonna; 1069. Madonna in a similar style; 993. *Italian School*, Madonna; *337. *Ghirlandajo*, Madonna with the eglantine; 80. *Bonifazio*, St. Peter; 1011. *French School*, Justice; 171. *Clouet*, Portrait; 116. '*Velvet Brueghel*, Holy Family; 33. *Bellegambe*, Trinity; *Brueghel the Elder*, 125. Spring, 121. Paying taxes; 812. *Pourbus the Younger*, Portrait; 1003. Flemish triptych; 980 (opposite), Shutters of a triptych; 1077. *Flemish School*, Madonna; 32. *Bellegambe*, Mystical press; 578. *Van Orley*, Adoration of the Magi; 8. *Amberger*, Charles V. — 594. *Patenier*, John the Baptist preaching. — 1020. *French School*, Satirical subject; 318. *Franck the Elder*, Charles V. assuming the monastic habit; 983. *Flemish School*, Tarquin and Lucretia; 1002. Portion of a Flemish triptych; 812, 813 (farther on), *M. de Vos the Elder*, Portraits; 317. *Franck the Younger*, Christ on the way to Calvary; 346. *Mabuse*, Madonna; 999. *Flemish School*, Christ in the house of Simon the Pharisee; 53. *H. met de Bles*, Flight into Egypt; 1035. *Flemish School*, Baptism of Christ; 225. *Ger. David*, Madonna; 1071. *Flemish School*, Holy Family; 213. *P. Cristus*, Philip IV le Bon; 892. *School of R. van der Weyden*, Calvary; 1022. *Flemish School*, Young married couple, with their patron saints, at the gates of the celestial city; 1050. Dutch portrait; 385. *Heemskerck*, Allegory of the vices; 747. *Bouts or Stuerbout*, Symbolical fountain; 1046. Dutch farmer's wife; 1006-1009. Shutters of a German triptych; 1043. *German School*, Coronation of the Virgin; 905. *Wohlgemut*, Mocking of Christ; 957. German triptych.

GALERIE WICAR. This room, parallel to the preceding, contains the valuable **Collection of Drawings*, formed by the painter *J. B. Wicar* (b. at Lille in 1762, d. at Rome in 1834), and bequeathed by him to his native city.

The collection, which includes 1435 examples chiefly of the great Italian masters, is arranged in schools, the masters of each being placed in accordance with the dates of their birth. The custodian opens the closed frames if requested. Besides drawings by *Andrea del Sarto*, *Bandinelli*, *Caravaggio*, *Annibale Carracci*, *Correggio*, *Carlo Dolci*, *Domenichino*, *Finianguerra*, *Fra Bartolommeo*, *Giacomo Francia*, *Ghirlandajo*, *Giotto*, *Guercino*, *Guido Reni*, *Giulio Romano*, *Leonardo da Vinci*, *Mantegna*, *Masaccio*, *Parmigianino*, *Perugino*, *Salvati*, *Tintoretto*, *Veronese*, *Cranach*, *Holbein*, *Dürer*, and many other masters, the collection includes 8 by *Titian*, 196 by *Michael Angelo* (chiefly architectural designs), and 68 ascribed to *Raphael*. Of these last the best are: 685. Study for the 'School of Athens'; 697. Study said to include the God the Father from the Magliana fresco in the Louvre; 701. Christ crowning the Virgin, sketched from some of his fellow-pupils; 737. Coronation of St. Nicholas of Tolentino, an exquisite design for an altar-piece on panel; 741. Holy Family, on the back of which is an autograph letter. Titian's drawings include sketches for the paintings of St. Peter Dominican (864) and the Cornaro family (866). — This collection also includes a famous **Head of a girl, in wax, long ascribed to Raphael, but now recognised as ancient; the drapery of the bust is of terracotta. This unique work (temporarily in the Pavillon Leleux, see above) was probably found in a Roman tomb. A few antiquities, some enamels, and a terracotta head by Donatello are also exhibited here.

In the Boulevard de la Liberté, beyond the Palais des Beaux-Arts, at the corner of the Rue Watteau, is the *English Church* (Pl. F, 5; p. 89), a tasteful Gothic edifice with stained-glass windows. The

Rue de Valmy, before the church, leads to the S. to the *Place Philippe-le-Bon* (Pl. E, 5, 6), in which rises a *Monument to Pasteur* (1822-90), by A. Cordonnier, erected in 1898. At the end of the Place is the church of *St. Michel* (Pl. E, 6), in a modern Romanesque style, with an interior decorated with paintings from the life of the saint. The building to the left is the *Palais de Facultés* (Pl. F, 5), accommodating the faculties of medicine, law, and literature of the University of Lille. Farther on, to the right, are the *Institut Industriel* and the *Institut des Sciences Naturelles*; to the left, the Romanesque *Protestant Church*, the *University Library*, the *Synagogue*, etc.

The Rue Jean-Bart leads E. past these modern buildings and joins the end of the Boulevard de la Liberté, opposite the *Ecole Nationale des Arts et Métiers* (Pl. G, 5), a monumental edifice, completed in 1898. Adjoining, in the Boulevard Louis XIV, is the *Institut Pasteur*, resembling that in Paris.

The Boulevard Papin, running to the N. before the Ecole, brings us to the *Porte de Paris* (Pl. F, 5), formerly included in the old fortifications. The gate was built in 1685-95 in the form of a triumphal arch in commemoration of the union of French Flanders with France. The sculptures were restored and the formerly plain inner façade embellished in 1890-95.

The *Rue de Paris* (Pl. F, 4, 5) leads hence, to the N., to the centre of the old town, passing close to St. Maurice (see below) and near the railway-station. To the E. from the Porte de Paris are the Square Ruault, with the old *Hôtel du Génie*, and the old *Hôpital of St. Sauveur* (Pl. G, 5). Near the latter are the ruins of the church of St. Sauveur, burned in 1896, and the *Noble Tour*, a keep of the 15th cent., injured by the same fire.

The church of **St. Maurice* (Pl. F, 4), to which the Rue St. Sauveur and its continuations lead, is built in the Flamboyant style and has been recently restored. Above the W. portal, which has been rebuilt, rises a fine stone open-work spire. When the W. door is closed, visitors enter by a door to the right of the choir. The interior is distinguished by the width of the nave and the double aisles, which are all of the same height, by the lightness of its columns, and by its richness of effect. The modern high-altar is in the Gothic style.

The *Rue Esquermoise* (Pl. E, 3), running N.W. from the Grande Place and continued by the broad *Rue Royale*, prolongs the main artery of traffic in the old town.

From the junction of these two streets the Rue de la Barre leads to the W. to the Esplanade (p. 96), passing a little to the S. of the Gothic church of *St. Catharine* (Pl. C, 3), built in the 16th cent. and partly restored. The church contains a fine painting of the Martyrdom of St. Catharine, by Rubens (near the entrance).

From the Rue Esquermoise we proceed through the Rue Basse (right) and the Rue du Cirque (first to the left) to *Notre-Dame-de-la-Treille* (Pl. E, F, 3), a church in the style of the 13th cent.,

designed by the London architects H. Clutton and W. Burges, and begun in 1855. The building was planned on so ambitious a scale, that little has been completed. — The Rue Basse leads farther on towards the *Lycée* (Pl. F, 3), which contains a *Natural History Museum* (adm. 10-4).

In this neighbourhood are the *Musée Commercial* (Rue du Lombard 2; open 10-4) and the *Porte de Roubaix* or *St. Maurice* (Pl. G, 3), built about 1620-25, but altered in 1875.

To the N. of the Lycée is the Place St. Martin, with quaint old houses. Farther on, at No. 32 Rue de la Monnaie, is the *Hospice Comtesse* (Pl. F, 2, 3), founded in 1230 by Jeanne, Countess of Flanders, but dating in its present form from the 15th century. To the E. is the *Palais de Justice* (1837), situated on the Basse-Deûle, a canal spanned a little farther on by the curious *Pont-Neuf* (1701).

The *Halle aux Sucres* (Pl. E, 2), close by, contains an *Industrial Museum*, open 10-4 (Tues. 2-4).

The *Eglise de la Madeleine* (Pl. F, 2), a domed church in the Greek style, near the N. end of the town, contains a painting by *Rubens* (Adoration of the Shepherds) and one by *Van Dyck* (Crucifixion), both spoiled by restoration. This church has also several other interesting paintings (by *J. van Oost*, *A. de Vuez*, etc.), a fine iron choir-screen, etc.

The *Chapel of the Public Hospital* (Pl. E, F, 1), close by, contains an Adoration of the Shepherds by *Van Dyck*.

The church of *St. André* (Pl. D, E), an 18th cent. building in the Rue Royale, contains a fine contemporary pulpit, busts of SS. Peter and Paul by A. Quellin, paintings by O. Venius, J. van Oost, and A. de Vuez, and other works of art.

The *Esplanade* (Pl. D, 2-3) extends in front of the *Citadel* (no admission), which will soon be the only relic left of the fortifications of Lille built by Vauban. At the N. end of the Esplanade is a bronze statue, by Th. Bra, of *General Négrier* (Pl. D, 2); farther to the S. is a *Music Pavilion* (military band on Sun. & Thurs. afternoons in summer); and at the end of the Boulevard de la Liberté (p. 90) is the *Parc Vauban* (Pl. D, 3, 4), a public garden in which concerts are given in summer (adm. 50 c.). On the other side of the canal, to the left, is the *Jardin de la Citadelle* (Pl. C, 2), continued by the *Bois de la Deûle* (Café-Restaurant).

The *Boulevard Vauban* (Pl. C, D, 5, 4), which skirts the gardens on the side farthest from the canal, passes in front of the *Palais Rameau*, a kind of 'Crystal Palace' for public festivals. Beside the latter is the large and handsome *Collège Libre St. Joseph*. Near this point, to the right of the Boulevard Vauban, rises the huge new *Catholic Institute* (Pl. C, 4), in the Gothic style, with accommodation for the five faculties, dwelling-houses, etc.

The church of *Notre-Dame-de-Consolation* (Pl. B, C, 4), a little farther on, has a richly adorned interior and a curious pulpit, representing a ship in full sail.

From this neighbourhood we may return to the centre of the town by the tramway (comp. the Plan).

From Lille (Calais) to *Valenciennes*, *Aulnoye*, *Hirson*, and *Nancy*, see pp. 87-88, 99, 100.

FROM LILLE TO TOURNAI (Brussels), 16 M., railway in 40-55 min. (fares 2 fr. 75, 1 fr. 95, 1 fr. 30 c.). This line diverges after a short distance from the lines to Douai and Valenciennes. — 2½ M. *Helleminnes* (p. 87); 5 M. *Ascq*, also a station on the line from Orchies (p. 87) to Tourcoing (p. 87). — 8 M. *Baisieux* is the last French, and (11 M.) *Blandain* the first Belgian station, at each of which there is a custom-house. — 16 M. Tournai (*Hôtel de la Petite-Nef; Bellevue; de Hollande*; etc.), see *Boedeker's Belgium and Holland*.

FROM LILLE TO BÉTHUNE (Abbeville), 25 M., railway in 1-1¼ hr. (fares 4 fr. 60, 3 fr. 40 c., 2 fr.). — The line skirts the S. of Lille; halting at the *Porte de Douai, Porte d'Arras*, and *Porte des Postes*. — 5 M. *Loos*, a town with 8770 inhab., is situated near an ancient Cistercian *Abbey*; said to have been founded in 1140 by St. Bernard, and now used as a prison. — 6 M. *Haubourdin*, with 7457 inhab. (branch-line to *St. André-lès-Lille*, p. 99). 10 M. *Wavrin*, junction for Lens and Armentières (see p. 18); 12 M. *Don-Sainghin*, junction for Lens (see p. 18) and Seclin (p. 86). 16 M. *La Bassée*, a small industrial town, is situated on the line of canals extending from the Deûle to Aire, St. Omer, and Gravelines. — 19½ M. *Violaines*. Branch-line to Bully-Grenay (see p. 18). — 25 M. *Béthune*, see p. 18.

FROM LILLE TO YPRES, 22½ M., railway in 1½-2½ hrs. (fares 3 fr. 60, 2 fr. 60, 1 fr. 70 c.). From Lille to (4 M.) *La Madeleine*, see p. 99. — 13 M. *Comines (Hôtel des Trois Rois)*, with 7527 inhab., the last French station, was the birthplace of Philip de Comines (1445-1509), the celebrated chronicler. The *Lys*, upon which it is situated, is the boundary between France and Belgium. — 14 M. *Comines* (Belgian station), with the custom-house. — 22½ M. *Ypres*, see p. 18.

13. From Calais (London) to Châlons-sur-Marne (Bâle) via Amiens, Laon, and Rheims.

238 M. RAILWAY in 6¼-6¾ hrs. — From Calais to *Amiens*, see R. 1: — From Amiens to *Laon*, 67 M., in 1¾-3½ hrs. (fares 12 fr. 30, 8 fr. 25, 5 fr. 35 c.). — From Laon to *Rheims*, 32 M., in 1-1½ hr. (5 fr. 80, 3 fr. 95, 2 fr. 55 c.). — From Rheims to *Châlons*, 35 M., in 50 min.-1½ hr. (6 fr. 40, 4 fr. 30, 2 fr. 80 c.).

This line forms part of the direct route from London to Switzerland and Italy. The day-service, leaving London at 11 a. m. and Calais (Gare Maritime) at 3 p. m., proceeds beyond Châlons, via *Chaumont* and *Belfort*, reaching Bâle at 6.10 a. m. The night-service, leaving London at 8.15 p. m. and Calais at 1 a. m., proceeds via Châlons and *Nancy*, reaching Bâle at 5.25 p. m. (fares from London to Bâle, 5*l.* 4*s.*, 3*l.* 16*s.*, no 3rd. cl.; single tickets are valid for 30 days). Sleeping-carriages between Calais and Bâle.

Calais, see p. 3. — From Calais to *Amiens*, 103¾ M., see R. 1.

Amiens, see p. 25. — We diverge to the left beyond Amiens from the line to Paris, and cross the line from Paris to Arras. — 108 M. *Blanzy-Glisy*. 114 M. *Villers-Bretonneux*, an industrial town with 5735 inhab., was the scene of one of the main engagements in the battle of Amiens (see p. 26), in which the French Armée du Nord was routed. — The fertile district of *Santerre* is now traversed and several small stations are passed, including (122 M.) *Rosières*, the junction for Montdidier and Albert (p. 72). — 127 M. *Chaulnes* has also a station on the line from Paris to Péronne and Cambrai (R. 8). — 133 M. *Nesle* is a small town of considerable antiquity, with a church partly in the Romanesque style of the 13th century. Several of the Sieurs de Nesle are famous in history.

140 M. *Ham (Hôtel de France)*, a small town with a *Castle* dating from the 13th cent., the *donjon* of which, 110 ft. broad and 110 ft.

high, has walls 35 ft. thick. It was long used as a place of confinement for political prisoners; and here Louis Napoleon spent six years after the failure of his attempt at Boulogne in 1840. He effected his escape in 1846. The church of *Notre-Dame*, partly Romanesque, restored in the 18th cent., the *Library*, and the *Belfry*, formerly a church-tower, may also be noted. General Foy (1775-1825) was born at Ham, and a bronze statue was erected to him in the *Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville*, where also is a small *Musée*.

Beyond (146 M.) *Flavy-le-Martel* we join the line from *St. Quentin* and follow it in the direction of *Paris*.

153 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Tergnier*, see p. 104. Here our line turns to the E. and crosses the *Crozat* and *Oise Canals* and the river *Oise*.

154 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *La Fère* (*Hôtel de l'Europe*), a fortified town with 5000 inhab. on the *Oise*, was bombarded and taken by the Germans in 1870. It has a school of artillery founded in 1719. The *Musée*, on the *Esplanade*, contains about 500 paintings bequeathed to the town by the Countess d'Héricourt (d. 1875), few of them of great value and several injured by the bombardment. It is open to the public on Sun., 2-4; on other days on application. Catalogue, 1 fr.

Room A. 43. *Salvator Rosa*, Deliverance of Andromeda; 332. *J. van Ruysdael*, Landscape; 36. *Giulio Romano*, Triumph of Neptune; 335. *S. van Ruysdael*, Skaters; 285. *Hobbema*, Landscape; 51. *After Titian*, Mary Magdalen; 3. *Guercino*, Rape of Chloris; 273. *Goltzius*, Adam and Eve; 194. *Van Schuppen*, Portraits. — 361. *Weenix*, Dinner at the farm. — 28. *Lippi*, Holy Family; 108. *German School*, Nativity; 214. *De Vriendt*, The Ten Virgins; 144. *De Crayer*, Meeting. — Rooms B. and C. unimportant.

Room D. 49, 50. *Tempesta*, Battle of Amazons; 364. *C. Visscher*, Maker of 'koucks'; 314. *Neitscher*, Interior; 157. *Hals the Elder*, Portrait; 476. *Watteau*, Duet; 354. *Verkolie*, Interior; 212. *M. de Vos*, Mythological scene or Pan and Syrinx; 59. *Italian School*, Quarrel; 17. *An. Carracci*, Charity; 304. *Metsu*, Scullery-maid. — *Italian School*, 61. Nativity, 60. Annunciation; 250. *Van Brekelenkamp*, Dutch interior; 272. *Goltzius*, Annunciation, Nativity, Adoration of the Magi (triptych). — 115. *Van Balen*, Prodigal Son; 434. *Mme. Lebrun*, Mme. Adelaide, aunt of Louis XVI.; 315. *Ommeganck*, Landscape with animals; 351. *Terburg*, Dutch interior; 134. *'Velvet' Brueghel*, Crossing the ford; 52. *School of Leonardo da Vinci*, Madonna and Child; 323. *Van Ravestein*, Portrait; 341. *Van Schorel*, Magdalen praying; 6. *Bellotto (Camaletto)*, View of Venice; 21. *Dossi*, Adoration of the Magi; 67. *Italian School*, Holy Family. — 199. *Bouts*, Scourging of Christ; 103. *Wohlgemut*, Descent from the Cross; 80. *Morales*, Ecce Homo; 41. *Parmigianino*, Marriage of St. Catharine; 37. *Fr. Francia*, Holy Family; 35. *Penni*, Charity. — Room E. 507. *Unknown Artist of the 15th cent.*, Resurrection of Lazarus; 300. *Lucas van Leyden*, Crucifixion; 217. *Flemish School of the 15th cent.*, Calvary.

From (158 M.) *Versigny* a branch-line runs to (13 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Dercy-Mortiers* (p. 111), through the valley of the *Serre*.

168 M. *Laon*, see p. 108. — Beyond *Laon* several small stations are passed, and the *Aisne* and the *Suippe* are crossed.

200 M. *Rheims*, see p. 118. The through-trains to Switzerland do not enter the terminus at *Rheims*; passengers for that town change carriages at the station of *Béthény*.

From *Rheims* to (225 M.) *St. Hilaire-au-Temple*, see p. 126; thence to (10 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Châlons-sur-Marne*, see p. 139.

From *Châlons* to *Chaumont* and *Belfort*, see pp. 300, 301; to *Nancy*, p. 142.

14. From Calais (London) to Nancy (Strassburg) viâ Lille, Valenciennes, Hirson, and Longuyon.

301 M. RAILWAY, direct in summer in 14½ hrs. — From Calais to Lille, 66½ M., in 1¾-3½ hrs. (fares 12 fr. 10, 8 fr. 10, 5 fr. 25 c.). — From Lille to Valenciennes, 29½ M., in 1½-2¼ hrs. (5 fr. 40, 3 fr. 65, 2 fr. 35 c.). — From Valenciennes to Nancy, 205 M., through-train in summer in 9 hrs. (fares about 37, 25, 16 fr. 30 c.). — From London to Nancy by this route, leaving London at 8.15 p. m. and reaching Nancy at 3.55 p. m.; viâ Amiens, Laon, Rheims, and Châlons (R. 13), starting at the same hour but arriving about 10.50 a. m. (fares 93 fr. 10 and 65 fr. 90 c.).

Calais, see p. 3. — From Calais to (38 M.) *Hazebrouck*, see pp. 15-17. We leave the line from Paris to Arras on the right.

46½ M. *Bailleul (Faucon)*, a curious and picturesque Flemish town with 13,450 inhab., largely engaged in the production of hand-made lace. The belfry of the *Hôtel de Ville* dates from the 15-17th cent., the church of *St. Vaast* from the 14th and 17th. The *Musée* contains a small collection of paintings and antiquities.

53½ M. *Armentières (Hôtel de Paris)*, a prosperous manufacturing town with 29,600 inhab., is situated on the *Lys*, near the frontier. Its principal products are cloth and table-linen. Railway to Lens (*Arras*), see p. 18.

A branch-railway runs from Armentières to (21 M.) *Berguette* (p. 18), passing the small towns of (6 M.) *Laventie*, (8½ M.) *La Gorgue-Estaires*, (12 M.) *Merville*, and (16½ M.) *St. Venant*. — Another branch runs to (9½ M.) *Comines* (p. 97), viâ (1¼ M.) *Houplines* and (3 M.) *Le Touquet*, the frontier-stations.

From (61½ M.) *St. André-lès-Lille* a branch runs to *Haubourdin* (p. 97). — 63 M. *La Madeleine*, an industrial village (10,800 inhab.), whence a branch runs to *Ypres* (p. 18). — We cross the *Deûle* and join the lines from *Tournai*, *Valenciennes*, *Paris*, and *Béthune*.

66½ M. *Lille*, see p. 88. — From Lille to (96 M.) *Valenciennes* in the reverse direction, see pp. 87, 86.

As we leave Valenciennes, we see the modern Romanesque brick church of the *Faubourg de Paris* on the left. To the left also is the line to *Maubeuge* (p. 107), and to the right the line to *Le Cateau viâ Solesmes* (p. 106) and the *Canal of the Scheldt*. — 99 M. *Le Poirier*, with iron-works. — *Maing-Famars. Famars (Favum Martis)* occupies the site of a Roman colony, excavations on which in 1824 yielded no fewer than 28,000 objects (jewels, coins, trinkets, etc.).

108 M. *Le Quesnoy (Hôtel du Grand-Paris)*, a fortress with 3872 inhab., belonged successively to *Hainault*, *Burgundy*, and *Austria*, before the *Treaty of the Pyrenees* united it finally with *France* in 1659. Of its numerous sieges the chief is that of 1793, when the *Austrians* captured it after a bombardment of ten days, which laid two-thirds of the town in ruins. It was, however, recovered by the *Republican troops* in 1794. After the battle of *Waterloo* the *Dutch garrisoned Le Quesnoy* until 1818. About 1¼ M. to the N.E. is the small *Château de Potelle*, a well-preserved relic of the 14th century. — Railway to *Cambrai* and to *Bavay*, see p. 74.

We next traverse the *Forest of Mormal*, and beyond (116 M.) *Berlainmont* (p. 106) cross the *Sambre*.

118 M. **Aulnoye** (p. 107). The railway continues in an E. direction. The canalized *Sambre* is crossed, and the country traversed is picturesquely diversified. — Several small stations.

125 M. **Avesnes** (*Hôtel du Nord*; *Cholet*, at the station), on the *Helpe*, a town with 6400 inhab., and at one time fortified, suffered severely in the wars of the 15-16th centuries. Its chief building is the *Church of St. Nicholas*, dating from the 13th and 16th cent., with a tower 200 ft. high and a fine peal of bells. The *Fondation Villien*, a modern building, contains a small museum of antiquities, etc. Wool-spinning is an active industry in the neighbourhood, centering at *Avesnelles*, the next station. — Railway to Sars-Poteries (Maubeuge), see p. 107.

135 M. **Fourmies** (*Hôt. de la Providence; des Messageries; Grand Hôtel*), a town with 15,287 inhab. and an active woollen industry, is the junction for Valenciennes viâ Maubeuge (see p. 107). — 137½ M. *Anor* (p. 111).

143 M. **Hirson** (*Buffet-Hôtel; Hôtel de la Poste*, well spoken of), an industrial town with 6632 inhab., on the *Oise*, is noted for its basket-making.

FROM HIRSON TO AMAGNE-LUCQUY, 38½ M., railway in 1½-1¾ hr. (fares 6 fr. 95, 4 fr. 70, 3 fr. 5 c.). — 8½ M. *Aubenton*, at the confluence of the *Aube* and the *Thon* or *Ton*, is engaged in wool-spinning. 12½ M. *Rumigny* has a château of the 16th century. — 16 M. *Liait* is the junction the line from Laon to Mézières (p. 110). — 38½ M. *Amagne-Lucquy*, see p. 127.

The railway beyond Hirson traverses an undulating country, dotted with iron-mines, slate-quarries, and factories. — 144½ M. *St. Michel-Souglan*. The rich abbey of St. Michel is now represented by its church, dating from the 12th and 16th cent., and some buildings of the 18th century. — Several small stations. — From (164 M.) *Le Tremblois* a narrow-gauge line runs to (7½ M.) *Rocroi* (p. 113). — The slate-quarries of (166½ M.) *Rimogne* are the most important in the N. of France. — 173 M. *Tournes* (p. 110). — The train passes between Mézières and Charleville.

178 M. **Mézières-Charleville**, see p. 128. — Continuation of the journey to (231 M.) *Longuyon*, and thence to (301 M.) *Nancy*, see pp. 128-133.

15. From Paris to Namur (Liège, Cologne).

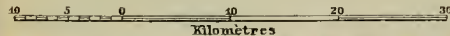
a. Viâ St. Quentin, Maubeuge, and Erquelines.

(*Paris - Mons - Brussels.*)

191 M. RAILWAY in 5½-10¼ hrs. (fares 33 fr. 25, 22 fr. 95, 15 fr. 5 c.). The trains start from the Gare du Nord (Pl. of Paris, B, C, 23, 24). Travellers bound for Brussels follow this route as far as (142 M.) Maubeuge (p. 107), or they may select the route viâ Amiens, Valenciennes, and Mons (BB. 1, II. & 9), which, though longer and dearer, has the advantage of a morn-

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ing through-express, with second-class carriages. — For farther details of St. Denis, Chantilly, and other places near Paris, see *Baedeker's Paris*.

Shortly after the fortifications are passed, the line to Soissons, Laon, etc. (p. 115) diverges to the right. $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. *St. Denis*, with the tower of its new church conspicuous on the right, and the tower of the cathedral farther off. The lines to Amiens and to Le Tréport via Beauvais (pp. 25, 32) diverge here to the left. — 6 M. *Pierrefitte-Stains*. On the right rises the Fort de Garches. Beyond ($22\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Orry-Coye* the train crosses a viaduct, 130 ft. high. Below, to the right, on the banks of the *Etangs de Commelle*, is the *Château de la Reine Blanche*, a small modern Gothic hunting-lodge, on the site of a château once occupied by St. Louis and Queen Blanche. We now enter the *Forest of Chantilly*.

$25\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Chantilly** (*Hôtel d'Angleterre; Lion d'Or; etc.*), the first stopping-place of the through-trains, a town with 4211 inhab., famous, especially in the 17th and 18th cent., as the residence of the Condés. The well-known *Race-Course* is situated near the station. Farther off are the extensive *Stables* of the Condés (18th cent.), and the two *Châteaux*, with their fine *Park*. The main *Château, with its magnificent art-collections, was presented to the Institut de France by the Duc d'Aumale (1822-97), and is open to visitors on Sun. and Thurs. in summer, from 1 to 5 (except race-days). For details, see *Baedeker's Paris*.

FROM CHANTILLY TO CRÉPY-EN-VALOIS, $22\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in 1 hr. (fares 4 fr. 15, 2 fr. 80, 1 fr. 80 c.). This branch diverges to the right beyond the viaduct mentioned below. — 8 M. *Senlis* (*Hôtel du Grand Cerf*), the Roman *Civitas Sylvanectensium*, situated on the *Nonette*, is a pleasant little town with 7200 inhab., which is frequently mentioned in mediæval history. Sixteen towers of the *Gallo-Roman Fortifications* are still preserved. The Gothic **Cathedral*, a handsome building of the 12-16th cent., possesses a portal (1154) adorned with bas-reliefs and statues, and two square towers, one of which is 250 ft. in height. The rich façade of the S. transept is in a late-pointed style. The churches of *St. Pierre* (16th cent.), *St. Frambourg* (12th cent.), and the former abbey-church of *St. Vincent* (12th cent.) are also worthy of inspection. — $22\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Crépy-en-Valois*, see p. 115.

Beyond Chantilly the train crosses the valley of the *Nonette* by a *Viaduct*, 484 yds. in length and 72 ft. in height, commanding a fine view. To the left is a modern château of the Rothschilds. The train passes through a cutting, traversing the quarries of *St. Maximin*, which yield excellent building-stone, and soon crosses the *Oise*. To the right is another handsome modern château of the Rothschilds. To the left are the church of *St. Leu-d'Esserent* (p. 32), the line to *Pontoise* (p. 48), and the village and manufactories of *Montataire* (5300 inhab.), commanded by a handsome church of the 12-13th cent., and a château of the 15th century.

32 M. *Creil* (*Buffet; Hôtel du Chemin-de-Fer; du Commerce*), a town with 8456 inhab., prettily situated on the *Oise*, is an important junction on the *Chemin de Fer du Nord*. The *Parish Church* is a building of the 12-15th centuries. On an island in the river are the ruins of the *Church of St. Evremont*, a fine though small example

of the Transition style (12th cent.), and some remains of an ancient royal château.

Branch-line to *Pontoise* and *Beaumont*, see p. 32; to *Amiens*, etc., see R. 1; to *Beauvais* and *Le Tréport*, see R. 3.

Beyond Creil the train skirts the Oise; the Amiens line diverges to the left. — 39 M. *Pont-Ste-Maxence*, with a handsome bridge, built in 1774-85, and an interesting church.

About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the S.E. are the important remains of the *Abbaye de Moncel* (partly 14th cent.; visitors admitted). — Near the station is the *Forêt d'Hallate*, traversed by a road to ($\frac{3}{2}$ M.) *Fleurines* and ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Senlis* (p. 101).

45 M. *Longueil-Ste-Marie* (to Verberie and Estrées-St-Denis, see p. 103). — $48\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Le Meux* (to Crépy-en-Valois, see p. 103).

$52\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Compiègne**. — Hotels. DE LA CLOCHE, R., L., & A. 3, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, déj. 2, D. 3, pens. from 8 fr., omn. 50 c.; DE FRANCE, R., L., & A. 3, déj. 3, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr. incl. wine, pens. $8\frac{1}{2}$, omn. $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; CORNE-DE-CERF, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 fr.; DE FLANDRE, near the station, well spoken of; DE LA GARE, with café, pens. $7\frac{1}{2}$ fr.

Cafés. *De la Cloche*, Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville; others near the station; **Railway Buffet*.

Cabs. Per drive, 2 pers. $\frac{3}{4}$ fr., 3 pers. 1 fr. 10 c., 4 pers. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; per hr. $1\frac{1}{2}$, 2, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr. To *Pierrefonds* or *Champlieu*, 12-20 fr. for 4 pers. (bargain desirable).

English Church. *St. Andrew's*, Avenue Thiers; Chaplain, *Rev. A.F. Showell*.

Compiègne, on the *Oise*, a town with 15,225 inhab., was always a favourite country-residence of the monarchs of France, and is, therefore, a place of some historical importance. It was here that Joan of Arc was taken prisoner by the Burgundians in 1430. A monument to her memory, by *Leroux*, was erected in the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville in 1880. Turning to the right on leaving the station, and crossing the Oise, we soon reach the *Hôtel de Ville*, erected at the beginning of the 16th cent., with a fine façade, now adorned with modern statues, above which rises a belfry, 152 ft. in height. It contains a small but interesting *Museum* of paintings and other works of art (open free Sun. & Thurs., 2-5; on other days for a gratuity). The Gothic churches of *St. Jacques* and *St. Antoine* (12-15th cent.) are uninteresting. The *Palace*, at the end of the town near the forest, was built by *Gabriel* in the reign of Louis XV. Visitors are admitted to the richly furnished and decorated interior, which contains a small art-gallery (10-5 in summer, 11-4 in winter); the so-called 'appartements réservés' are shown on application to the custodians. The fine **Park* is also open to the public. The *Forest*, which affords many beautiful walks, is 36,270 acres in area and 59 M. in circumference. — For details, see *Baedeker's Paris*.

Branch-railways lead from Compiègne to ($22\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Roye* (Péronne and Cambrai; p. 72) and to (25 M.) *Soissons* (p. 116), by the valley of the *Aisne*, diverging from the line to Villers-Cotterets at (4 M.) *Rethondes*. — Branch-line from Compiègne to *Clermont* and *Beauvais*, see p. 25.

FROM COMPIEGNE TO VILLERS-COTTERETS VIÀ PIERREFONDS. 23 M., railway in 1 hr. (fares 4 fr. 15, 2 fr. 80, 1 fr. 80 c.). To Pierrefonds, $10\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in 25-35 min. (fares 1 fr. 90, 1 fr. 80, 85 c.). — The line crosses the Oise and skirts the forest to the E. and S.E. — $10\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Pierrefonds* (*Hôtel des Bains*, with baths, R., L., & A. $5\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 12,

omn. $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *Hôtel des Etrangers*, opposite the château and near the station, déj. 3, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *des Ruines*, Rue Carnot; *de l'Enfer*, Rue Viollet-le-Duc; *Café-Restaurant du Lac*, facing the lake, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 fr.), a village with 1750 inhab., prettily situated on a small lake and possessing a mineral spring, is chiefly interesting on account of its magnificent *FEUDAL CASTLE. This building was erected in 1390 by Louis of Orléans, brother of Charles VI., and was one of the strongest and handsomest of the castles of that period. It was besieged four times by the royal troops, and was at length dismantled in 1617. During the Revolution it was sold, and it was afterwards purchased by Napoleon I. It was restored by *Viollet-le-Duc* (d. 1879) at a cost of 5 million francs, three-fourths of which were supplied by Napoleon III. The imposing edifice stands on a rocky height above the village, covering an area of nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre. At the corners and in the centre of each side rise massive loop-holed towers (eight in all), 112 ft. in height, with walls 15-20 ft. thick. The entrance is on the S. side. The donjon, with its rich decorations, conveys an excellent idea of the splendour of a mediæval feudal lord. Above the fire-place in the hall of state are statues of 9 heroines: Semiramis, Lampedo, Deiphila, Tomyris, Tanqua, Penthesilea, Menelippe, Hippolyta, and Deifemne. — 23 M. *Villers-Cotterets*, see p. 115.

FROM COMPIÈGNE TO CRÉPY-EN-VALOIS, $21\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in 1 hr. (fares 3 fr. 90, 2 fr. 65, 1 fr. 70 c.). The railway diverges from the line to Paris at *Le Meux* (p. 102). — 10 M. *Verberie*, a small town, once a favourite residence of the Merovingian and Carolingian kings of the 8-9th cent., retains, however, no relics of its early greatness. Here, in 856, Ethelwolf of England married Judith, the daughter of Charles the Bald. The church dates in part from the 12-13th centuries. A branch runs hence to Longueil (p. 102) and ($40\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Estrées-St-Denis* (Boves-Amiens; see below). — 15 M. *Orrouy*, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N.W. of which is *Champlieu*, with a ruined church of the 12th cent., and some Roman remains (baths, theatre, temple, etc.). The custodian of the ruins lives at *Orrouy*. — $21\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Crépy-en-Valois*, see p. 115.

FROM COMPIÈGNE TO AMIENS, $45\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in 2 hrs. (fares 8 fr. 20, 5 fr. 50, 3 fr. 60 c.). — 9 M. *Estrées-St-Denis*, formerly chief town of the barony which gave name to the beautiful Gabrielle d'Estrées, mistress of Henri IV. (Railway to *Verberie*, see above.) — 23 M. *Montdidier*, see p. 71. — $33\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Moreuil*, with a large ruined castle and the church and other remains of a Benedictine priory of the 14-15th centuries. — At ($40\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Boves* we join the railway from Paris to Amiens (p. 24).

67 M. *Noyon* (*Hôtel du Nord*), an ancient town with 7458 inhab., was known to the Romans as *Noviodunum Veromanduorum*. St. Médard and St. Eloi (Eligius) were bishops of Noyon. Here Chilperic was buried in 721, Charlemagne crowned king of the Franks in 768, and Hugh Capet elected king in 987. Noyon was the birth-place of Calvin (1509-64), the reformer, and of Jacques Sarrazin (1592-1660), painter and sculptor, to whom a bronze statue, by Mohlknecht, was erected on the promenade in 1851. — The *Cathedral*, presenting an exceedingly harmonious though not an imposing exterior, is one of the most beautiful examples in France of the Transition style of the 11-12th centuries. Round and pointed arches are used promiscuously, but the latter are the more numerous. The two W. towers, 200 ft. high, are unfinished; the portico (14th cent.) has three portals, unfortunately much injured in the course of time. In the interior of the nave square pillars with engaged columns alternate with single columns. The aisles have galleries with pointed arches, above which is a triforium with round arches. The transepts have a triforium and two rows of coupled

windows, one row Gothic, the other Romanesque. The choir-apse is surrounded by small circular chapels, recalling, as do also the apsidal terminations of the transepts, the cathedral of Tournai, whose bishop was subject to Noyon until 1135. The chapels of the nave were added in the 14-16th centuries. On the N. side of the cathedral, and behind the choir, are a *Chapter-House* and the remains of a Gothic *Cloister*.

77 M. **Chauny** (**Hôt. du Pot-d'Étain*), an industrial town of 9927 inhab., with bleach-fields and a branch of the St. Gobain mirror-works (see below).

FROM CHAUNY TO LAON viâ *Coucy-le-Château*, 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (fares 3 fr. 90, 2 fr. 65, 1 fr. 70 c.). To *Coucy*, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (1 fr. 70, 1 fr. 15, 75 c.). — 3 M. *Sinceny*, with an old porcelain-factory. From (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Rond-d'Orléans* a branch-railway runs to (5 M.) *St. Gobain*, celebrated for its *Mirror Works*, founded in 1693, and probably the largest in the world (visitors admitted). — 6 M. *Folembray*, where there is a large glass-works.

8 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Coucy-le-Château* (*Hôt. des Ruines; Pomme d'Or*), a village famous for its formidable *CASTLE*, now in ruins, one of the most striking monuments of the feudal ages in Europe. This huge stronghold, which covered an area of 10,000 sq. yds., was built early in the 13th cent. by Enguerrand III., and till 1396 it remained in the possession of his family, who bore the proud motto: 'Roi ne suys, ne prince, ne duc, ne comte aussi; je suys le sire de Coucy'. The wealthy Louis of Orléans, who built Pierrefonds, then bought it, and in 1498 it passed to the French crown. The castle, dismantled in 1652 by Mazarin's orders, had for its last lord Philippe 'Egalité' of Orléans. It is now public property and open to visitors (fee). The donjon, according to Viollet-le-Duc, is the finest specimen in Europe of mediæval military architecture; 'compared with this giant', he says, 'the largest towers known appear mere spindles'. It is 240 ft. high and 100 ft. in diameter, and the walls are in some places 34 ft. thick. Four smaller towers, a moat, and high walls also protected the fortress, which stands on an eminence, approached by long steep slopes on all sides but one.

At (16 M.) *Anizy-Pinon* we join the line from Paris to Laon (p. 108) viâ Soissons.

At (81 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Tergnier* (*Buffet; Hôt. du Chemin-de-Fer*) are large railway-workshops. Railway from Amiens to Rheims, see pp. 97, 98.

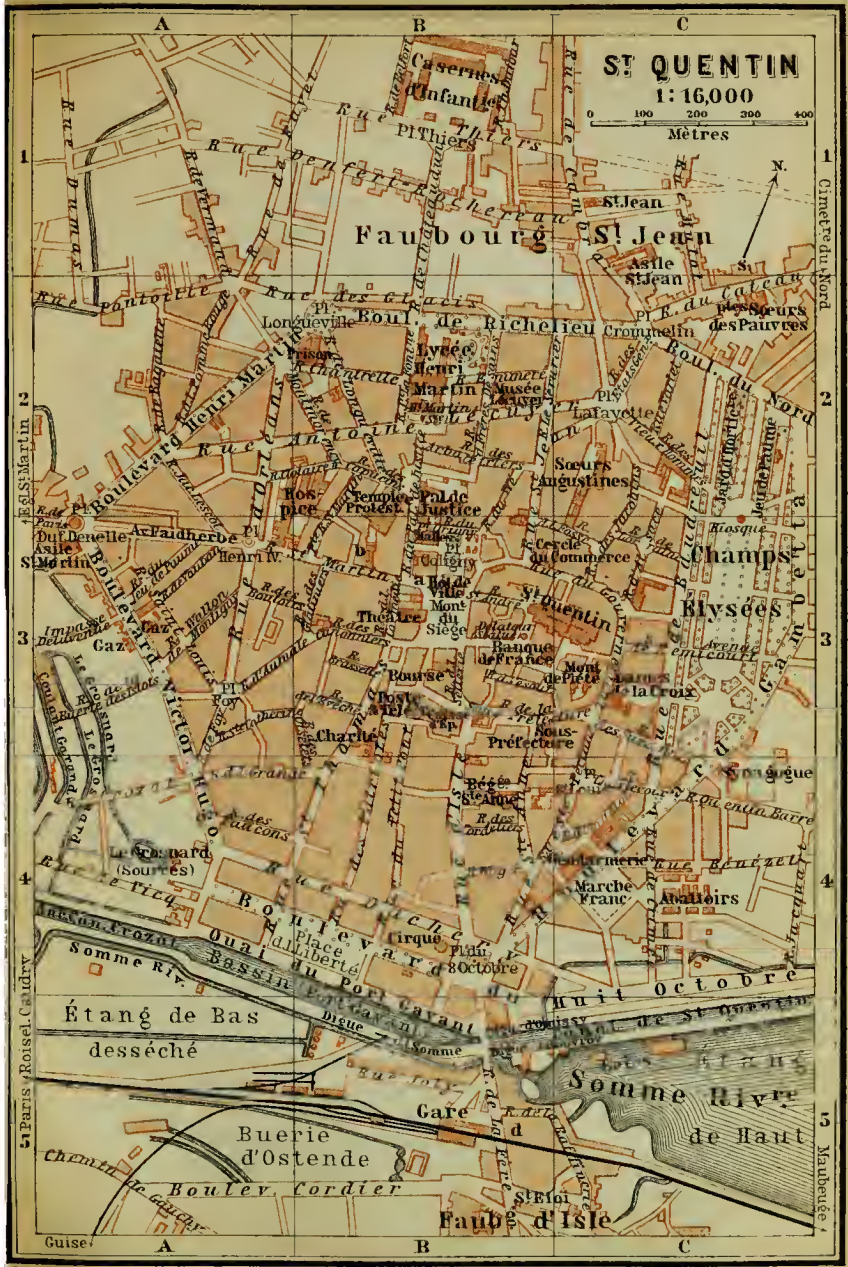
The main line now quits the Oise, and for some time skirts the *Canal Crozat*, which joins the Oise and the Somme.

95 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **St. Quentin**. — *Hotels*. DU CYGNE (Pl. a; B, 3), Rue St. Martin; DE FRANCE ET D'ANGLETERRE (Pl. b; B, 3), Rue St. Martin 28; DU COMMERCE (Pl. c; B, 2), Rue du Palais-de-Justice 27, R. & A. 3, déj. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *DE LA GARE (Pl. d; B, 5), at the station. — *Cafés*. *Grand Café, Café de Paris*. Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville.

Cabs. Per drive, 2 pers. 80 c., 3 pers. 1 fr. 20, 4 pers. 1 fr. 60 c. per hr., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2, or 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; at night (11 p.m.-6 a.m.), per drive, 2 pers. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3-4 pers. 2 fr., per hr., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 fr.

St. Quentin, an ancient town with 48,868 inhab., is situated on rising ground on the right bank of the Somme, at the point where it is joined by the *Canal de St. Quentin* and the *Canal Crozat*. It is the centre of a highly important industrial district, and carries on extensive cotton and woollen manufactures.

St. Quentin was known to the Romans as *Augusta Veromanduorum*, and derives its modern name from the youthful martyr who introduced Christianity here in the 3rd century. It afterwards became the capital of the Counts of Vermandois. In 1560 it formed part of the dowry of Mary, Queen of Scots, who derived a revenue from it until her death. In 1557 the



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Spaniards, with their English, German, and Flemish auxiliaries, under the Duke of Savoy, signally defeated the French under Coligny and the Constable Montmorency near St. Quentin. The battle was fought on St. Lawrence's day, and it was in gratitude for this victory that Philip II. vowed the erection of the Escurial. On the 19th Jan., 1871, the French 'Armée du Nord' under Faidherbe was defeated near St. Quentin by the Prussians under General Goeben.

Quitting the *Station* (Pl. B, 5), we cross the Somme and the Canal de St. Quentin and enter the town. In front of us is the *Place du Huit-Octobre* (Pl. B, 4), embellished with a handsome *Monument*, by Barrias, symbolizing the successful defence of the town against the first attack of the Germans on Oct. 8th, 1870.

The Rue d'Isle leads thence to the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, in which rises the **Monument of the Siege of 1557*, with sculptures by C. Theunissen (1897). On the N. side of the Place is the **Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. B, 3), a fine Gothic building of the 14th and 15th cent., resembling the Belgian town-halls of the same period. The façade consists of an arcade of seven pointed arches, above which are nine fine windows in the Flamboyant style, separated by niches originally intended for statues and surmounted by a tasteful balustrade and three gables ornamented with rosettes. The chief point of interest in the interior is the *Salle du Conseil*, the roof of which rests upon two circular wooden vaults. The large and elaborate chimney-piece presents a curious mixture of the Gothic and the Renaissance styles.

The **Church of St. Quentin* (Pl. B, C, 3), a little to the E. of the Hôtel de Ville, is a fine example of French Gothic of the 12-15th cent., but is unfortunately much masked by other buildings. It has double transepts, and the nave is 370 ft. long and 130 ft. high. The W. portal, which was formerly adorned with statues, is one of the oldest parts of the church.

INTERIOR. The nave, completed in 1456, the W. transept, and the choir are embellished with splendid stained glass and a graceful triforium. Many of the chapels date from the 14-15th cent., and, like the choir, are adorned with polychrome painting. Beside the 1st chapel on the right is a Tree of Jesse in stone (15th cent.) and in the chapel is a small 16th cent. altar-piece. In the 2nd chapel is a fresco of the 15th cent. (restored), and some of the others contain interesting sculptures. The *Choir Screen* is embellished with bas-reliefs (restored in the 19th cent.) referring to the history of St. Quentin and his fellow-martyrs, SS. Victoricus and Gentianus, all of whom are buried in the crypt.

In front of the church rises the statue, by Langlet, of *Quentin Delatour* (1704-88), the famous drawer in crayons, who was born at St. Quentin. — Another native of St. Quentin, *Henri Martin*, the historian (1810-83), is commemorated by a statue in front of the *Lycée* (Pl. B. 2), a handsome building at the end of the Rue du Palais-de-Justice.

At No. 22, Rue Antoine-Lécuyer, to the right from Martin's statue, is the *Musée Lécuyer* (Pl. B, 2), containing a rich collection of antiquities and works of art, including a series of crayons by Delatour (see above). The Musée is open free on Thurs. & Sun., 2-5 (1-4 in winter); on other days on application. The public park of

St. Quentin, known as the *Champs-Élysées* (Pl. C, 3), lies to the E. of the older quarters of the town.

FROM ST. QUENTIN TO GUISE, 25 M., railway in 1¼ hr. (fares 4 fr. 40, 2 fr. 10, 2 fr. 25 c.). — 10½ M. *Ribemont* (Étoile), an industrial town with 3850 inhabitants. — 25 M. *Guise* (*Buffet-Hôtel; Couronne*), an industrial town with 8032 inhab., is commanded by an ancient castle, part of which dates from the 16th cent., now occupied by a small garrison. In 1339 the English, under John of Hainault, burned the town, but were unable to make themselves masters of the castle, which was courageously defended by the wife of its lord, no other than the daughter of John of Hainault himself. The town has been several times besieged and taken since then. Guise was the birthplace of Camille Desmoulins (1762-94), the revolutionary. In the Rue de Cambrai is the exceedingly interesting *Familistère*, or communistic workmen's colony, including a *Phalanstère*, or large common dwelling-house for the members, founded about 1850 by J. B. Godin (d. 1888) on the plan advocated by Fourier. Visitors are warmly welcomed. — Railway to *Laon* and *Valenciennes* (see p. 111 and below); another to *Hirson* (p. 100) is under construction.

Another line runs to (20 M.) *Roisel* (Vélu, Bapaume, and Achiet; p. 72), viâ (7½ M.) *Vermand*, which some authorities identify with the *Augusta Veromanduorum* of the Romans (p. 104).

108½ M. *Bohain* (*Hôtel du Nord*), an ancient town with 7423 inhab., many times besieged and captured between 1183 and 1815. — 112 M. *Busigny* (*Buffet; Hôt. du Nord*).

A branch-line runs from Busigny to (35 M.) *Hirson*, passing various places of industrial importance, including (8½ M.) *Wassigny*, also a station on the line from Valenciennes to Laon viâ Guise (see p. 111). — 35 M. *Hirson*, see p. 100.

From Busigny to *Cambrai* and *Somain*, see pp. 71, 74.

Beyond Busigny our line diverges to the right from the line to Cambrai and crosses the valley of the *Selle* by a viaduct 85 ft. high.

118 M. *Le Cateau* (**Mouton Blanc*), a town with 10,450 inhab., on the *Selle*, with important woollen and merino spinning-mills, derives its name from an ancient château, originally built about the 11th cent. by the Bishops of Cambrai. A peace between England, France, and Spain, was signed here in 1559. A bronze statue has been erected here to *Marshal Mortier*, a native of the town (b. 1768), killed at Paris in 1835 by Fieschi's infernal machine.

A railway runs from Le Cateau to (16 M.) *Cambrai*, passing (7½ M.) *Caudry-Cambrésis* (800 inhab.), whence there is a branch-line to (13½ M.) *Le Catelet*, viâ (2 M.) *Caudry-Nord* and (8 M.) *Walincourt* (2317 inhab.). — The railway proceeds to the E. of Caudry to (6 M.) *Catillon* (2367 inhab.).

Le Cateau is also a station on the line from *Laon* to *Valenciennes* viâ *Guise* and *Solesmes* (see p. 111).

122 M. *Ors*. The valley of the *Sambre* is now entered. — 125 M. *Landrecies* (*Hôtel de l'Europe*), a fortress on the *Sambre*, with 4069 inhab., was the birthplace of *Dupleix* (1697-1764), founder of the French power in India, who is commemorated by a bronze statue, by Fagel. — We enter the *Forest of Mormal* (22,500 acres). — 129 M. *Hachette* (Maroilles). — Beyond (132 M.) *Sassegny* we cross the *Sambre* and pass under the line to Valenciennes. To the right is the line from Anor to Hirson; to the left is *Berlaimont*, near which is Aulnoye, about 1¼ M. from its station.

134 M. **Aulnoye** (*Buffet-Hôtel*). Railway from Valenciennes to Hirson (Calais-Nancy), see R. 14.

The main line continues to follow the valley of the Sambre, crossing the river several times. — 139 M. **Hautmont** (*Hôt. du Commerce*), an industrial town with 11,336 inhabitants. At (141 M.) *Sous-le-Bois* the line to Mons (see below) diverges to the left.

142 M. **Maubeuge** (*Buffet-Hôtel; Grand Cerf; du Nord; Poste*), a fortress of the first class, situated on both banks of the Sambre, with 19,800 inhab., owes its origin to a nunnery and monastery, founded in the 7th cent. by St. Aldegonda. The veil and a sandal of the saint are preserved in the church. Maubeuge became the capital of Hainault, and passed to France by the peace of Nimwegen in 1678. In 1793 the town was invested by the prince of Saxe-Coburg, but it was relieved by the battle of *Wattignies* (a hamlet $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.), commemorated since 1893 by a *Monument* in the town. In 1815, after the battle of Waterloo, it was forced to capitulate. It carries on very extensive manufactures of tools, implements, horse-shoes, and other metal goods. The painter Jan Gossaert (1470-1532), perhaps better known as Mabuse, was a native of the town.

FROM MAUBEUGE TO MONS (*Brussels*), 13 M., railway in 1-2 hrs. — 1 M. *Sous-le-Bois* (see above). — $1\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Feignies* (*Buffet*) is the last French station. About $1\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the W. is *Malplaquet*, where Marshal Villars was defeated in 1709 by the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugène, and where General Pichegru defeated the Duke of York in 1794. — The Belgian custom-house examination takes place at ($6\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Quévy* (*Buffet*). Belgian time (Greenwich time) is 4 min. behind Parisian time. — 9 M. *Frameries*. Beyond (12 M.) *Cuesmes* we traverse the coal-fields of Mons, the richest in Belgium. — 13 M. *Mons* (*Hôtel de la Couronne; de l'Espérance; Schmitz*), Flem. *Bergen*, the capital of Hainault, with 25,300 inhab., has a fine *Cathedral* (1460-1539), a *Belfry* of 1662, a *Hôtel de Ville* of the 15th cent., etc. For farther details, and for the railway from Mons to Brussels, see *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland*.

FROM MAUBEUGE TO HIRSON (*Cousolre*), $33\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (fares 6 fr. 5, 4 fr. 10, 2 fr. 65 c.). — From ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Ferrière-la-Grande* a branch runs to *Cousolre*, a town $6\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E., with marble-quarries and surrounded with woods and ponds. — $10\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Sars-Poteries*, with important glass-works. A branch-line is to be constructed to *Avesnes* (p. 100). — 13 M. *Solre-le-Château* no longer possesses the château to which it owes its name. The *Church* (15th cent.) has good old stained glass; the *Mairie* and some other houses date from the 16th century. — At ($17\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Liessies* is an ancient abbey-church of the 16th century. The *Forest of Trélon*, 7400 acres in extent, which we next traverse, recalls in many places the environs of Spa. $25\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Fourmies* (p. 100); $28\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Anor* (p. 111). — $33\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Hirson*, see p. 100.

From Maubeuge to Valenciennes, see p. 82.

146 M. **Recquignies**, with mirror-works. — 148 M. **Jeumont** (*Buffet*) is the last French station. Passengers' luggage coming from Belgium is examined here, unless booked through to Paris.

150 M. **Erquelines** (*Buffet-Hôtel*). Luggage, not registered to pass through Belgium, is here examined by the Belgian custom-house officers. Belgian time (Greenwich time) is 4 min. behind Paris time. The railway continues to follow the valley of the Sambre. —

158 M. *Thuin*, a small town prettily situated on a hill to the right. Five more unimportant stations.

168 M. *Charleroi* (*Buffet*; *Hôtel Beukelers*), a manufacturing town and fortress, with about 23,000 inhab., was founded by Charles II. of Spain in 1666.

The train now passes several stations still in the valley of the Sambre. — 177 M. *Tamines* is the junction for Dinant (29 M.), Fleurus (5½ M.), etc.

191 M. *Namur*, see p. 114.

b. Viâ Soissons, Laon, and Anor.

195 M. RAILWAY in 7¾-13 hrs. (fares about 31 fr. 85, 22 fr. 15, 14 fr. 60 c. no through-tickets). Trains start from the Gare du Nord (see p. 115).

From Paris to (65 M.) *Soissons*, see pp. 115, 116. The line to Laon diverges to the left from that to Rheims, and crosses the *Aisne*. Fine view of Soissons. — 67½ M. *Crouy*; 71 M. *Margival*. Then, beyond a tunnel 700 yds. long, (74 M.) *Vauxaillon*. — 76 M. *Anizy-Pinon*.

Railway to *Chauny*, see p. 104. — A diligence plies from Anizy to (5 M.) *Prémontré*, formerly celebrated for its *Abbey*, founded by St. Norbert in 1120, and the mother-house of the Præmonstratensian order of canons regular, who followed the rule of St. Augustine. The present buildings, dating from the 18th cent., are occupied as a lunatic asylum. — St. Gobain (p. 104) is 4½ M. farther on.

80 M. *Chailvet-Urcel*. Urcel, 1½ M. to the S., has a curious church of the 11-13th centuries. The town of Laon comes in sight on the right. At (84 M.) *Clacy-Mons* we join the line from Tergnier.

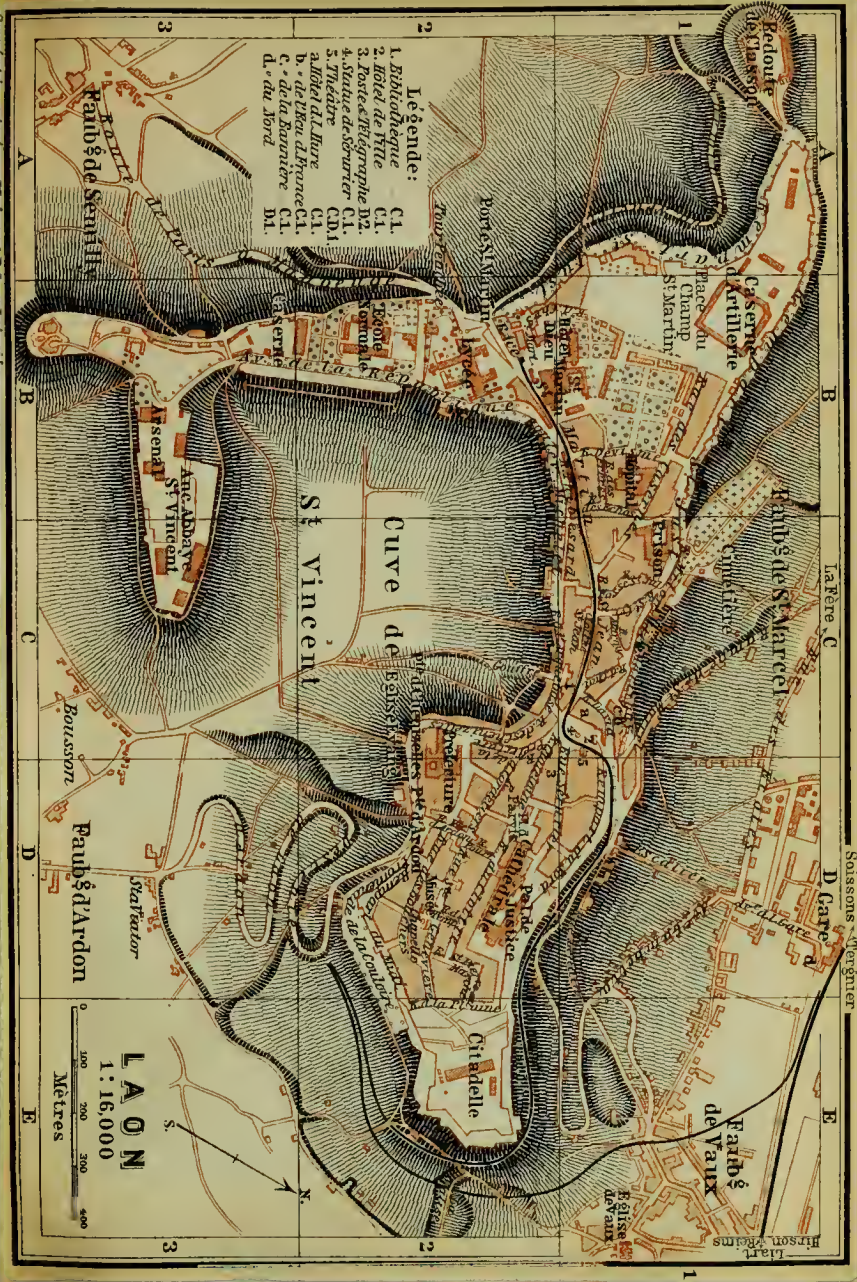
87 M. **Laon.** — The **Railway Station** is in the lower part of the town, about ¾ M. from the centre (steep ascent; omnibus 50 c.), but a connecting branch is about to be opened (comp. Plan).

Hotels. DE LA HURE (Pl. a; C, 1), Rue du Bourg; ECU-DE-FRANCE (Pl. b; C, 1), DE LA BANNIERE (Pl. c; C, 1), Rue David, pens. 8 fr.; *DU NORD (Pl. d; D, 1), opposite the station, pens. 7½ fr. — **Cafés.** *De la Comédie*, Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville; at the *Hôtel du Nord*, see above.

Cabs. From the station to the town 1 fr.; per drive 75 c.; per hr. 1½ fr. (2 fr. beyond the octroi-limits). Double fare after 11 p.m.

Laon, a fortress of the third class, with 14,629 inhab., is the capital of the department of the *Aisne*, and from before 500 till 1789 was the seat of a bishop, second in rank to the Archbishop of Rheims alone. The town is built in the midst of an extensive plain, on a long, isolated hill running E. and W., and curving towards the S. at the W. end so as to form the curious valley mentioned at p. 110.

Laon is the *Laudunum* of the Romans. It was a favourite residence of the later Carolingian kings. In the middle ages its history is mainly a record of the struggles of the townsmen to found their liberties and maintain them against the encroachments of the bishops. The English occupied Laon from 1410 till 1429; and it suffered severely in the later religious wars and the war of the League. In March, 1814, Napoleon was defeated under the walls of Laon by Blücher and compelled to fall back upon Soissons with heavy loss. In 1870 Laon capitulated to the Germans without a blow, but as the latter were entering the citadel, a French private of engineers, named Henriot, blew up the powder-magazine, killing 79 Germans and 229 Frenchmen (including himself), and working considerable damage in the town.



- Le gende:**
- 1. *Bibliothèque* C1
 - 2. *Hôtel de Ville* C1
 - 3. *Evêché* C1
 - 4. *Restes de l'église St Martin* D2
 - 5. *Statue de Jeanne d'Arc* C1
 - 6. *Musée* C1
 - 7. *Hotel de la Courbe* C1
 - 8. *Hotel de la Courbe* C1
 - 9. *Hotel de la Courbe* C1
 - 10. *Hotel de la Courbe* C1
 - 11. *Hotel de la Courbe* C1
 - 12. *Hotel de la Courbe* C1
 - 13. *Hotel de la Courbe* C1
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 - 48. *Hotel de la Courbe* C1
 - 49. *Hotel de la Courbe* C1
 - 50. *Hotel de la Courbe* C1

LAON
 1:16,000
 Métrés

Soissons - Vignier

A B C D E

1 2 3

— Laon was the birthplace of the Abbé Marquette, who discovered the Mississippi in 1673, and of Marshal Sérurier (see below).

The carriage-road ascends in curves to the left from the end of the avenue opposite the *Station* (Pl. D, 1); but pedestrians may mount directly to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) beginning of the town, by means of a stairway with 263 steps, interrupted occasionally by inclined planes. A little farther on we turn to the left into the Rue du Bourg, which leads to the cathedral.

On the right side of the street is the public *Library* (open daily 1 to 4 or 5, except Sun. & holidays), a short distance beyond which is the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville (Pl. C, 1), embellished with a bronze *Statue of Marshal Sérurier* (1742-1819), by Doublemard.

The Rue du Bourg, continued by the Rue Châtelaine, leads to the church of *NOTRE-DAME (Pl. D, 2), still called the *Cathedral*, though the bishopric of Laon was suppressed at the Revolution. A church existed on this fine site at the beginning of the 12th cent., but it was burned down in 1112, and the present building, one of the most interesting churches in the N. of France, dates from the 12-14th centuries. It has been thoroughly restored by E. Bœswilwald (d. 1896). The length of the church (outside measurement) is 397 ft., the breadth across the nave is 67 ft., across the transepts 178 ft.; the vaulting is 78 ft. high. The characteristic feature of this church is its fine group of lofty towers and spires. The **Façade*, a masterpiece of pure Gothic, is flanked by two bold and graceful towers, 180 ft. high, which were originally surmounted by spires. The lower part of these towers is square, the upper octagonal, while above the buttresses at the angles rise belfries of two stories, adorned on the second story with figures of oxen, in memory of the animals who dragged the stones from the plain to the site of the building. It was originally intended to erect two similar towers at each end of the transepts, but only two of these have been completed (190 ft. high). The square lantern-tower above the crossing, 130 ft. high, is now crowned by a low pyramidal roof instead of the original tall spire.

The INTERIOR vies in interest with the exterior. The transepts are also divided into nave and aisles, which, like those of the nave itself, are separated by substantial cylindrical columns, from the capitals of which (all sculptured differently) slender columns rise to the vaulting. The aisles are furnished with lofty galleries beneath the triforium; the chapels at the sides were added in the 13-14th cent., but the screens at the entrances, filled into the arcades of the former windows, date from the 16-17th centuries. At the end of each transept is an ancient chapel of two stories. The E. end of the choir, pierced by a rose-window and three other windows, is square, as in English cathedrals, a form which frequently recurs in the churches of this diocese and is said to be due to the influence of an Englishman who held the see in the early part of the 12th century. There are rose-windows also above the W. and N. portals, but not above the S. portal. The stained glass in the rose-windows and in the windows on the S. side is good. The carved wooden pulpit dates from the Renaissance.

The *Palais de Justice* (Pl. D, 2), to the left of the choir, was formerly the bishop's palace (13th cent.). It retains a few remnants of a Gothic cloister.

The Ruelle des Templiers, the second street to the right of the Rue du Cloître beyond Notre-Dame, leads us into another parallel street running from the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville to the *Citadel* (Pl. E, 2; uninteresting).

Opposite the 'Ruelle' is the *Musée* (Pl. D, 2), in a building at the side of a garden surrounding a *Chapel of the Templars*, of the 12th century. The Musée is open to the public on Thurs. & Sun., 1-6 (1-4 in winter); on other days on application. It contains antiquities discovered in the neighbourhood (mosaic of Orpheus and the animals, of the 2nd cent. A.D.), small bronzes, antique vases, and some ancient and modern paintings. The marble statue of Gabrielle d'Estrées (d. 1599), mistress of Henri IV, is noteworthy.

From the *Promenades* to the S. of the Musée a charming *View is obtained of the opposite side of the hill of Laon, entirely different from that commanded by the station. The hill here, with its steep sides, encloses a V-shaped valley or ravine, partly wooded and partly covered with gardens and vineyards, which is known as the *Cuve de St. Vincent* (Pl. B, C, 2). The 13th cent. Gothic gateway seen here (*Porte d'Ardon*; Pl. D, 2) is a relic of the early fortifications. Farther to the W. is the *Préfecture* (Pl. C, D, 2), in the former Abbaye St. Jean. A street leads hence to the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, near which is the *Porte des Chenizelles* (Pl. C, 2), another 13th cent. gateway (restored in 1895). Other interesting old buildings are to be seen in different parts of the town.

The Rue St. Jean and Rue St. Martin lead from the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville to the *Church of St. Martin* (Pl. B, 1, 2), at the other end of the town, an ancient collegiate church in the Transition style, with two transeptal towers, built in the 13th century. In the interior, to the right of the entrance, is a tomb in black marble, with a recumbent statue, erroneously described as that of a Sire de Coucy (p. 104). The white marble tomb opposite has a fine statue representing the widow of one of the Sires de Coucy, who died as an abbess in 1333. A chapel on the S. side of the nave, with a stone screen of the Renaissance period, contains an *Ecce Homo* of the 16th century. The modern pulpit and the ancient choir-stalls deserve notice.

In the neighbourhood is the *Lycée* (Pl. B, 2), a modern building. Outside the town on this side, at the S. end of the heights forming the 'cuve', is the former *Abbaye St. Vincent* (Pl. B, C, 3), now occupied by military engineers.

FROM LAON TO LIART (*Mézières-Charleville*), 37 M., in 1½ hr. — This line runs viâ (S M.) Liesse (*Trois Rois; Cheval Blanc*), a village famous for the miraculous image of *Notre-Dame-de-Liesse*, dating from the 12th cent., which has long been a favourite object of pilgrimages. The church was built in the 14-15th centuries. — Several small stations are passed, including (21 M.) *Montcornet*, a small town with a ruined mediæval château and remains of fortifications of the 16th century. — 37 M. *Liart* (p. 100) is the present terminus; but the line is to be carried on to *Tournes* (18½ M.; p. 100), where it will join the railway from Hirson to *Mézières*.

FROM LAON TO VALENCIENNES, 70 M., railway in 2-4¾ hrs. (fares 12 fr. 75, 8 fr. 55, 5 fr. 55 c.). This recently completed line affords an alternative



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 Vertical text on the right edge: 50 Kilomètres
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route between Valenciennes and Paris, with an express service (1st & 2nd cl.) either way. — After quitting Laon a number of unimportant stations are passed. At (12 M.) *Mesbrecourt* we cross the *Serre*, an affluent of the Oise, and at (28 M.) *Flaviigny-le-Grand* we enter the valley of the *Oise*. — 31 M. *Guise*, see p. 106. — The *Oise* is crossed, and several small stations are passed. — From (4½ M.) *Wassigny*, on the line from Busigny to Hirson, express-trains run direct viâ (46 M.) *St. Souplet* to Le Cateau, while other trains make a detour viâ Busigny. — 48½ M. Le Cateau, see p. 106. — To the right is the line to Maubeuge (p. 106). — 54 M. *Soleismes* (*Soleil d'Or*), a linen-manufacturing place with 6322 inhabitants. To Cambrai and Bavay, see p. 82. — We continue to traverse an industrial district, passing numerous stations. — 65 M. *Prouvy-Thiant* is the junction for *Somain* viâ *Lourches*. — 70 M. *Valenciennes*, see p. 79.

Railway from *Amiens* to *Rheims*, see R. 13.

Beyond Laon the line to Hirson soon diverges to the left from that to Rheims. From (96 M.) *Dercy-Mortiers* a branch-line runs to *La Fère* (p. 98). We ascend the valley of the *Serre*. Beyond (102 M.) *Marle* the train passes from the valley of the *Serre* to that of the *Vilpion*. — 111 M. *Vervins* (*Lion d'Or*), a town with 3351 inhab. and the remains of former fortifications, is noted for the treaty concluded here in 1598 between Henri IV and Philip II. of Spain. Basket-making and straw-plaiting are carried on by the inhabitants. — 119 M. *Origny-en-Thiérache*. *La Thiérache* was the name given to this district because from 596 to 613 it formed part of the domains of Thierry, King of Burgundy. Its capital was *Guise* (p. 106). — The valley of the *Thon* is now crossed by means of a viaduct, 60 ft. high.

123 M. *Hirson* (*Buffet*), see p. 100. — 126½ M. *Anor* (*Cloche d'Or*; *de la Gare*), a picturesquely situated town with 4560 inhab. Railway to *Aulnoye* and *Valenciennes*, see pp. 100-99. Our line leaves the latter to the left, and turns towards the E. — 132 M. *Momignies* is the first Belgian station (custom-house examination). — 140 M. *Chimay* (*Hôt. de l'Univers*), a town with 3000 inhab., has a château belonging to the Prince of Chimay and a statue of *Froissart*, the chronicler (d. 1410). — 150 M. *Mariembourg*. Railway to (29½ M.) *Charleroi*, see p. 108; to (10½ M.) *Vireux*, see p. 113. — 158 M. *Romerée*, the junction for *Châtelineau-Morialmé*. — 164 M. *Doische*. Branch to *Givet* (p. 113). — 165 M. *Agimont-Village*. At (169 M.) *Hastière* we join the line from *Givet* to *Namur* (p. 113).

c. Viâ Soissons, Rheims, and Mézières.

223 M. RAILWAY in 8¼-13¼ hrs. No through-tickets. Fares from Paris to *Givet* about 35 fr. 25, 23 fr. 85, 15 fr. 50 c.; from *Givet* to *Namur* 4 fr. 5, 3 fr. 5, 2 fr. 5 c. Trains start from the *Gare du Nord*, though between *Soissons* and *Givet* the *Chemin de Fer de l'Est* is traversed.

From Paris to (154 M.) *Mézières-Charleville*, see RR. 16, 13 d.

The railway soon begins to descend the picturesque *Valley of the Meuse*, at the E. extremity of the *Ardennes*, a region formerly famous for its forests, and containing on this side hills nearly 1500 ft. high. The river pursues its capricious course between lofty slate-cliffs, raising their steep wood-clad slopes to the height of several hundred feet, and often approach-

ing so close as to leave no room even for a footpath beside the river. The railway-journey through this beautiful region is very interesting and commands constantly varying, though often only too momentary, views as the train crosses and recrosses the meandering stream. Some of the finest points, moreover, are passed in the train by means of tunnels, so that it is advisable to visit them on foot, *e.g.* the country between Monthermé and Fumay, and the neighbourhood of Dinant. The valley is enlivened by numerous iron-works, nail-works, and other industrial establishments.

The railway now follows the right bank of the Meuse to near Monthermé, traversing the peninsula of Mont Olympe (see below). 158 M. *Nouzon*, picturesquely situated, with 6600 inhab., is an important centre of the metallic industry of the valley. 161 M. *Joigny-sur-Meuse*. — 164 M. *Braux-Levrezy*. The station is at *Levrezy*; *Braux* is on the opposite bank of the river. The line now enters one of the most picturesque parts of the valley. The *Rochers des Quatre-Fils-Aymon* are pierced by a tunnel 560 yds. long. The 'Four Sons of Aymon', Renaud, Guiscard, Adélar, and Richard, 'preux chevaliers' of the court of Charlemagne, are the heroes of various remarkable adventures related in numerous chansons and legends of the middle ages. They were in the habit of riding one behind the other on the wonderful horse Bayard, presented to them by the fairy Orlande. — 164½ M. *Monthermé-Château-Regnault-Bogny*, the station for the industrial villages of *Château-Regnault* on the right bank, and *Bogny* on the left.

Monthermé (*Hôtel de la Paix*, by the bridge), an industrial village with 4450 inhab. and extensive slate-quarries, lies about 2 M. to the N., but a tramway (20 c.) runs from the station to (¼ M.) *Laval Dieu*, in the same direction. The village occupies a peculiar site, at the head of a loop formed here by the Meuse, not far from its junction with the *Semois*, which enters it at *Laval Dieu* (see below).

The heights of the neighbouring peninsula command fine views. We may descend thence, on the S.W., to the station of (3 M.) *Deville* (see below). A preferable route leads to the N.W. to (3½ M.) *Lai four* (see below). Pedestrians will find the valley interesting as far as Revin, 6 M. farther on. The route follows the Meuse, and beyond *Lai four* comes in sight of the *Dames de Meuse* (see below). 3 M. *Anchamps*; 3 M. *Revin* (see below).

The Valley of the *Semois*, still more sinuous than that of the Meuse, offers many picturesque points, especially in its lower part. A carriage road traverses the French part of the valley, passing *Laval Dieu*, *Thilay* (¾ M.), and *Les Hautes-Rivières* (5 M.; Hotel). — The excursion should certainly be extended to *Bohan* (inn), the first Belgian village, or even to *Bouillon* (p. 131).

Beyond Monthermé station we cross to the left bank of the Meuse by means of a bridge and a tunnel ½ M. long, penetrating the peninsula of Monthermé. — 167 M. *Deville*, with large slate quarries. On the right rise the fine *Cliffs of Lai four*. Beyond (169½ M.) *Lai four* are a bridge and a tunnel, 540 yds. long. On the left are the *Cliffs of the Dames de Meuse*. Another bridge and tunnel.

174 M. *Revin* (*Hôt. Latour, de la Gare*, both at the station), an industrial town with 4690 inhab., occupies, with the suburb containing the station, two peninsulas formed by the river. It has two suspension-bridges. The *Mont Malgré-Tout* (1310 ft.), to the E., commands a splendid view.

A DILIGENCE ($1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.) plies from Revin to Rocroi (*Hôtel du Commerce*), a fortified town with 2190 inhab., situated on a plateau about 1300 ft. above the sea-level, 8 M. to the W. It is noted for a brilliant victory won by Condé over the Spaniards in 1643, but contains nothing of interest. — An omnibus plies also from Rocroi to *Le Tremblais* (p. 100).

The railway crosses the Meuse once more and traverses the isthmus of Revin. A subterranean canal about 1000 yds. long also crosses the isthmus, cutting off the circuit of 3 M. made by the river.

180 M. **Fumay** (*Hôtel de la Gare*), a town with 5280 inhab., is situated about $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the N.E. of the station (omn. 25 c.), on an oval-shaped peninsula. It contains several important iron-works, and in the neighbourhood are the largest slate-quarries in the valley. The *Church* is a handsome modern Gothic erection.

Beyond Fumay the train enters a tunnel, 600 yds. long, from which it emerges on the bank of the river near the town. 183 M. *Haybes*, also with slate-quarries. 187 M. *Vireux-Molhain* is the junction of a line to Charleroi via Mariembourg (p. 111). In the distance, to the left, appears the picturesque ruined *Château des Hierges*. — 189 M. *Aubrives*. A little farther on the river makes another bend, cut off by the railway and a partly subterranean canal. We approach Givet by a tunnel below the citadel.

194 M. **Givet** (*Buffet; Grand Hôtel d'Angleterre*, new, R. 2-4, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, déj. or D. $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr. incl. wine; *Mont-d'Or; Ancres*), with 7100 inhab., is situated on both banks of the Meuse, about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the right of the station. The fortifications were demolished in 1892, with the exception of the citadel of *Charlemont*, perched on a rock 700 ft. high, on the W. side, and so called because founded by Charles V. Givet became French at the close of the 17th century. The composer *Méhul* (1763-1817) was born here, and a statue was erected to him in 1892 near the station. The best view of the picturesque town is obtained from the bridge uniting it with *Givet-Notre-Dame*, the suburb on the right bank. The citadel, which commands another fine view, is reached by a rough path ascending from the S.E. side of the town, or by a carriage-road from the station, crossing the line and ascending to the N.

At *Fromelenes*, $\frac{2}{2}$ M. to the E., is the *Trou de Nichet*, a curious cavern accessible to visitors. — From Givet an omnibus (1 fr.) plies daily to (6 M.) *Beauraing*, whence a visit may be paid to *Han-sur-Lesse* and the grottoes at *Rochefort* (see p. 114).

Givet is the last French station. The railway still follows the valley of the Meuse. The line to Doische (p. 111) diverges to the left. — The Belgian custom-house is at (199 M.) *Heer-Agimont*. Belgian time (Greenwich time) is 4 min. behind French time. The line to Hirson (p. 111) diverges to the left. — $201\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Hastière*; 205 M. *Waulsort*. The banks of the Meuse again become rocky and picturesque. On the left is the *Château de Freyr*, and farther on the *Wood of Freyr*, with a stalactite grotto (adm. 1 fr.). On the opposite bank lies *Anseremme*, at the mouth of the Lesse (p. 114); and on the same side is the bold and isolated rock known as the

Roche à Bayard (the name of the horse of the Quatre Fils Aymon, see p. 112).

211 M. **Dinant** (**Hôtel des Postes*; **Tête d'Or*), a town with 7400 inhab., is very picturesquely situated at the base of barren limestone cliffs, the summit of which is crowned by a fortress. The church of *Notre-Dame* is a handsome edifice of the 13th cent., in the Gothic style. A flight of 408 steps ascends to the *Citadel* (adm. 50 c.); attractive but limited view. The cliff-scenery of the neighbourhood is interesting. See *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland*.

FROM DINANT TO ROCHEFORT (Han; Jemelle), 20½ M., railway under construction, opened (18 M.) *Eprave*, which is 2½ M. from the Grotte de Han (see below). **Rochefort** (*Hôtel Biron*; *Etoile*) is a small town notable chiefly for its **Grotto*, one of the largest limestone caverns known (adm. 4 fr., reduction for parties). An omnibus plies regularly in summer from Rochefort to Han-sur-Lesse (*Bellevue*), about 3½ M. to the S.W., which has a still larger cavern, the **Grotte de Han*, through which the *Lesse* forces its way (adm. 7 fr.; two or more 5 fr. each). For farther details and for the railway from Rochefort to (2½ M.) *Jemelle* and (35½ M.) *Namur*, etc., see *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland*.

Beyond Dinant, to the left, lies *Bouvigne*, one of the most ancient towns of the district, formerly engaged in constant feuds with Dinant. The old ruined tower of *Crèvecoeur* is conspicuous here. Farther on, near the ruined château of *Poivache*, the line crosses the *Meuse*. — 216 M. *Yvoir*, about 1½ M. to the W. of which is the ruined castle of **Montaigle*, the finest relic of the kind in Belgium. — Then, on the left the *Roche aux Corneilles* ('*Roche aux Chauwes*' in the patois of the district) so called from the flocks of jackdaws which usually hover near it. — Beyond a tunnel is the station of *Taillefer*. — On the left the old citadel of Namur is seen; on the right diverges the line to Luxembourg. The *Meuse* is crossed for the last time; to the right is the railway to Liège.

228 M. **Namur** (**Hôtel d'Harscamp*), the strongly fortified capital of the province, with 32,000 inhab., lies at the confluence of the *Sambre* and the *Meuse*. The chief building is the *Cathedral*, erected in the 16th century. Near the station is a *Statue of Leopold I.*, by Geefs. See *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland*.

16. From Paris to Rheims.

a. Viâ Meaux and La Ferté-Milon.

97 M. RAILWAY (Gare de l'Est; Pl. C, 24) in 2-4 hrs. (fares 17 fr. 55, 11 fr. 90, 7 fr. 70 c.).

From Paris to (31½ M.) *Trilport*, see R. 19. The Rheims line diverges to the N. from that to Châlons, and beyond (35½ M.) *Isles-Armentières* crosses the *Marne* and then ascends the valley of the *Ourcq*. Three small stations.

50 M. **La Ferté-Milon** (*Hôt. du Sauvage*), a small town on the *Ourcq*, was the birthplace of *Racine* (1639-99), the dramatist, to whom a statue, by David d'Angers, has been erected here. The

ruins of the *Castle*, including one entire side and four large towers, date mainly from the 14th century. The churches of *St. Nicolas* (Gothic and Renaissance) and *Notre-Dame* (12th and 16th cent.) contain good stained glass of the 16th cent., etc.

Branch-lines run hence to (8½ M.) *Villers-Cotterets* (see below) and to (17½ M.) *Château-Thierry* (p. 138) viâ *Oulchy-Breny* (see below).

57 M. *Neuilly-St-Front*. — 61½ M. *Oulchy-Breny*. — 68 M. *Fère-en-Tardenois* (*Hôl. du Pot d'Étain*) has an interesting church. On a hill, 1¾ M. to the N., rises a picturesque ruined *Castle*, built in the 13th cent., but altered in the 16th by the Constable Anne de Montmorency. — Beyond *Fère* the train quits the valley of the *Oureq* by means of a long and deep cutting. — 75½ M. *Mont-Notre-Dame*, with a church of the 12-13th cent. and an 18th cent. *château*. We cross the *Vesle*, and join the line from *Soissons* (see below). — 77½ M. *Bazoches*, with a ruined castle (12-13th cent.). — 74 M. *Fismes*, a small town, the *Fines Suessionum* of the Romans. The railway from *Epernay* is seen on the right. — 97 M. *Rheims* (*Buffet*), see p. 118.

b. Viâ Soissons.

99½ M. RAILWAY (*Gare du Nord*; Pl. B, C, 23, 24) in 2½-4¾ hrs. (fares 17 fr. 55, 11 fr. 90, 7 fr. 70 c.). — For farther details as far as *Crépy-en-Valois*, see *Baedeker's Handbook to Paris*.

The train traverses the district of *La Chapelle*, quits *Paris* near *St. Ouen*, and at (2½ M.) *La Plaine-St-Denis* diverges to the right from the main *Ligne du Nord*. 4½ M. *Aubervilliers-la-Courneuve*. — 6 M. *Le Bourget-Drancy*. *Le Bourget*, to the left, was the scene of sanguinary struggles between the French and Germans on Oct. 28-30th and Dec. 24th, 1870, in which the former were repulsed. — We now cross the *Ligne de Grande Ceinture* and reach (9½ M.) *Aulnay-lès-Bondy* (p. 136). On the right is the forest of *Bondy*. The train skirts the *Canal de l'Oureq*. — 21½ M. *Dammarlin*, near which is the *Collège de Juilly*, founded by the Oratorians in the 17th century. — 26½ M. *Le Plessis-Belleville*. In the park of the *château* of *Ermenonville*, 3 M. to the left (omnibus, 1 fr.), is the original tomb of *Jean Jacques Rousseau*, whose remains were removed to the *Panthéon* at *Paris* in 1794.

40 M. *Crépy-en-Valois* (*Trois Pigeons*, unpretending) was the ancient capital of a district which belonged from the 14th cent. to a younger branch of the royal family of France. Branch-railways to *Chantilly* and *Compiègne*, see pp. 101, 103.

42½ M. *Vaumoise*. — 48½ M. *Villers-Cotterets* (*Buffet*; *Hôtel du Dauphin*), with 4772 inhab., was the birthplace of *Alexandre Dumas* the Elder (1802-70), to whom a statue, by A. Carrier-Belleuse, was erected here in 1885. The ancient *Château*, rebuilt under Francis I. but disfigured in the 18th cent., is now a poor-house.

A branch-line runs hence through the *Forest of Villers-Cotterets* (pleasant excursions) to (8½ M.) *La Ferté-Milon* (p. 114). — Railway to *Pierrefonds* and *Compiègne*, see p. 103.

56 M. *Longpont* (hotels) has a ruined abbey, dating from the 12th century. — Beyond (58½ M.) *Vierzy* the train traverses a tunnel, upwards of ¾ M. in length, and reaches (62 M.) *Berzy*. On the left runs the line from Compiègne to Soissons.

65 M. **Soissons.** — **Hotels.** LION ROUGE, Rue St. Martin 57, R. 3-6, B. 1¼-1½, déj. 3, D. 3½, omn. ½ fr.; CROIX D'OR, Rue St. Christophe; SOLEIL D'OR. — *Café du Commerce*, Rue de la Buerie; *Buffet*, with bedrooms, at the station, déj. 2¼-3, D. 2¼-3½ fr.

Cabs. Per drive 1-2 pers. 75 c., 3 pers. 1 fr. 10, 4 pers. 1 fr. 50 c.; outside the octroi-limits and also per hr., 1½, 2, or 2½ fr.

Soissons, an ancient town formerly fortified, with 12,373 inhab., is situated on the *Aisne*, ½ M. from the station. It carries on a considerable grain-trade, and is noted for its haricot-beans.

Soissons is generally identified with *Noviodunum*, the chief town of the *Suessiones*, mentioned by Cæsar, called under the early empire *Augusta Suessionum*, and afterwards *Suessiona*. It is celebrated for the defeat of the Romans under Syagrius in 486 by Clovis. Under the Franks *Soissons* was an important town and became the capital of Neustria. It enjoys an unenviable notoriety for the great number of sieges it has undergone, the record only closing in October, 1870, when the Germans entered it after a bombardment of three days. SS. Crispin and Crispinian are said to have suffered martyrdom here in 297, and their successor St. Sinice is regarded as the first bishop of *Soissons*. In 829, and again in 833, Lewis the Debonair was imprisoned in the town by his undutiful sons.

Turning to the left as we enter the town proper, we reach the ancient *Abbey of St. Jean-des-Vignes*, in which Thomas à Becket spent nine years. The chief part now remaining is the **Portal* or W. façade, in the style of the 13th cent., flanked by handsome towers of a later date (15-16th cent.), rising with their spires to the height of 230 and 245 ft. — The first side-street to the left as we return from the abbey leads to the centre of the town.

The **Cathedral*, which rises on the right a little farther on, is a fine example of mixed Romanesque and Gothic of the 12-13th centuries. The W. façade, with three doors and a beautiful Gothic rose-window, is flanked on the S. side by a tower 215 ft. high. There is a curious antique portal on the S. side, terminating in an apse, and adjoined by a circular sacristy of two stories. The admirably proportioned interior of the church contains some tapestry of the 15th cent., an Adoration of the Shepherds, attributed to Rubens, and a few tombs of historical interest. The stained glass is good.

The *Gothic House*, Rue de la Buerie 12, beyond the cathedral, and the *Porte du Collège* (14th cent.), in the Rue du Collège, may be noticed.

The *Theatre* is situated in the Grande Place, to which the street skirting the front of the cathedral leads. From the Place we next enter (to the right) a long street traversing the entire town, and containing several edifices of interest. The *Abbaye St. Léger*, now occupied by a seminary, was erected in the 13th cent., and still possesses remains of cloisters built in that and the following centuries. The façade of the church dates from the 17th century. — The *Hôtel*

de Ville (18th cent.), near the N.E. extremity of the town, contains a library of 50,000 vols. on the groundfloor, and a small *Musée* on the first floor. The court is embellished with a bronze statue, by Duret, of *Paillet*, the advocate (d. 1855), a native of Soissons. — The *Abbaye Notre-Dame*, at the end of the Rue du Commerce, is now used as a barrack. Founded originally in 660, this convent contained in 858 no fewer than 216 nuns, who possessed a valuable collection of MSS. and various sacred relics, including a shoe and a girdle of the Madonna. The fame of St. Drausin, who was buried in the abbey, and whose tomb was said to render invincible all who spent a night upon it, rendered the church a favourite resort of pilgrims. — In the neighbouring Place de St. Pierre are the scanty remains of the Romanesque *Church of St. Pierre* (12th cent.).

On the right bank of the Aisne is situated the suburb of *St. Vaast*, and a little farther down is the hamlet of *St. Médard*, famous for its once powerful and wealthy abbey. This abbey played a leading part even under the Merovingian and Carolingian kings, and in 1530 it was visited by 300,000 pilgrims. Its decline dates from the religious wars of the close of the 16th cent. (1568), and its site is now occupied by a *Deaf and Dumb Asylum*. Among the scanty remains of the old buildings are pointed out a cell in which Lewis the Debonair is said to have pined (833), and a tower reputed to have been the prison of Abélard. The inscription on the wall of the former is not older than the 14th century.

Railway to *Compiègne*, see p. 102; to *Laon*, see p. 108.

Beyond Soissons the line to Rheims diverges to the right from the Laon railway, and ascends the valley of the Aisne (to 72 M.) *Ciry-Sermoise*, where it enters that of its tributary the *Vesle*. — 76 M. *Braisne*, a large village $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N.W., contains, in the **Church of St. Yved*, one of the most interesting examples of early French Gothic (12th cent.) as applied to country-churches in the N.E. of France. This abbey-church strongly resembles in style the cathedrals of Laon and Trèves; but unfortunately the porch and part of the nave have been destroyed. — 80 M. *Bazoches*, and thence to (99 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Rheims* (Buffet), see p. 115.

c. Viâ Epernay.

107 M. RAILWAY in 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (fares as above). The trains start from the Gare de l'Est (Pl. C, 2A).

From Paris to (88 M.) *Epernay*, see R. 19. — The railway to Rheims trends to the left and crosses the *Marne* and the parallel canal. At (90 M.) *Ay*, or *Aï* (Hôt. des Voyageurs), champagne of excellent quality is produced, and we are now in the centre of the champagne vineyards. 92 M. *Avenay*. The country now becomes hilly and wooded. Beyond (97 M.) *Germaine* we thread a tunnel 2 M. long beneath the *Mont Joli* (900 ft.), the highest point of the so-called *Montagne de Rheims*. 100 M. *Rilly-la-Montagne* is noted for its red and white wines. We now have a distant view of Rheims to the right. The train crosses the *Vesle* and the Aisne and Marne Canal. — 107 M. *Rheims* (Buffet), see p. 118.

17. Rheims.

Hotels. ***LION D'OR** (Pl. h; C, 4), with first-rate cuisine and cellar, R., L., & A. 4-6, B. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 5 incl. wine, pens. 10-15 fr.; **GRAND HÔTEL** (Pl. a; C, 4); **MAISON ROUGE** (Pl. c; C, 4), R. & A. 3, déj. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4 fr.; **DU COMMERCE** (Pl. d; C, 3, 4); these four near the cathedral. **HÔTEL DU NORD** (Pl. e; B, 3), Place Drouet 75, near the station; ***DE L'EUROPE**, Rue Buirette 29 (Pl. e; B, 3-4), commercial, R. from 2, B. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$, déj. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr. incl. wine, pens. from 6 $\frac{1}{2}$, omn. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; **DU NORD** (Pl. f; B, 3), **BERGER**, Place Drouet-d'Erlon 75 and 54; **DE CHAMPAGNE**, Boul. de la République 43.

Cafés. *de la Douane*, Place Royale; *de la Banque*, Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville; *du Palais*, Rue de Vesle, opposite the theatre; *Courtois*, Rue Talleyrand 24. — *Café-Concert au Casino*, Rue de l'Étape 20. — *Brasserie de Strasbourg*, Rue de l'Étape 18. — **Restaurants.** *Au Chat Friand*, Rne Nanteuil 4 (first turning on the left in the Rue Cérés, as we come from the Place Royale); *Taverne Flamande*, Rue de l'Étape 37, déj. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$, D. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; **Buffet*, at the station.

Cabs. *Per drive*, 1-2 pers. 1 fr., 3-4 pers. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ fr.; with two horses, 1-4 pers. 1 fr. 40 c.; at night (10 p.m. to 6 a.m., in winter 7 a.m.) 1 fr. 40, 1 fr. 75, 1 fr. 90 c. *Per hour*, 2 fr., 2 fr. 25, 2 fr. 80 c.; at night 2 fr. 80 c., 3 fr., 3 fr. 25 c. Each box 20 c.

Tramways (comp. the Plan). From the Avenue de Laon (Pl. B, 1) to the suburb of Ste. Anne or Fléchambault (Pl. C, 6), 4 sections. — From the suburb of Cérés (Pl. E, 2) to the Avenue de Paris (Pl. A, 4, 5), 4 sections. — From St. Thomas (Pl. B, 1, 2) to St. Remi (Pl. D, 5, 6), 3 sections. — From the Station (Pl. B, 3) to Dieu-Lumière (Pl. D, E, 5, 6), 3 sections. Fares, 5 c. per section, with minimum of 10 c. for 2nd cl., 15 c. for 1st cl. and maximum of 15 and 20 c., including 'correspondance'.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 3), Rue de Cérés 30 (Pl. c, 3); Rue Gamhetta 64; etc.

Baths. *Bains de Santé*, *Bains Neptune*, Place Drouet-d'Erlon 52 and 59.

Banks. *Banque de France*, Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville 1; *Crédit Lyonnais*, Rue Carnot 25.

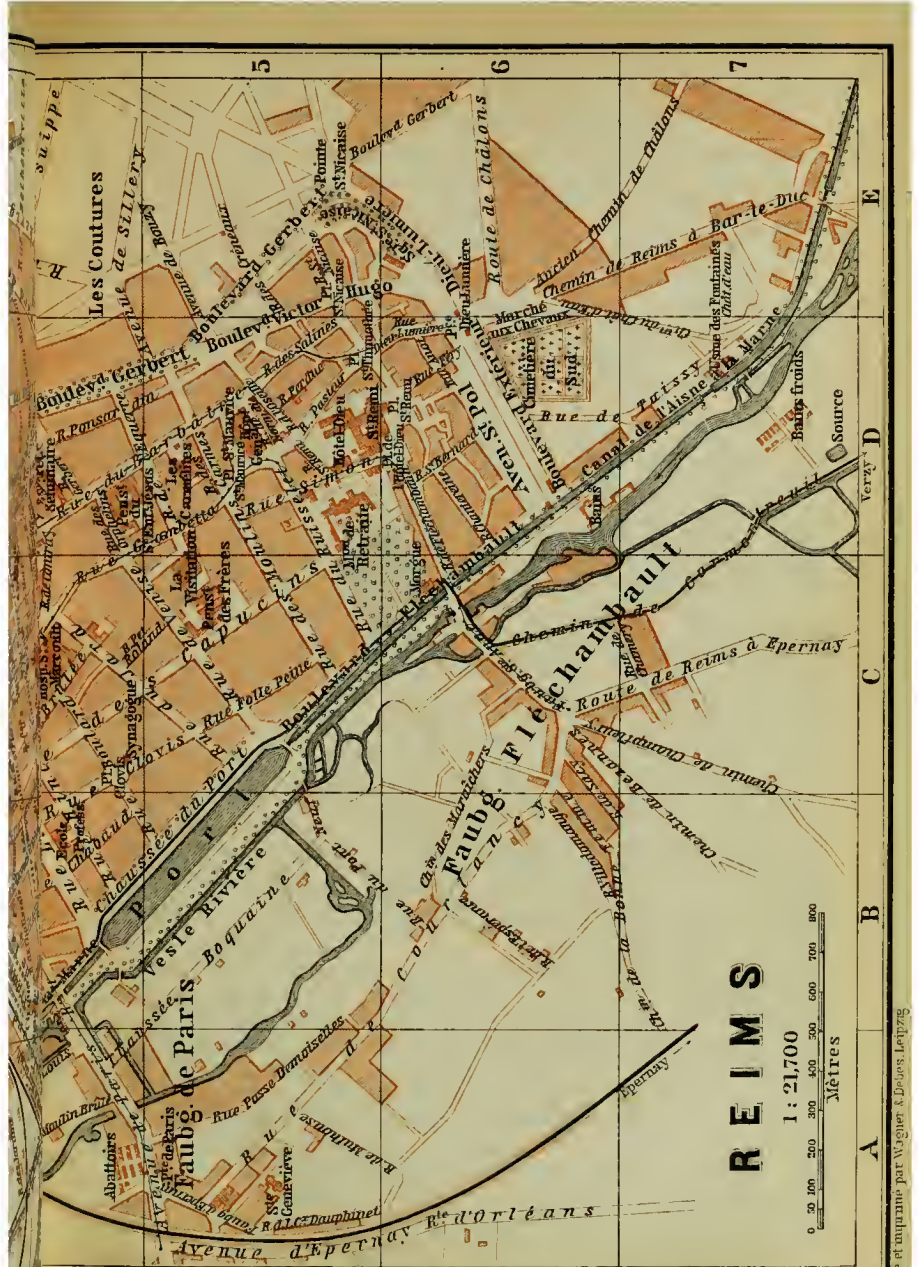
U. S. Consul, *William A. Prickett, Esq.*; vice consul, *J. T. Crossley, Esq.*

English Church, Rue des Moissons; services at 11 and 6. Chaplain, *Rev. John J. Pool*. — *French Reformed Church*, Boul. du Temple. Chaplain, *Rev. W. Hunter*. French service at 10, English at 5.

Rheims, or **Reims**, one of the most historically interesting cities of France, with 107,963 inhab., is situated on the right bank of the *Vesle*, in a plain bounded by vine-clad hills. It is the chief centre of the trade in champagne, and also carries on very important manufactures of woollen and merino fabrics.

Rheims, the *Civitas Remorum* of Cæsar, was an important town even under the Romans. The Vandals captured it in 406, and martyred St. Nicasius, and Attila also destroyed the town. On Christmas Day, 496, Clovis was baptised here by St. Remigius, Bishop of Rheims, with great magnificence. In the 10th cent. Rheims was a centre of learning, and from the 12th cent. it has been the place of coronation of the French kings (see p. 120). The English attacked the town in vain in 1360, but it was ceded to them by the Treaty of Troyes in 1420. Joan of Arc, however, again expelled them and caused Charles VII. to be duly crowned here like his ancestors. Rheims sided with the League, but after the battle of Ivry it opened its gates to Henri IV. In the 16th cent. Rheims, where there was an English seminary, was a great centre of the Roman Catholic activity against Queen Elizabeth and England. In 1870-71 it was occupied by the Germans, who laid heavy requisitions upon it.

The washing and combing of the fine wools used in the manufacture of merinos, cashmeres, and the fine flannel for which Rheims is celebrated, are almost exclusively carried on in establishments owned by English firms. Messrs. Holden & Son of Bradford, Yorkshire, have branches



REIMS

1 : 21,700



here and at Croix-Rouhaix (p. 88). Connected with their Rheims establishment is a colony of about 100 English people, for whom the firm provides a church, schools, and a reading and recreation room.

In the square in front of the station (Pl. B, 3) is a bronze statue, by Guillaume, of *Colbert* (1619-83), the illustrious minister of Louis XIV., who was born at Rheims; and in the Place Drouet-d'Erlon, flanked by arcades, which leads thence to the S.W. towards the town, is a statue of *Marshal Drouet-d'Erlon* (1765-1834), also a native of Rheims, by Rochet. Beyond the *Church of St. James* (Pl. B, C, 4), dating from the 13th, 16th, and 18th cent., we reach the Rue de Vesle, in which, to the left, are the *Theatre* and the *Palais de Justice*. The short street between these two buildings leads direct to the cathedral, in front of which rises a small equestrian statue of *Joan of Arc*, by Paul Dubois (1896).

The ***Cathedral** of *Notre-Dame* (Pl. C, 4), one of the noblest and most magnificent examples of the early-Gothic style, was founded in 1212 and carried to its present state with hardly an interruption by the architects *Rob. de Coucy* and *J. d'Orbais* (14th cent.). The superb **W. Façade*, 'perhaps the most beautiful structure produced in the Middle Ages' (Fergusson), is adorned with three exquisite recessed portals, containing about 530 statues, some of which, however, have suffered from the ravages of time.

'Nothing can exceed the majesty of its deeply-recessed portals, the beauty of the rose-window that surmounts them, or the elegance of the gallery that completes the façade and serves as a hasement to the light and graceful towers that crown the composition' (*Fergusson*).

Though the tympana of the portals are, curiously enough, occupied by rose-windows in lieu of sculptures, the sides and overhead vaulting of the arches, as well as the gables above them, are most elaborately and beautifully adorned with statues and carving. Central Portal: at the sides and in the gable, Scenes from the life of the Virgin; in the vaulting, Angels, ancestors of the Virgin, martyrs, and holy virgins; on the lintel and jambs, the months and seasons, etc. — Left Portal: at the sides, Patron-saints of the cathedral, guardian angels, the arts and sciences; on the lintel, Conversion of St. Paul; in the gable vaulting and adjacent arch, Scenes from the Passion, and the Invention of the Cross. — Right Portal: at the sides, Patriarchs, Apostles, angels, vices, and virtues; on the lintel, History of St. Paul; in the vaulting and adjoining arch, End of the world (from the Apocalypse).

The façade above the portals is pierced by three large windows, the magnificent **Rose Window* in the centre being nearly 40 ft. in diameter. Sculpture is also lavishly employed: to the left, Christ in the guise of a pilgrim, to the right, the Virgin; then, the Apostles, David, Saul, History of David and Solomon, David and Goliath. Still higher, extending quite across the façade, is a row of 42 colossal statues in niches, representing the Baptism of Clovis, in the middle, with the Kings of France at the sides. The two fine **W. Towers*, with their large windows and aerial turrets, are 267 ft. high. The spires were destroyed in 1481 by a fire which consumed also five others above the transepts, sparing, however, that (50 ft.) on the ridge of the chevet, which is decorated with eight colossal statues.

The **N. Portal*, with statues of bishops of Rheims, Clovis, etc.,

is also very fine. Beside it is another doorway, now walled up, the tympanum of which is filled with a masterpiece of the early-Gothic period, representing the Last Judgment, the finest figure in which is the 'Beau Dieu', or Christ in an attitude of benediction. Many of the figures have been mutilated. The S. transept is adjoined by the bishop's palace, and has no portal. — Other noteworthy features of the exterior are the statues in niches crowning the buttresses, the fine flying buttresses themselves, and the open arcade just below the spring of the roof.

INTERIOR. The church, which is cruciform, is 453 ft. long, 98 ft. wide, and 125 ft. high. The transepts are short, and are divided into nave and aisles. They are placed nearer the E. apse than is usual in mediæval churches, a peculiarity which is counterbalanced by extending the choir so as to embrace not only the crossing, but also two bays of the nave. As a whole the interior is simpler than the exterior, except in the framework of the portals, which are embellished with 122 statues in niches. The statues at the principal portal represent the death of St. Nicasius, the first archbishop of Rheims (p. 118). Most of the windows are filled with fine stained glass of the 13th century. — In the nave and transepts are preserved some valuable tapestry and several paintings. The former comprise the 'Tapisseries de Lenoncourt', fourteen pieces representing scenes from the life of the Virgin, and named after the donor (1530); two 'Tapisseries du Fort Roi Clovis', presented in 1573, but of a much greater antiquity; two 'Tapisseries de Peppersack' (fifteen others not shown), of the 17th cent.; and two elaborate pieces of the 19th cent., after Raphael's cartoons of St. Paul at Lystra and St. Paul on Mars Hill. The following are the chief pictures: in the S. transept, Nativity, by *Tintoretto*; Christ appearing to Mary Magdalen, by *Titian*; Christ and angels, by *Zuccherò*; Shower of Manna, by *Poussin*. In the N. transept, Baptism of Clovis, by *Abel de Pujol*; Christ washing the Disciples' feet, by *Mutiano*; Crucifixion, by *Germain*. — The *Clock*, with mechanical figures, in the N. transept, dates from the 16th century.

The *Treasury* is open 9-12 and 2-5 (Sun. & holidays 12.30-2) to visitors provided with tickets (50 c.), to be obtained in the 'sacristie des chaises' in the left transept. It contains some costly reliquaries and church-plate, a chalice and monstrances of the 12-14th cent., vessels and ornaments used at the coronations of different kings, and the *Sainte Ampoule*. The last is the successor of the famous Ampulla Remensis, which a dove is said to have brought from heaven filled with inexhaustible holy oil at the baptism of Clovis. During the Revolution the sacred vessel was shattered, but a fragment was piously preserved, in which some of the oil was said still to remain. This was carefully placed in a new *Sainte Ampoule*, and used at the coronation of Charles X. in 1825.

The possession of the *Sainte Ampoule* probably led to the choice of this cathedral as the coronation-place for the Kings of France; and within its walls the Archbishops of Rheims, as Primates of the kingdom, have crowned, almost without exception, the successive occupants of the throne from 1173 downwards. Henri IV, who was crowned at Chartres, Napoleon I., who was crowned at Paris, and Louis XVIII., Louis Philippe, and Napoleon III., who were not crowned at all, are the only French monarchs who since that date have not been anointed with the miraculous oil.

Tickets (1 fr.) for the ascent of the *Towers* may also be obtained in the 'sacristie des chaises' (see above).

To the S. of the cathedral is the **Archiepiscopal Palace** (Pl. C, 4; apply to the concierge), a large and handsome edifice dating from the 15-17th centuries. It contains the apartment used by the kings before their coronation, the hall where the royal banquet was given, and a fine double chapel of the 13th century. The lower chapel

is occupied by a *Musée Lapidaire*, the most interesting objects in which are a Roman altar dedicated to four gods, a bas-relief of a workman with an easel, and the white marble *Cenotaph of Jovinus, prefect of Gaul in the 4th century. This last is hewn from a single block, 9 ft. long and 5 ft. broad, and is adorned with a beautiful bas-relief of a lion-hunt.

The short street running to the N. from the E. end of the cathedral leads us to the regularly-built *Place Royale* (Pl. C, 3), which is embellished with a bronze statue of *Louis XV.*, by Cartellier, erected in 1818. The first statue, by Pigalle, was destroyed at the Revolution, but the original figures of Mild Government and Popular Happiness still adorn the base. — The broad Rue Royale connects this square with the *Place des Marchés*, to the N., No. 9 in which is the *Maison Callou* (Roy), with a 15th cent. timber façade. In the Rue de Tambour (Nos. 18 and 20), to the right, is the *House of the Musicians*, the most interesting of the many quaint old houses in Rheims (early 14th cent.). It is named from the figures of seated musicians in five niches on its front. The *Maison Couvert*, at the corner of the Rue du Marc (parallel with the Rue de Tambour) and the Rue Pluche, has an interesting courtyard and interior.

The **Hôtel de Ville** (Pl. C, 3), reached by the Rue Colbert, is a handsome edifice in the Renaissance style, begun under Louis XIII. (whose equestrian statue adorns the pediment), but finished only in the 19th century. It is surmounted by a lofty campanile, and contains a *Library* of 80,000 vols. and 1500 MSS. (open daily, except Mon., 10-4, on Sun. 12-4), and the public *Musées*.

The latter (open on Sun. and Thurs. 1-4 in winter, 1-5 in summer, but accessible on other days also after 10 a.m., except Mon.) include a collection of paintings, embracing a few German, Flemish, and Dutch paintings, a large triptych of the school of Rheims (15th cent.), and some modern works; a museum illustrating the manufacture of champagne; collections of faience and china; a Japanese collection; a collection of local caricatures; a collection of scenery ('toiles peintes') used in mystery plays in the 15th cent.; an antiquarian museum; and an archæological museum. On the second floor is a large Roman mosaic, discovered at Rheims, 35 ft. long by 26 ft. broad, representing the sports of the amphitheatre.

M. Morel, No. 3 Rue Sedan, beyond the Hôtel de Ville, possesses a valuable collection of Roman, Gallo-Roman, Merovingian, and other antiquities.

The chief Roman monument at Rheims is the **Porte de Mars** (Pl. B, 2), a triple gateway or triumphal arch, at the N.E. end of the promenades near the station, and reached from the Hôtel de Ville by the Rue de Mars, or the Rue Henri IV. It is referred to the 4th cent. of our era and still retains some remains of its ornamentation, including eight fine Corinthian columns, a graceful framework about an empty niche, four genii, a medallion with a head in high relief, and two caducei.

The modern church of *St. Thomas*, built in the style of the 14th cent., and situated in the suburb of Laon, beyond the railway, contains the tomb and statue (by Bonnassieux) of Cardinal Gousset, late Archbishop of Rheims (d. 1866).

The most ancient ecclesiastical building in Rheims is the abbey

church of **St. Remi* (Pl. D, 5, 6), at the extreme S. end of the town (tramway from the station, comp. the Plan), which, though freely altered in modern times, 'retains the outlines of a vast and noble basilica of the early part of the 11th cent., presenting considerable points of similarity to those of Burgundy' (*Fergusson*). The first church on this side was founded in 852, but this was practically rebuilt in the 11-12th cent., while the portal of the S. transept is as late as the end of the 15th century. The W. façade is in the Gothic style of the 12th cent., but both the towers are Romanesque. The nave also is Romanesque, but the choir is Gothic, and the S. transept Flamboyant.

The *INTERIOR produces an effect of great dignity. The aisles are provided with galleries, that in the N. aisle containing tapestries presented by Roh. de Lenoncourt, the donor of those in the cathedral (p. 120). The choir, like the choir of the cathedral, is continued into the nave; part of it is surrounded by a tasteful marble screen of the time of Louis XIII. The choir-windows are still filled with magnificent stained glass of the 11-13th centuries. Off the apse open five chapels, with arcades supported by graceful columns. Behind the high-altar is the **Tomb of St. Remi* or *Remigius*, in the style of the Renaissance, but restored in 1847 for the third time. It presents the form of a kind of temple in coloured marbles, with a group in white marble representing the saint baptising Clovis, surrounded by white marble statues of the Twelve Peers of France (the Bishops of Rheims, Laon, Langres, Beauvais, Châlons, and Noyon, the Dukes of Burgundy, Normandy, and Aquitaine, and the Counts of Flanders, Champagne, and Toulouse). — The S. transept contains a Holy Sepulchre of 1531, and three alto-reliefs of 1610, representing the Baptisms of Christ, Constantine, and Clovis. — There are also a few pieces of tapestry in the sacristy, and an enamelled cross of the 13th cent. and 30 Limoges enamels in the treasury. — The sacristan lives at Rue St. Remi 6.

The *Hôtel Dieu* or *Hospital*, adjoining the church, occupies the former abbey of St. Remi, the handsome cloisters of which (partly Romanesque) still remain. The neighbouring church of *St. Maurice* (Pl. D, 5) contains groups in memory of two natives of Rheims, viz. N. Rolland (b. 1642), founder of the *Congrégation de l'Enfant Jésus*, and the Abbé de la Salle (b. 1651), founder of the *Frères de la Doctrine Chrétienne*.

The visitor to Rheims should visit one of the vast *Champagne Cellars*, among the most interesting of which are those of M. Rœderer (Route de Châlons; Pl. E, 6) and Mme. Pommery (apply Rue Vauthier-le-Noir 7, near the Lycée, Pl. C, 4). For an account of the process of champagne-making, see p. 139.

A local line runs from Rheims to (12 M.) *Verzy* (Hôt. Dupuis), skirting the vineyard of the 'Montagne de Reims'; and another to (10½ M.) *Cormicy* (Croix Blanche), both passing numerous small stations.

From Rheims to Paris, see R. 16; to Laon, p. 98; to Châlons, p. 98; to Soissons, p. 147; to Metz, R. 19.

18. From Paris to Metz.

a. Via Châlons and Frouard.

244 M. RAILWAY (Gare de l'Est; Pl. C, 24) in 7¼-12¼ hrs. (fares 43 fr. 85, 29 fr. 65, 19 fr. 35 c.; less viâ Verdun, see p. 124).

From Paris to (214 M.) *Frouard*, see R. 19. The train returns

in the direction of Paris for about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. — 215 M. *Pompey* (3094 inhab.), with iron-mines and extensive factories.

A branch-railway runs hence viâ ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Custines*, formerly *Condé*, to ($13\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Nomeny*, a small though ancient town on the *Selle*.

We now enter the beautiful valley of the *Moselle*, and after crossing the river continue to follow its left bank almost the whole way to Metz. A canal also runs along the left bank. — 210 M. *Marbachie*; 222 M. *Dieulouard* (Hôt. du Commerce), commanded by a hill bearing a ruined castle. In this neighbourhood was situated the Roman town of *Scarpona*, noted for a defeat of the Allemanni by Jovinus in 366. To the right, in the distance, is the hill of Mousson (see below).

226 M. **Pont-à-Mousson** (**Hôtel de France*, Place Duroc; *Hôtel de la Poste*, Rue Victor-Hugo, near the station), an attractive town of 12,700 inhab., situated on the *Moselle*. The triangular *Place Duroc*, surrounded with arcades, contains the *Hôtel de Ville* and a handsome *House* in the Renaissance style, decorated with sculptures.

In the Rue St. Laurent, leading to the left, near the *Hôtel de Ville*, is the late-Gothic church of *St. Laurent* (recently restored), with a 17th cent. façade. The vaulting is noteworthy; the stained glass is modern. In the 2nd chapel on the left is a curious 16th cent. altar-piece, consisting of scenes from the Passion in carved and gilded wood, closed by shutters painted on both sides with scenes from the life of Christ and the Virgin. — A street leads from the end of the *Place Duroc* to the old town, crossing the *Moselle* by a bridge built in the 16th century. Near the latter, to the left, is the church of *St. Martin*, dating from the 13-15th cent., with two handsome towers. It contains a fine Holy Sepulchre in the right aisle, a gallery of the 15th cent., now used as the organ-loft, and a painting of the Baptism of the Queen of Mysore, by Claude Charles (d. 1747) of Nancy. — Farther to the N. is the church of *St. Mary*, built in 1705, with an ancient abbey, now converted into a seminary.

On a hill (1010 ft.) to the E. of the town is the little village of *Mousson*, with the scanty ruins of a *Castle*. The tower of the *Chapel* of the castle is surmounted by a statue of Joan of Arc, by the Duchesse d'Uzès. Extensive view to the N.

232 M. **Pagny-sur-Moselle** (*Buffet*; *Hôtel-Café de la Gare*) is the frontier-station, with the French custom-house. Good wine is produced on the hills of the left bank. About $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the W. S.W. are the extensive ruins of the *Château de Prency*, built by the dukes of Lorraine and dismantled in the 17th century. — Railway to Longuyon viâ Conflans-Jarny, see p. 126.

235 M. **Novéant** (*Buffet*), the German frontier-station, with the German custom-house. German time is 55 min. in advance of Parisian time. *Corny*, connected with Novéant by a suspension-bridge, was the German headquarters during the siege of Metz. — $237\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Ancy-sur-Moselle*. At *Jouy-aux-Arches*, which lies to the right, and at (239 M.) *Ars-sur-Moselle*, with iron-works, are perceived the extensive remains of a Roman **Aqueduct*, 60 ft. in height and 1220 yds.

in length, constructed by Drusus to bring water to *Divodurum*, the modern Metz. *Gravelotte* (omn.; p. 135) lies $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N.E., in the valley of the *Mance*. The train crosses the Moselle. To the right are the fort of St. Privat and the château of Frescati. To the left are the lines to Verdun and to Thionville, and Mt. St. Quentin; to the right, the lines to Saarbrücken and Strassburg.

244 M. Metz, see p. 134.

b. Viâ Châlons and Verdun.

216 M. RAILWAY in $8\frac{1}{2}$ -12 hrs. (fares 38 fr. 95, 26 fr. 30, 17 fr. 20 c.). The trains start from the Gare de l'Est (Pl. C, 24).

From Paris to ($107\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Châlons-sur-Marne*, see R. 19. The line to Metz diverges here to the left, and crossing the Marne and the Rhine and Marne Canal, enters the monotonous district of the Haute Champagne or *Champagne Pouilleuse*. — 118 M. *St. Hilaire-au-Temple* is the junction for Rheims (p. 127). — $121\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Cuperly*, near the large military *Camp de Châlons* (p. 126).

At *La Cheppe*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E. is a large circular entrenchment, known as *Attila's Camp*, though really an ancient Roman camp or a Gallic oppidum. The *Campi Catalauni*, where Attila was defeated by Ætius in 451 at the famous battle of Châlons (p. 140), were therefore probably in this neighbourhood.

140 M. **Valmy** (*Hotel* near the church), noted for the defeat of the Allies under the Duke of Brunswick by the French under Dumouriez and Kellermann in 1792. This was the famous 'Cannonade of Valmy', 'wherein the French Sansculottes did not fly like poultry' (Carlyle). A pyramid on the battlefield, in a grove to the right, before we reach the station, contains the heart of Kellermann, Duc de Valmy (1747-1820), and his statue was added in 1892. Dumouriez, having afterwards deserted to the enemy, is ignored. The train descends through the fertile valley of the *Aisne*.

146 M. **Ste. Menehould** (*Hôtel de Metz*; *St. Nicolas*), on the *Aisne*, a town with 5300 inhab., noted for its pork. Part of the *Walls* of the old town are preserved, and also a *Church*, dating from the 13-14th century. No. 8 in the Avenue Victor-Hugo is the posting-station (now the gendarmerie) where Louis XVI. was recognised by 'Old-Dragon Drouet' on his attempted flight from France in June, 1791 (comp. p. 127). — Railway from Amagne to Revigny and Bar-le-Duc, see p. 127.

A well-wooded and picturesque district is now traversed, including the *Forest of Argonne*, well-known from the campaign of 1792. 151 M. *Les Islettes* has given name to one of the passes of the Argonne. — 154 M. *Clermont-en-Argonne* (Pomme-d'Or), a small town on a hill to the right (branch-line to Bar-le-Duc, see p. 144; Varennes and Apremont, p. 127). — Several small stations are passed.

174 M. **Verdun**. — *Hotels*. TROIS MAURES, Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville 7, R., L., & A. $2\frac{3}{4}$ -4 $\frac{3}{4}$, B. 1, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 fr.; COQ-HARDI, PETIT-ST-MARTIN, Rue du St. Esprit 2 and 3. — *Cafés* in the Place Ste. Croix, Rue de l'Hôtel-

de-Ville, and Rue St. Paul. — Buffet at the station. — Cabs. Per drive 1-2 pers. 60 c., 3 pers. 1 fr. 20 c., 4 pers. 1 fr. 60 c.; per hr., 1½, 2, 2½ fr.; double fare after midnight.

Verdun, a strongly fortified town with 22,150 inhab., is situated on the *Meuse*, which divides at this point into several branches.

Verdun, the Roman *Verodunum*, holds an important place in early European history, for by the Treaty of Verdun in 843 the possessions of Charlemagne were divided among his three grandsons, Lothaire, Lewis the German, and Charles the Bald (p. xxv), and the French and German members of the empire were never again united. The town was early the seat of a bishop, and remained a free imperial town until 1552, when it was taken by the French, although it was not formally united to France until the Peace of Westphalia in 1648, by which Austria gave up the three famous bishoprics of Verdun, Toul, and Metz. Verdun was bombarded by the Prussians in 1792, and, having surrendered after a few hours, the inhabitants accorded an amicable reception to the conquerors, to whom a party of young girls made an offering of the bonbons ('dragées') for which Verdun is noted. The Revolutionists recovered the town after the battle of Valmy, and sent three of these innocent maidens to the scaffold. The town was again bombarded by the Germans in 1870, and taken after a gallant resistance of three weeks.

The Avenue de la Gare and its prolongations intersect the whole town from N. to S. Beyond the Porte St. Paul are the *Palais de Justice*, on the right, and the large new *Collège*, on the left. The first street diverging to the left leads to the *Porte Chaussée*, a gateway with two crenelated towers (now a military prison), part of which dates from the 15th century. Beyond it is a bridge across the *Meuse*. — The main street, to which we return, leads to another bridge across the main channel of the river. On the left bank is the Place Ste. Croix, embellished in 1855 with a bronze statue, by Lemaire, of *General Chevert* (1695-1769), a native of the town, distinguished for his capture and defence of Prague (1741-42). — The *Public Library* (open Thurs. & Sun., 2-4), on the Quai de la Comédie, to the left before the bridge, contains 35,000 vols. and numerous valuable MSS. — In the court of the *Hôtel de Ville* (17th cent.) are four cannons presented to the town by the French Government in memory of its gallant resistance in 1870. The building contains a small *Musée* (adm. free on Sun.; on Thurs., 1-4, ½ fr.). The custodian lives at Rue des Hauts-Fins 7. The attractive *Promenade de la Digue* skirts the *Meuse*.

The *Cathedral*, in the upper part of the town, dates from the 11-12th cent., but has been much altered in the 14th and 17th, especially in the interior. The aisles are now divided from the nave by semicircular arches. The space beneath the organ in the W. apse is occupied by a chapel, and there are also lateral chapels, of which the first to the right has fine windows, designed by Didron, and artistic iron railings. The high-altar is placed beneath a gilded canopy, resting on marble columns. In the S. transept are a relief dating from 1555 and a marble statue of Notre Dame de Verdun.

The *Bishop's Palace* and the *Grand Séminaire* adjoin the cathedral. From the ill-kept *Promenade de la Roche* a good view is

obtained, to the W., of the pastoral valley of the Meuse. Visitors are not admitted to the *Citadel*, situated beyond the promenade.

Verdun is also a station on the railway from *Sedan* to *Lérouville* (Nancy; see p. 131). — To *Bar-le-Duc*, see p. 144.

The railway to Metz crosses the Meuse, ascends an incline (*Côtes de Meuse*) on the other bank (view to the right), passes through a tunnel, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. long, and beyond the plateau of the *Woëvre* enters the valley of the Moselle.

187 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Etain** (*Hôt. de la Sirène*, Rue du Pont 8), a picturesque town on the Orne, with 2800 inhab., has an interesting church of the 13th and 16th cent., in which is a Madonna attributed to Ligier Richier (pp. 131, 144).

199 M. **Conflans-Jarny** (*Buffet*; *Hotel* opposite), near the confluence of the *Orne* and *Yron*.

Conflans-Jarny is the junction of the railway from Longuyon to *Pagny-sur-Moselle* (see p. 123). The first station to the S. is ($5\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Mars-la-Tour* (see p. 133). — Branch-railways also run from Conflans-Jarny to (8 M.) *Briey* (*Croix Blanche*), an industrial town with 2000 inhab., and to ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Homécourt-Joeuf*, both following the same rails as far as ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Valleroy*.

204 M. *Batilly*, with the French custom-house. The train then crosses the battlefield of *Gravelotte* (p. 135).

208 M. *Amanvillers* (*Buffet*), the first German station, with the German custom-house. German time is 55 min. in advance of Parisian time. *Gravelotte* lies $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S., *St. Privat* (omnibus) $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the N., and *Ste. Marie-aux-Chènes* $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N.E.

We change carriages at *Amanvillers*, and descend the valley of *Monvaux*. On the left are the forts of *Plappeville* and *St. Quentin*. — 213 M. *Moulins-lès-Metz*. The line to *Thionville* (p. 133) is seen to the left. The train crosses the *Moselle*, and joins the railway from *Frouard* (R. 16a), and then the line from *Saarbrücken* and *Strassburg*.

217 M. *Metz*, see p. 134.

c. Viâ Rheims and Verdun.

(*Rheims-Châlons.*)

220 M. in $9\frac{1}{4}$ - $11\frac{3}{4}$ hrs., 222 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. in $9\frac{3}{4}$ - $12\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., or 230 M. in $10\frac{1}{2}$ - $12\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., according as Rheims is reached viâ *La Ferté-Milon* (*Ligne de l'Est*), viâ *Soissons* (*Ligne du Nord*), or viâ *Epernay* (*Ligne de l'Est*). Fares about 42 fr., 23 fr. 50, 18 fr. 50 c.

From Paris to (97-107 M.) *Rheims*, see R. 16. — This line diverges to the right from that to *Laon* and *Mézières-Charleville*, and making a wide detour round the town, enters the valley of the *Vesle*, which it ascends to *St. Hilaire*. The monotonous plains of *La Haute Champagne* are traversed. $105\frac{1}{2}$ M. (from Paris viâ *La Ferté-Milon*; $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 10 M. longer by the other routes) *Sillery*, which gives its name to a well-known brand of champagne; 110 M. *Thuisy*; $112\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Sept-Saulx*. To the left of ($115\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the station of *Mourmelon* stretches the immense *Camp de Châlons* (29,650 acres), established in 1857 by Napoleon III., and before 1870 a very important military centre. Since the war it has been used only for

manœuvres and temporary purposes. — At (122 M.) *St. Hilaire-au-Temple* we join the railway to Metz viâ Châlons and Verdun (p. 124)

d. Viâ Rheims and Mézières-Charleville.

(*Givet, Namur, Luxembourg.*)

258 M. in $9\frac{1}{4}$ - $14\frac{3}{4}$ hrs., 260 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. in $9\frac{3}{4}$ - $15\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., or 268 M. in $10\frac{1}{4}$ - $15\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., according as Rheims is reached viâ La Ferté-Milon, viâ Soissons, or viâ Epernay. Comp. R. 16. Fares 45 fr. 70, 30 fr. 85, 20 fr. 15 c.

From Paris to (97-107 M.) *Rheims*, see R. 16. At Rheims we leave the line to Laon on the left and that to Verdun and Metz on the right, and traverse the monotonous plains of Haute Champagne. — 102 M. (from Paris viâ La Ferté-Milon, $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 10 M. more by the other routes) *Witry-lès-Reims*. — 107 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Bazancourt*.

FROM BAZANCOURT TO CHALLERANGE (see below), 33 M., railway through the valley of the *Suippe*, with its active woollen industry.

Beyond (115 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Taynon* the train passes through a tunnel and enters the basin of the *Aisne*, where the scenery becomes more varied.

123 M. *Rethel* (*Hôt. de France; de l'Europe; du Commerce*), an industrial town with 6742 inhab., is partly situated on a hill to the right of the *Aisne* and of the *Canal des Ardennes*, which connects the *Aisne* and the *Meuse* and is crossed by the railway. The church of *St. Nicholas* is in reality formed of two churches, different both in size and style, and placed end to end. The oldest part, dating from the 13th cent., belonged originally to a priory. The *Hôtel Dieu* and several other edifices in the town date from the 17th century.

126 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Amagne-Lucquy* (*Buffet-Hôtel*), with a large sugar factory, is the junction for a line to *Hirson* (see p. 100).

FROM AMAGNE-LUCQUY TO REVIGNY (Bar-le-Duc), 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 12 fr. 30, 8 fr. 25, 5 fr. 35 c.). — 6 M. *Attigny* (*Hôt. de la Gare; Cheval Blanc*), an ancient and celebrated little town on the *Aisne* and the *Canal des Ardennes*. Wittikind, the duke of the heathen Saxons, was baptised here in 786; and here in 822 Lewis the Debonair performed his public penitence at the instigation of his prelates. The town was frequently the scene of public assemblies and state-councils; and the Merovingian and Carolingian kings had a large and splendid palace here, built about the middle of the 12th cent., of which the *Dôme*, a sort of portico near the *Hôtel de Ville*, is the only relic. The *Church* of Attigny dates from the 13th century. — We now ascend the valley of the *Aisne*. 18 M. *Vouziers* (*Lion d'Or*), a town with 3670 inhab., picturesquely situated on the left bank of the *Aisne*, has a church of the 15-16th cent., with a remarkable portal. — 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Challerange*. Branch-line to *Bazancourt*, see above.

[A branch-railway also runs from Challerange to (15 M.) *Apremont*, following the attractive valley of the *Aire*, and passing (6 M.) *Grandpré*, which has given its name to a defile in the forest of Argonne, through which the line passes. *Apremont* is an iron-working village. About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.W. is the little town of *Favennes-en-Argonne*, where Louis XVI. was arrested in 1791 on his attempted flight from France; and 7 M. farther on is *Clermont-en-Argonne* (p. 124).]

37 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Vienne-la-Ville*, which appears as *Azuenna* in the Itinerary of Antoninus, is on the road from Rheims to Metz viâ Verdun. — 40 M. *Lanueville-au-Pont* has a modern pilgrimage-chapel, picturesquely situated on a hill $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the S. of the railway. The village-church, to the left, was built partly in the 14th, partly in the 16th century. — 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Ste. Menchould* (see p. 124). The train then continues to ascend the valley of

the Aisne, but finally diverges into that of its tributary, the *Ante*, and reaches (67½ M.) *Revinny* (see p. 143).

Beyond (131½ M.) *Saulces-Monclin* the railway enters the wooded and mountainous district of the *Ardennes*, and the scenery increases in beauty. Several small stations are passed. To the left of the line, a little beyond (145 M.) *Boulzicourt*, rises the large powder factory of St. Ponce. At (149 M.) *Mohon* are situated the workshops of the railway. We cross the *Meuse* twice, the river making a wide bend here to the left.

151½ M. **Mézières-Charleville** (*Buffet-Hôtel*). The station, which is at Charleville. is common to the two towns of Mézières and Charleville. Mézières lies about ¾ M. to the left.

Charleville (**Lion d'Argent*, Rue Thiers 20, not far from the station; *Grand Hôtel; du Commerce; de l'Europe; *du Nord*, near the station), with 17,800 inhab., forms as it were the commercial and industrial portion of Mézières, the peninsular situation of which has effectually prevented its expansion. The chief industries are nail-making, type-founding, and the manufacture of other small hardware goods. The town derives its name from Charles of Gonzaga, Duke of Nevers and Mantua, and Governor of Champagne, who founded it in 1606. The road leading from the station is met at the bridge connecting the two towns by a fine boulevard, which extends to the *Place Ducale*, in the centre of Charleville, a square bordered by arcades like the *Place des Vosges* at Paris. The rest of the town is uninteresting. On the N. side of the town the *Meuse* forms another small peninsula, occupied by *Mount Olympus*, a height at one time fortified, but now private property.

Mézières (*Hôtel du Palais-Royal*), the chief town of the department of the *Ardennes*, with 7450 inhab., is situated on a peninsula formed by the *Meuse*, and until recently was strongly fortified.

Mézières has undergone several memorable sieges. In 1521 the Chevalier Bayard, with a garrison of 2000 men, successfully defended the town for 28 days against an Imperial army of 35,000. In 1815, after a siege of six weeks, the town was compelled to capitulate to the Germans, though not before the general pacification. In 1870 Mézières was invested three times, and surrendered on Jan. 2nd, 1871, after a bombardment of three days.

To the right, near the bridge which connects the two towns, is a *War Monument*, commemorating the inhabitants of the *Ardennes* who fell in 1870-71. The only noteworthy building in Mézières is the *Parish Church*, a handsome Gothic edifice of the 15-16th cent., with a conspicuous Renaissance tower. It has been restored since the bombardment of 1870. The portal on the S. side is very richly ornamented. Within this church Charles IX. was married to Elizabeth of Austria in 1570. In the newer part of the town is a *Statue of Bayard* (see above), by Croisy (1893).

Railways to *Hirson, Aunoye, Valenciennes, Lille*, and *Calais*, see pp. 100, 99; to *Givet* and *Namur*, see p. 111.

Trains for Sedan, Thionville, and Metz, on leaving Mézières-Charleville, return in the direction of Rheims as far as beyond the

station of *Mohon* (p. 128). Here they diverge to the left into the valley of the Meuse, which is crossed at (154½ M.) *Lumes*. From (156½ M.) *Vrigne-Meuse* a tramway runs to (3 M.) *Vrigne-aux-Bois*, where large quantities of hardware are produced. — 161½ M. *Donchery* is the point where the German forces crossed the Meuse, at the battle of Sedan, in order to cut off the retreat of the French army to Mézières. The railway crosses the river, and immediately to the right is seen the *Château de Bellevue*, where Napoleon III. surrendered his sword, and where the capitulation of Sedan was signed on Sept. 2nd, 1870. The captured army were detained as prisoners for three days on the *Peninsula of Iges*, formed here by the Meuse. The bombardment of Sedan was begun by a battery posted on the heights of *Frénois*, to the right. The German army took up its position in that direction and still farther to the E., while the French posted themselves on the heights immediately surrounding Sedan. By the end of the day the French position had been turned by the Germans, who had made themselves masters of the hills commanding it on the N.

164½ M. *Sedan*. — *Hotels*. HÔTEL DE L'EUROPE, Rue Gambetta 27, R., L., & A. 2½-6, B. 1¼, déj. 3½, D. 4 fr.; CROIX D'OR, Place Turenne, déj. 3 fr.; LION D'OR, Place d'Alsace-Lorraine. — *Buffet* at the station.

Sedan, a town with 20,163 inhab., formerly strongly fortified, is famous for the battle and capitulation of Sept. 1st and 2nd, 1870 (see p. 130). Of no great antiquity, the town at one time belonged to the Dukes of Bouillon (p. 131), and the revolt of one of these noblemen in 1591 led to the siege and capture of Sedan by Henri IV. Sedan is well and regularly built, and carries on a prosperous manufacture of fine cloth; but it is uninteresting to the stranger. Within recent years the appearance of the town has undergone a remarkable change. The fortifications have been removed, and their place is largely taken by handsome houses.

From the station, which has been brought farther to the S.E., near the Meuse, the Avenue Philopoteaux, crossing the river and traversing the new suburb, leads to the Place d'Alsace-Lorraine, at the S. extremity of the town, in which are situated the *War Monument for 1870*, the *Collège*, and the *Etablissement Crussy*, embracing an asylum and a small Musée (adm. on application). Thence the Avenue du Collège leads to the Place d'Armes, in which rises the *Parish Church*. Beyond the church is the *Donjon*, of the 15th cent., the only relic of the ancient *Castle*. The Avenue du Collège is continued by the Rue Gambetta or Grande Rue, which ends at the Place Turenne, embellished with a bronze statue, by Goix, of *Marshal Turenne*, erected in 1823. The marshal (1611-75), born at Sedan, was the son of Henri de la Tour-d'Auvergne, Viscount of Sedan and Duke of Bouillon, an ambitious noble who took part in many plots against Cardinal Richelieu, and was finally forced to purchase his life by yielding up to Louis XIII. the barony of Sedan.

— Crossing the Meuse, we again enter a new quarter, beyond which are fields traversed by the *Viaduc de Torcy*. The suburb of Torcy, beyond the canal, has a modern Gothic *Church* and *Convent*. The Rue Wadelincourt, which passes in front of the former, leads back to the station.

The best point from which to visit the battlefield of Sedan is the village of *Bazeilles*, about 3 M. to the S.E. (cab, 2½-3 fr.; station, see p. 132). The road leads to the S. from the Place Nassau, at the end of the Avenue Philippoteaux.

The *Battle of Sedan*, fought Sept. 1st, 1870, raged most fiercely in the neighbourhood of Bazeilles. Marshal MacMahon, acting under orders from Paris dictated by political rather than military considerations, and endeavouring to march from the camp at Châlons (p. 126) to the relief of Bazaine in Metz via Montmédy (p. 132), had been forced back upon Sedan by the victorious armies of the Crown Prince of Prussia and the Crown Prince of Saxony. The French crossed the Meuse at Mouzon (p. 131) and took up a position on the heights of *La Moncelle*, *Daigny*, and *Givonne* (p. 131), on the right bank of the *Givonne*, a small tributary of the Meuse, flowing to the E. of Bazeilles, while their line was continued to the W., via *Ily* and *Floing*, until it rested upon the Meuse near the peninsula of Iges (p. 129). The battle began at daybreak, and from 4.30 to 10 a.m. Bazeilles and La Moncelle were the chief points of attack. Step by step the fighting was forced farther to the N., to Daigny and Givonne, until finally, about 2 p.m., the right wing of the Saxons, who attacked from the E., and the left wing of the Prussians, who attacked from the W., effected a junction at Ily, and the ring of steel was closed round the French. Early in the afternoon some of the French troops began to retire in disorder upon the town, and not all the brilliant gallantry of the cavalry, who dashed themselves against the solid German lines in one desperate charge after another, could turn the tide of battle. When a German battery opened fire upon the town from the heights of Frénois (p. 129), there was nothing for it but surrender. Napoleon III., who was at Sedan, though not in command, delivered his sword to the King of Prussia; and 88,000 men (including 1 marshal, 39 generals, and 3230 other officers), with 10,000 horses, 4000 cannons, 70 mitrailleuses, and an enormous quantity of stores fell into the hands of the victors. The Germans are said to have lost 10,000 men and the French 11,000. The victory was mainly due to the superior strategy of the German commanders. The French were completely out-maneuvred by the Germans, who had managed to concentrate at Sedan a tried force of 240,000 men, and to coop up there the French army of 130,000 men, who had no time to recover from the disorganization of their previous retreat. The German attack was aided by the double change of command in the French camp. MacMahon was wounded early in the day, and was succeeded by Ducrot, who was in turn replaced by De Wimpffen.

Near the beginning of the village of Bazeilles, to the left of the road, is the small tavern *A la Dernière Cartouche*. The name recalls the fact that this was the last French position in the village, desperately defended by the marines under Martin des Paillères against Von der Tann's Bavarians. The inn, which was the only house in the whole village not burned down, now contains a small *Museum* of relics of the battle (*fee*), and one of the rooms on the first floor is still preserved in the same state as is depicted in A. de Neuville's painting of 'The Last Cartridge', the scene of which is laid in the house which has borrowed its name.

The street to the right of the road leads into the village, passing

near the cemetery, rendered conspicuous by its *Ossuaire*, containing the bones of 2035 French and German soldiers removed from their temporary graves on the battlefield. Visitors obtain admission on applying at the nearest tavern, the keeper of which is the sexton. The small monument in front of the *Ossuaire* commemorates 500 Bavarians who fell in the battle; the other large monument in the cemetery does not refer to the events of 1870. — The French soldiers and villagers who were killed in the defence of the place are commemorated by a truncated *Pyramid* in the village. — Farther down, near the Meuse, is the railway-station of Bazeilles (p. 130).

FROM SEDAN TO BOUILLON, 12 M., diligence (2 fr.) thrice daily. The road ascends to the N.E. by the *Fond de Givonne*, and crosses part of the battlefield of 1870 (p. 130). 3 M. *Givonne*, on the streamlet of the same name, was the centre of the French position. At (5 M.) *La Chapelle* is the French custom-house; and beyond it we enter the *Forest of Ardennes*. After 3 M. more we enter Belgium. — 12 M. Bouillon (*Hôtel de la Poste; de France; des Ardennes*), with about 2600 inhab., was formerly the capital of an independent duchy. From 1795 till 1815 it belonged to France, afterwards it passed to Luxembourg, but since 1839 it has been united with Belgium. The town is prettily situated on a peninsula formed by the *Semois*, an affluent of the Meuse, and is commanded by a *Castle* on an isolated rock. The valley as far as (28-30 M.) Monthermé may be explored on foot in one day. Road from Monthermé to the most attractive parts of the valley, see p. 112.

FROM SEDAN TO LÉROUVILLE, 91 M. (to Nancy, 127 M.), railway in 4³/₄ - 7¹/₄ hrs. (fares 18 fr. 15, 13 fr. 65, 9 fr. 95 c.). — At (2¹/₂ M.) *Pont-Maugis* the line diverges to the left from that to Metz and begins to ascend the attractive valley of the *Meuse*. 3¹/₂ M. *Remilly*. Branch-line to *Raucourt*, see p. 132. — 9 M. *Mouzon*, a little old town which enjoyed a certain amount of importance down to the middle of the 17th cent., contains a church of the 13-15th cent. and the remains of an abbey founded in the 10th century. — 15¹/₂ M. *Létanne-Beaumont* is the station for the little town of *Beaumont*, 1¹/₄ M. to the S.W., where 3000 men under General de Faily, posted to guard the passage of the Meuse, were defeated and captured by the Saxon troops on Aug. 30th, 1870. — 24 M. *Stenay*, a small town in the Pays Messin in Lorraine, was at one time strongly fortified. At (32 M.) *Dun-Doulcon* the valley expands.

57 M. Verdun, see p. 124. Our line leaves the railway to Metz on the left and that to Châlons and Rheims on the right, and skirts the town of Verdun on the S.W. The valley again contracts and forms picturesque defiles, most of which are fortified.

80 M. St. Mihiel (*Hôtel du Cygne*), with 9260 inhab., situated on the right bank of the Meuse, grew up round an ancient *Abbey of St. Michael*, now occupied by the municipal offices. Both the abbey and the *Church of St. Michael* date in part from the 17th century. The church contains a fine statue of the Madonna, by Ligier Richier (p. 144; in the choir); a child surrounded with skulls, perhaps by Jean Richier (in the 1st chapel on the right); and good choir-stalls, organ-case, and modern stained glass. The *Church of St. Stephen*, in the old town, contains a group of life-sized statues representing the *Entombment*, considered the masterpiece of Ligier Richier. Among the various quaint old houses in this part of the town is one formerly occupied by Ligier Richier, who has embellished it with an elaborate ceiling. Above the town rise the *Falaises de St. Mihiel*, a group of pointed limestone rocks, 60-70 ft. high.

91 M. *Lérouville*, on the line from Paris to Nancy, is 3¹/₂ M. from Commercy (p. 144).

Beyond Sedan the railway continues to skirt the Meuse for some distance. 174 M. *Pont-Maugis* is the junction for Verdun and Lérou-

ville (p. 131) and for (6 M.) *Raucourt*, a town with manufactures of buckles. Crossing the Meuse, the line now ascends the valley of the *Chiers*. 175½ M. *Bazeilles* (p. 130). — 185 M. *Carignan*, a town with 2224 inhab., was at one time fortified. Formerly named *Yvois*, it changed its name when Louis XIV. made it a duchy in favour of Eugène Maurice of Soissons, son of the prince of Carignan. A branch-line runs hence to (4½ M.) *Messempré*, with metal-works. — 197 M. *Chauvency*. In the distance, to the right, is the citadel of Montmédy, beneath which the train passes by means of a tunnel, ½ M. long.

202 M. **Montmédy** (*Hôt. de la Gare; Croix d'Or*), a fortress of the second class, with 2733 inhab., is picturesquely situated on the *Chiers*. The rocky and isolated hill (*Mons Medius*) from which the name is derived is occupied by the citadel. Montmédy was taken by Louis XIV. from the Spaniards in 1657. It was bombarded by the Germans in Sept., 1870, after Sedan; and returning in December, they forced it to capitulate by reducing it to a heap of ruins. — The church of *Avioth*, ¼ M. to the N., is a fine Gothic edifice of the 13-14th centuries.

A branch-railway runs from Montmédy, viâ *Velosnes-Torgny* (see below), *Ecoviez* (frontier-station, with the custom-house), and *Lamorteau* (with the Belgian custom-house), to (12½ M.) the little Belgian town of *Virton*. Virton has railway-connection with the lines from Longuyon to Arlon (see below), from Namur to Luxembourg (viâ Arlon), etc.

206 M. *Velosnes-Torgny* (see above). Several bridges and two tunnels. — 214 M. *Longuyon* (*Buffet-Hôtel; Hôtel-Café de Lorraine*), with 3247 inhab., pleasantly situated at the confluence of the *Chiers* and the *Crusne*, is the centre of the hardware trade in N.E. France.

FROM LONGUYON TO LUXEMBOURG, 39½ M., railway in 3¼-4¾ hrs. [This line is 10½ M. shorter than that by Thionville. From Paris to Luxembourg by this route, 257 M., in 10-12½ hrs. (fares 43 fr. 75, 29 fr. 65, 19 fr. 40 c.).] — We leave the line to Thionville and Metz on the right, and ascend the upper valley of the *Chiers*, traversing a picturesque region, studded with iron mines and foundries. 5½ M. *Cons-la-Granville*, with a handsome Renaissance château (right); 8 M. *Rehon*.

9 M. *Longwy* (*Buffet-Hôtel; de la Croix d'Or et d'Europe*), a town with 7788 inhab., and a fortress of the second class, has belonged to France since 1678. It was the first strong border-fortress taken by the Prussians in 1792, and its weak defence excited great indignation among the Revolutionaries at Paris. In 1815 it was again taken by the Prussians, this time after a siege of three months. In February, 1871, it surrendered to the Germans after a destructive bombardment of eight days. In the lower town (*Longwy-Bas*) are several important factories and porcelain-works. The picturesque and fortified upper town (*Longwy-Haut*) lies nearly ¼ M. from the station by the road (omnibus, 40 c.), though there are short-cuts for pedestrians. It occupies a height rising from the *Chiers*, and commands a fine view. — The branch-line from Longwy to (11 M.) *Villerupt-Micheville* is chiefly of industrial importance.

11 M. *Mont-St-Martin* (hotel), the last French station (but custom-house at Longwy), has a handsome Romanesque church and some steel-works. Branch-line viâ (3½ M.) *Athus* (frontier-station) to (13 M.) *Arlon*, see *Baedeker's Belgium & Holland*. — The Luxembourg custom-house is at (1¼ M.) *Rodane* (Buffet). Luxembourg railway-time is 55 min. in advance of French

railway-time. — 18 M. *Pétange*; branch-line to *Ettelbrück* and (35½ M.) *Diekirch* (see *Baedeker's Belgium & Holland*). 32 M. *Bettembourg* is the junction for Metz and Thionville.

34½ M. **Luxembourg** (**Hôtel Brasseur; de l'Europe; de Cologne*), a town with 19,900 inhab., at one time a fortress of the German Confederation, is the capital of the grand-duchy of Luxembourg. The situation of the town is peculiar and picturesque. The upper part is perched upon a rocky table-land, which is bounded on three sides by abrupt precipices, 200 ft. in height. At the foot of these flow the *Pétrusse* and the *Aizette*, which are bounded by equally precipitous rocks on the opposite bank. In this narrow ravine lie the busy lower portions of the town. Apart from its curious situation and pretty environs, Luxembourg offers little to detain the traveller. The station is connected with the town by means of a huge viaduct. The *Hôtel de Ville* and the *Athénée* contain small *Musées*; and the *Place Guillaume*, near the centre of the town, is embellished with a *Statue of King William III. of Holland*, by *Mercié*. To the W. of the town lies a public *Park*. For further details and for the railways from Luxembourg to Spa, to Trèves, and to Thionville, see *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland* and *Baedeker's Rhine*.

FROM LONGUYON to NANCY (and Metz, viâ Conflans-Jarny or Pagny-sur-Moselle), 79½ M., railway in 3¾-4¼ hrs. (fares 15 fr. 85, 11 fr. 90, 8 fr. 75 c.). This line forms part of the route traversed by the through trains from Calais to Nancy, Strassburg, etc. (R. 14). It diverges to the right from the line to Thionville and runs to the S. E. through a monotonous district. — 26 M. *Conflans-Jarny* (Buffet) is also a station on the line from Verdun to Metz (p. 126). — At (31½ M.) *Mars-la-Tour* (*Hôt. du Commerce*) several sanguinary cavalry-engagements took place during the battle of Rezonville, on Aug. 16th, 1870. A large *Monument*, passed before we reach the station, commemorates the French who fell, and is surrounded with vaults containing the bones of 10,000 soldiers. — From (4 M.) *Onville* a branch-line runs to (6½ M.) *Thiaucourt*, situated to the S.W. in the pretty valley of the *Rupt de Mad*, which the main line also traverses towards the E. — At (46 M.) *Pagny-sur-Moselle* (p. 123) our line unites with that from Metz to Frouard (p. 146).

Beyond Longuyon the line to Thionville and Metz threads a tunnel and enters the valley of the *Crusne*, which it continues to ascend, crossing the stream several times. Beyond (220 M.) *Pierrepont*, picturesquely situated, a tunnel (¼ M.) is traversed. — We quit the valley by a tunnel.

230 M. *Audun-le-Roman* is the frontier-station, with the French custom-house. The German custom-house is at (235 M.) *Fentsch* (Fr. *Fontoy*), where the time is 55 min. in advance of French railway-time. Beyond another tunnel we begin to descend the valley of the Fentsch. 240 M. *Hayingen* (Fr. *Hayange*), with important iron-works.

244½ M. **Thionville**, or *Diedenhofen* (*Hôtel du Commerce; St. Hubert*), a small fortified town on the *Moselle*, with 7000 inhab., was captured in 1643 by the Prince of Condé, and on Nov. 24th, 1870, by the Germans, after a bombardment of two days.

From Thionville to *Luxembourg* (see above), see *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland* or *Baedeker's Rhine*; to Trèves (43½ M.), *Saarbrücken*, *Saargemünd*, etc., see *Baedeker's Rhine* or *Baedeker's Northern Germany*.

The Metz line now ascends the valley of the *Moselle*. 245 M. *Ueckingen* (Fr. *Uckange*); 250 M. *Reichersberg* (Fr. *Richemont*); 251 M. *Hagendingen* (Fr. *Hagondange*), the centre of the iron-founding carried on in the valley of the *Orne*, which is traversed by

a short goods-line (see p. 126); 253 M. *Maizières*; 261 M. *Devantles-Ponts*, near Fort Moselle. The line describes a curve to the W. and crosses the Moselle. To the right diverges the line to Verdun and Paris, then the lines to Frouard and Paris and to Saarbrücken and Strassburg. — 263 M. *Metz*.

Metz (for details, see *Baedeker's Rhine*). — **Hotels.** *GRAND HÔTEL, *GRAND HÔTEL DE METZ, Rue des Clercs 4 and 3, both of the first class; D'ANGLETERRE, Rue au Blé, near the cathedral and expensive; DE FRANCE, DE PARIS, near the Place de Chambre, etc. — **Cafés** on the Esplanade.

Cabs. To the station, 1 person 1 *M*; drive in the town 60 pf., each addit. pers. 20 pf.; per ½ hr., 1 pers. 1 *M*, 2 pers. 1 *M* 20 pf., etc. — **Tramway** from the station to the suburb on the left bank, passing near the cathedral.

Metz, the capital of German Lorraine, with 60,200 inhab. and a garrison of 20,000 men, lies in a wide basin on the *Moselle*, which flows in several arms through the town, at the lower end of which it is joined on the right by the *Seille*.

Metz was the *Divodurum* of the Romans, the chief town of the Gallic tribes of the *Mediomatrici*, and in the 5th cent. began to be known as *Mettis*. In 406 it was plundered by the Vandals, and in 451 it suffered the same fate from the Huns. It afterwards passed into the possession of the Franks, and in 512 became the capital of the kingdom of Austrasia. Subsequently Metz was a free city of the German Empire, until it was taken by the French in 1552, and successfully maintained by them against an army which besieged it under Charles V. By the Peace of Westphalia in 1648 it was ceded to the French together with Toul and Verdun, and in 1871 it was again incorporated with the German Empire.

Metz has always been strongly fortified (at one time by Vauban), and under the later French régime was rendered one of the greatest fortresses in Europe by the construction of forts on the neighbouring heights. Until its surrender to the Germans on 27th Oct., 1870, the fortress had never succumbed to an enemy. The fortifications have been much extended since 1871; and the outworks now form a girdle round the town of about 15 M. in circumference.

Behind the *Place Royale*, reached from the station, is the *Esplanade*, laid out in pleasant walks and embellished with a bronze statue, by Pêtre, of *Marshal Ney* (1769-1815) and a bronze equestrian statue of *Emperor William I.*, by F. von Miller. The W. side of the Esplanade affords a beautiful view of the valley of the Moselle, with the Mont St. Quentin rising on the left.

The *CATHEDRAL, in the centre of the town, is a magnificent Gothic structure of the 13-16th centuries. The unsightly principal portal was added in the 18th century. The whole was thoroughly restored in 1830-35. The choir contains fine stained-glass windows, the oldest, of the 13th cent., on the S. side. The tower, 387 ft. high, commands a fine view of the town and the fertile '*Pays Messin*'.

Visitors are forbidden to walk about the cathedral during the services, viz. 8-12.30 and 1.30-5 on Sun. & holidays, and 2-3 on other days.

The Place d'Armes, adjoining the cathedral, is adorned with a *Statue* of *Marshal Fabert* (1599-1662), a native of Metz, who distinguished himself in the campaigns of Louis XIV.

The *Library* and the *Museum*, containing collections of Roman antiquities, natural history, and paintings, occupy the same building in the Rue Chèvremont, which leads from the Place d'Armes. — A little farther on we reach a branch of the Moselle, above the island on which are the former *Préfecture*, the *Theatre*, etc. Near the opposite bank, farther down, is the *Porte Chambière* or *Schlachthaus-Thor*, to the N. of which is the cemetery, with a monument to French soldiers who fell here in 1870. The quarter on the *Ile Chambière* has a handsome new *Protestant Church* in the Gothic style. The farther side of the island is washed by the main arm of the Moselle, beyond which rises a fort, near *Devant-les-Ponts* (p. 134).

The Rue Fournirue leads in the other direction from the Place d'Armes to the older quarters, with their picturesque *Tanneries*. Farther on, on the banks of the Seille, is the *Porte des Allemands* (1445-48), a quaint old town-gate, restored in 1892.

The *Battle Fields* of 16th and 18th August, 1870, lie to the W. of Metz, on the road to Verdun. A visit to them occupies a whole day (9-10 hrs.), and may be most conveniently accomplished either entirely by carriage (two-horse carriage 30-35 fr., the best at the principal hotels), or by taking the train to *Ars* (p. 123) or to *Amanvillers* (p. 126), and proceeding thence by omnibus. The *Battle of Rezonville*, fought on the 16th Aug., was one of the bloodiest of the whole war. In the course of the day no fewer than 138,000 French troops and 476 guns were engaged at intervals, while the German forces amounted to 67,000 men with 222 guns. The French loss was estimated at 879 officers and 16,123 men, and the German loss at 711 officers and 15,069 rank and file. — The eight German Corps d'Armée engaged in the *Battle of Gravelotte*, fought on the 18th Aug., numbered about 230,000 men, opposed to whom were 180,000 French. The Germans lost 899 officers and 19,260 men, the French 609 officers and 11,705 men.

To the E. of Metz lie the *BATTLE FIELDS* of 14th Aug. and of 31st Aug. and 1st Sept., 1870. The former battle is known to the French as the battle of *Borny*, while the Germans have named it the battle of *Colombey-Neuilly*, as the ground between these villages was the principal object of attack (see Map). Its result was to cause a fatal delay in the intended march of the French to Verdun. — The battle of 31st Aug. and 1st Sept. was fought on the occasion of the first and most determined attempt of Marshal Bazaine to break through the German army which had surrounded Metz since 19th August. The chief object of dispute was the small village of *Noisseville*, 5 M. from Metz, on the road to Saarlouis.

To the N. of Metz, not far from the road to Thionville, lies *Woippy*, where Bazaine's last *sortie*, on 7th Oct., terminated in the retreat of the French after a battle of nine hours' duration. — At the château of *Frescati*, 2¾ M. to the S. of Metz, on 27th Oct., was signed the capitulation of Metz, whereby the fortress, with 3 marshals, 50 generals, 6000 other officers, 173,000 men (including 20,000 sick and wounded), 53 eagles, 66 mitrailleuses, 541 field-pieces, and 800 fortress-guns, together with a vast quantity of other munitions of war, was surrendered to the Germans.

FROM METZ TO STRASSBURG VIA SAARBURG, 98 M., railway in 2¾-4¾ hrs. (express-fares 14 M 60, 19 M 30, 7 M 30 pf., ordinary 12 M 80, 8 M 50, 5 M 50 pf.). — 13½ M. *Remilly* is the junction for the line from Metz to Saarbrücken. 39 M. *Bensdorf* or *Bénéstroff* is also a station on the Nancy and Saargemünd line (p. 152). At (47 M.) *Berthelmingen* we join the line from Saarbrücken. From (54½ M.) *Saarburg* (Fr. *Sarrebourg*) our route coincides with that from Paris and Nancy to Strassburg (see p. 325).

From Metz to *Strassburg*, viâ Frouard and Nancy, 127 M. (no through trains), comp. R.R. 18a and 44. — To *Nancy*, 36 M. in 2 hrs. (fares 5 M 10, 3 M 45, 2 M 20 pf.).

19. From Paris to Nancy (Strassburg).

219 M. RAILWAY (Gare de l'Est; Pl. C, 24) in $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $9\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 30 fr. 65, 26 fr. 80, 17 fr. 30 c.). — From Paris to *Strassburg*, 342 M., Chemin de Fer d'Alsace-Lorraine beyond Avricourt (p. 325), in ca. 8-13 hrs. Express fares 1st class, 56 fr. 80, 2nd cl. 38 fr. 70 c.; ordinary 55 fr. 40, 37 fr. 30, 24 fr. 35 c; mixed tickets (1st cl. to the frontier, thence 2nd cl.) 53 fr. 70 c. The German second-class carriages are as good as the French first-class carriages.

Besides the ordinary express-trains an *Oriental Express* leaves Paris every evening about 6.50, reaching Nancy in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. and Strassburg in $9\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. This train, which is made up of a limited number of sleeping-carriages, saloons, and dining-carriages, takes passengers for all intermediate stopping-places, if there is room. Fares to Châlons-sur-Marne 5 fr. 35 c., to Nancy 11 fr., to Avricourt 12 fr. 80 c., and to Strassburg 15 fr. 10 c., in addition to the ordinary express-fares. Places may be booked in advance at the office of the Compagnie des Wagons-lits, Place de l'Opéra 3, in Paris, and at 122 Pall Mall, London. — Dinner 6 fr., wine extra. — *Passports* necessary in crossing the frontier.

Another line has been opened to *Vitry-le-François* (p. 142), viâ *Coulommiers* (p. 292), but though $\frac{1}{4}$ M. shorter it is served by slower trains ($7\text{-}7\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. instead of $3\text{-}5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.).

I. From Paris to Châlons-sur-Marne.

107 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. RAILWAY in $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 19 fr. 50, 13 fr. 20, 8 fr. 55 c.).

The train passes under several streets, intersects the Chemin de Fer de Ceinture, and crosses the Canal de St. Denis and the fortifications. — $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Pantin* (25,600 inhab.). Beyond the Canal de l'Ourcq we reach ($5\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Noisy-le-Sec*. To the left is the large station of the Chemin de Fer de Grande Ceinture; to the right diverges the railway to Belfort (R. 39). — 7 M. *Bondy*.

A branch-line runs hence to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Gargan*, where it forks, the right branch running to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Livry*, with an ancient abbey, the left branch viâ the *Forest of Bondy* to (5 M.) *Aulnay-lès-Bondy*, on the line to Soissons (p. 115).

8 M. *Le Raincy-Villemomble*. Le Raincy, to the left, is a modern town of 5826 inhab., built in the park of the château, which belonged to the Orléans family and was pillaged in 1848.

FROM LE RAINCY TO MONTFERMEL, $2\frac{1}{2}$ M., electric tramway in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (fares 45 c., 35 c.)

The *Plateau d'Arvon*, beyond Villemomble, to the right, was occupied by the French during the siege of Paris to cover their sortie of Nov. 30th 1870; but they were forced to abandon it on Dec. 28th and 29th.

$11\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Chelles*, to the left, formerly celebrated for its abbey, destroyed after 1790. Farther on is a fort. — 14 M. *Vaires-Torcy*. At *Noisiel*, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E. of Torcy, are the huge chocolate-factory and the model village founded by M. Menier.

$17\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Lagny* (*Hôtel du Pont de Fer*, on the bank of the Marne), a commercial town of 5340 inhab., situated on the *Marne*. The early-Gothic *Church of St. Pierre*, with double aisles, is really the choir of an immense abbey-church, no more of which was ever built. In spite of its unimportant exterior it is worth a visit. In the square near the church is a curious old fountain; and not far off are some remains of the abbey.

A branch-railway runs from Lagny (7½ M.) *Villeneuve-le-Comte*. The trains start from a local station on the left bank of the river, about 1 M. from the main station (omnibus) by the second turning to the left beyond the bridge. *Villeneuve-le-Comte*, a place of little importance, contains a church of the 13th century. The line is to be prolonged to (4½ M.) *Mortcerf*, to meet the branch-railway from Gretz to Vitry-le-François (p. 292).

Diligence from Lagny to (6 M.) *Ferrières-en-Brie* (p. 292), 75 c.

Beyond Lagny the train crosses the Marne and enters a short tunnel. The river here makes a detour of 10 M., which vessels avoid by means of the *Canal de Chalifert* (to the right), which is also carried through a tunnel. — 23 M. *Esbly*, on the *Grand Morin*, a picturesque river which frequently floods the environs of Paris.

Branch-line under construction to (7 M.) *Crécy-en-Brie* (Ours), a small town with remains of its mediæval fortifications. *Chapelle-sur-Crécy*, ½ M. to the E., has a remarkable church of the 13th century.

28 M. **Meaux** (*Buffet; Hôtel des Trois Rois*, Rue St. Remy, near the cathedral), a town with 13,520 inhab., situated on the *Marne* and carrying on an active trade in grain. The curious old *Mills* are situated in the bed of the river, behind the *Hôtel de Ville*.

We enter the town via the *Place Lafayette*, adjoined on the left by handsome boulevards. The old buildings on the other side are the remains of a château (13th cent.) of the Counts of Champagne. Farther on are the *Hôtel de Ville* and the cathedral (to the left).

The **Cathedral of St. Etienne* is a Gothic edifice of the 12-16th centuries. The façade, well worth examination, is unfortunately marred by the slated roof of the still unfinished S. tower. The N. tower, which has no spire, is 250 ft. high and commands an extensive view. Bossuet, who was Bishop of Meaux from 1681 to 1704, is buried in this church, and a statue, by Ruxtiel, was erected in his honour in 1822 on the S. side of the choir. On the left are a handsome portal of the 15th cent. and the kneeling statue of Philip of Castile (d. 1627).

The cathedral contains copies of nine of *Raphael's Cartoons*, including copies of two of the three lost cartoons, viz. Martyrdom of St. Stephen and Conversion of St. Paul. It also has copies of frescoes by Guido Reni and Dominichino, an Adoration of the Magi, after Champaigne, and an Annunciation after Stella. — Organ-case of 1627.

To the left of the façade of the cathedral is the *Episcopal Palace* (17th cent.); to the left of the choir, the *Maîtrise* (13th cent.). — In the Place Henri IV is the statue of *General Raoult* (1810-70), who was mortally wounded at Frœschwiller, by Aubé.

The train passes close to the cathedral as it quits Meaux, and crosses the Canal de l'Ourcq and the Marne. — At (31½ M.) *Trilport* the line to Rheims via La Ferté-Milon diverges to the left (R. 16a). Farther on is a tunnel, 735 yds. long. 36 M. *Changis*.

41 M. **La Ferté-sous-Jouarre** (*Hôtel de l'Épée*), on the Marne, a town with 4770 inhab., is famous for its mill-stone quarries. The valley in which it lies is fertile and well-cultivated, and the hills are covered with woods or vineyards.

Jouarre, ¼ M. to the S. (omnibus), was formerly noted for its abbey, now replaced by a Benedictine convent. Behind the *Church* (15th cent.) is a crypt of an earlier structure, with Gallo-Roman columns of marble

and sarcophagi of the 13th century. — A branch-line runs from La Ferté-sous-Jouarre to (30 M.) *Montmirail* (see below).

The train crosses two bridges, threads a tunnel, 1030 yds. long, crosses a third bridge, and skirts the left bank. — 46 M. *Nanteuil-Saacy*. Beyond (52 M.) *Nogent-l'Artaud* is another tunnel. To the left diverges the line from Château-Thierry to La Ferté-Milon (see p. 114).

59 M. **Château-Thierry** (*Buffet-Hôtel; Elephant; Angleterre*), an attractive town with 7063 inhab. and manufactories of wind instruments, is situated on the right bank of the Marne, about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the station.

Beyond the bridge, to the right, is a mediocre *Statue of La Fontaine* (see below), by Laitié. Farther on is a *Belfry* dating from the 16th century. We ascend from the square by a flight of 102 steps to the ruined *Castle*, which we enter from the right. This castle, said to have been built by Charles Martel in 720, was besieged and taken by the English in 1421, by Charles V. in 1544, and by other assailants on various other occasions. It has now almost completely disappeared, with the exception of its outer ramparts, and the plateau on which it stood has been converted into a pleasant promenade.

Quitting the ruins by the small gateway in the tower on the outer wall, opposite the entrance, we descend in the direction of the *Collège*. The adjoining house (No. 12), protected by a railing, is the house in which *J. de la Fontaine* (1621-95), the fabulist, was born; it now contains a library and a small museum. In the Grande Rue, lower down, rises the uninteresting *Church* (15th cent.).

FROM CHÂTEAU-THIERRY TO ROMILLY, $54\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs. (fares 9 fr. 85, 6 fr. 65, 4 fr. 35 c.). — This line diverges from the Châlons railway at ($5\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Mézy* (see below), the first station, and ascends the valleys of the *Surmetin* and the *Dhuis*. Part of the water-supply of Paris is derived from the Dhuis by means of an aqueduct, 81 M. long, beginning at (15 M.) *Pargny-la-Dhuis*. — $21\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Montmirail* (*Hôtel du Vert-Galant*), a town of 2400 inhab., situated on a hill commanding the pretty valley of the *Petit Morin*, is noted for a victory gained by Napoleon over the Allies in 1814. A column, a little to the W., commemorates the event. The *Château*, which lies to the S.W., surrounded by a large park, was magnificently rebuilt in the 17th cent. by Louvois, the minister of war of Louis XIV. — 34 M. *Esterney*, also a station on the line from Paris to Vitry viâ Coulommiers (p. 292). — Beyond (51 M.) *Lurey-Confans* we cross the *Seine* and join the line from Paris to Troyes. — $54\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Romilly*, see p. 295.

A branch-line also runs from Château-Thierry to ($17\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Oulchy-Breny* (p. 115), on the line from Paris to Rheims viâ La Ferté-Milon.

At Château-Thierry begin the vineyards of Champagne. — $64\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Mézy*; branch to Romilly, see above. At ($72\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Dornans* Henri of Guise defeated the Germans and Huguenots in 1575, but received the wound which gave him the surname of 'Le Balafre' or 'the scarred'. A little farther on, to the right, is *Troissy*, with a handsome church of the 16th cent., and to the left are the ancient priory of *Binson* and the plateau of *Châtillon-sur-Marne*, where a colossal statue of Pope Urban II. (1042-99), who was born in the neighbourhood, was erected in 1887, from a design by Roubaud. —

78 M. *Port-à-Binson*. Near (84 M.) *Damery-Boursault*, the next station, rises (to the right) the **Château of Boursault*, in the Renaissance style, now the property of the Duchesse d'Uzès.

88 M. *Epernay*. — *Hotels*. DE L'EUROPE, Rue Porte-Lucas; DE PARIS, Place Auban-Moët, pens. 7½ fr.; HÔT.-REST. DE LA GARE, Place Thiers. — *Cafés*. De Paris, Rue Porte-Lucas; *Sparnacien*, Place Thiers; etc. — **Buffet* at the station.

Epernay, the *Sparnacum* of antiquity, a town with 19,377 inhab., prettily situated on the left bank of the Marne, is one of the centres of the champagne-trade. The handsome houses in the suburb of *La Folie*, on the E., close to which the train passes as it quits the town, afford some indication of the lucrative nature of the local industry. Either here or at Rheims (p. 122) a visit should be paid to one of the vast *Cellars* of the champagne-makers, consisting of long galleries, hewn in the chalk rock, containing hundreds of thousands of bottles and admirably adapted for the numerous delicate operations necessary for the production of the wine.

Champagne is said to have been invented at the beginning of last century. Its distinguishing quality of effervescence is due to the fact that its fermentation is arrested and recommences on fresh contact with the air. The wine may be made either from black or white grapes; but the product of the former contains more spirit and 'creams' rather than foams, while that of the latter is distinguished by its fine transparency and by active effervescence. The must produced by pressing the grapes is first placed in casks until it has deposited its lees. The liquid is then drawn off about the middle of December and fined by the addition of tannine and alum. Three months or so later it is again drawn off and put into bottles, where a second fermentation is induced by the addition of a liqueur containing sugar-candy and brandy. The bottles are made of very strong and thick glass, weighing 25-30 oz. each, but nevertheless many of them break during the fermentation. As the fermentation goes on, it becomes necessary to reduce the temperature by removing the bottles to a cooler cellar. The sediment resulting from this second fermentation is collected, in the second year, in the necks of the bottles by placing them in racks head downward, and is then got rid of by a process called 'disgorging' ('dégorger'), in which the cork is allowed to fly out. The bottles are then filled up with fined wine and liqueur, and the champagne is ready for sale.

FROM EPERNAY TO LA FÈRE-CHAMPENOISE (Romilly), 25½ M., railway in 1¼ hr. (fares 4 fr. 60, 3 fr. 10 c., 2 fr.). — This line diverges to the right from the Strassburg railway at (4½ M.) *Oiry-Mareuil*, and traverses a wine-growing district, viâ (8½ M.) *Avize* and (14 M.) *Vertus*. — 25½ M. *La Fère-Champenoise* is also a station on the line from Paris to Vitry-le-François (p. 292), from which there diverges, at *Sézanne*, 6 M. to the W., a branch to *Romilly* (p. 295).

From Epernay to *Rheims* (Mézières; Metz), see p. 117.

92 M. *Oiry-Mareuil*, see above. About 3 M. to the S. of (99 M.) *Jalons-les-Vignes*, near the *Château of Ecury at Champigneul*, is a very ancient heronry, occupied by the birds from Feb. to August.

107½ M. *Châlons-sur-Marne*. — *Hotels*. DE LA HAUTE-MÈRE-DIEU (Pl. a; C, 2), DU RÉNARD (Pl. b; C, 2), Place de la République 26 & 24, pens. 7½-8 fr.; DE LA CLOCHE D'OR (Pl. c; D, 2), Rue St. Jacques 2, near Notre Dame; DU CHEMIN-DE-FER, near the station. — *Restaurants*. *Albert*, Rue de Marne 85, déj. from 1½, D. 2 fr.; *Buffet* at the station. — *Cafés*. *Bourse*, *Belleue*, etc., in the Place de la République; *des Oiseaux*, Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, etc.

Cabs. Per drive between 6 a.m. and 10 p.m. (7-8 in winter), 1 fr.; between 10 p.m. and midnight, 1¼; at night 2 fr.; per hr., 2, 2½, or 3 fr. — To *L'Épine*, 6 fr. there and back, with stay of 1 hr. — **Electric Tramways.** From the *Station* (Pl. A, 2) to the *Faubourg St. Jean* (Pl. E, 3); from the *Petit-Fagnières* (comp. Pl. A, 2) to the *Faubourg St. Jacques* (Pl. D, 1); 15 or 20 c.

Châlons-sur-Marne, with 26,630 inhab., is the chief town of the department of the *Marne*, the headquarters of the 6th Army Corps, and the seat of a bishop. It is also an important centre of the champagne trade.

Châlons, the *Catalaunum* of the Romans, is mentioned as early as the 3rd century. In 451 the neighbourhood was the scene of the great defeat of Attila and his Huns by the Romans and the allied Franks and Visigoths. This sanguinary and hard-won victory, reckoned by Sir Edward Creasy among the 'Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World', checked Attila's 'mighty attempt to found a new anti-Christian dynasty upon the wreck of the temporal power of Rome'. In 1430 and 1434 the town successfully defended itself against attacks by the English; but in 1814 it was occupied by the Prussians, in 1815 by the Russians, and in Aug., 1870, by the Germans.

From the *Station* (Pl. A, 2) we turn to the left, cross the railway, the *Marne* (which flows in an artificial channel excavated in 1776), and finally the lateral canal, at the entrance of the town proper. Thence the *Rue de Marne* leads straight to the *Hôtel de Ville*.

The *Cathedral* (Pl. B, C, 2), to the right in this street, is a handsome Gothic edifice, built in the 13th cent. and recently restored. The large portal, in the classic style, was added in the 17th century. The fine interior contains some stained glass of the 13-16th cent., a canopied high-altar, with six marble columns, two handsome tombstones, on the pillars to the left and right of the choir, and several other works of art. The choir is prolonged into the nave, as at Rheims.

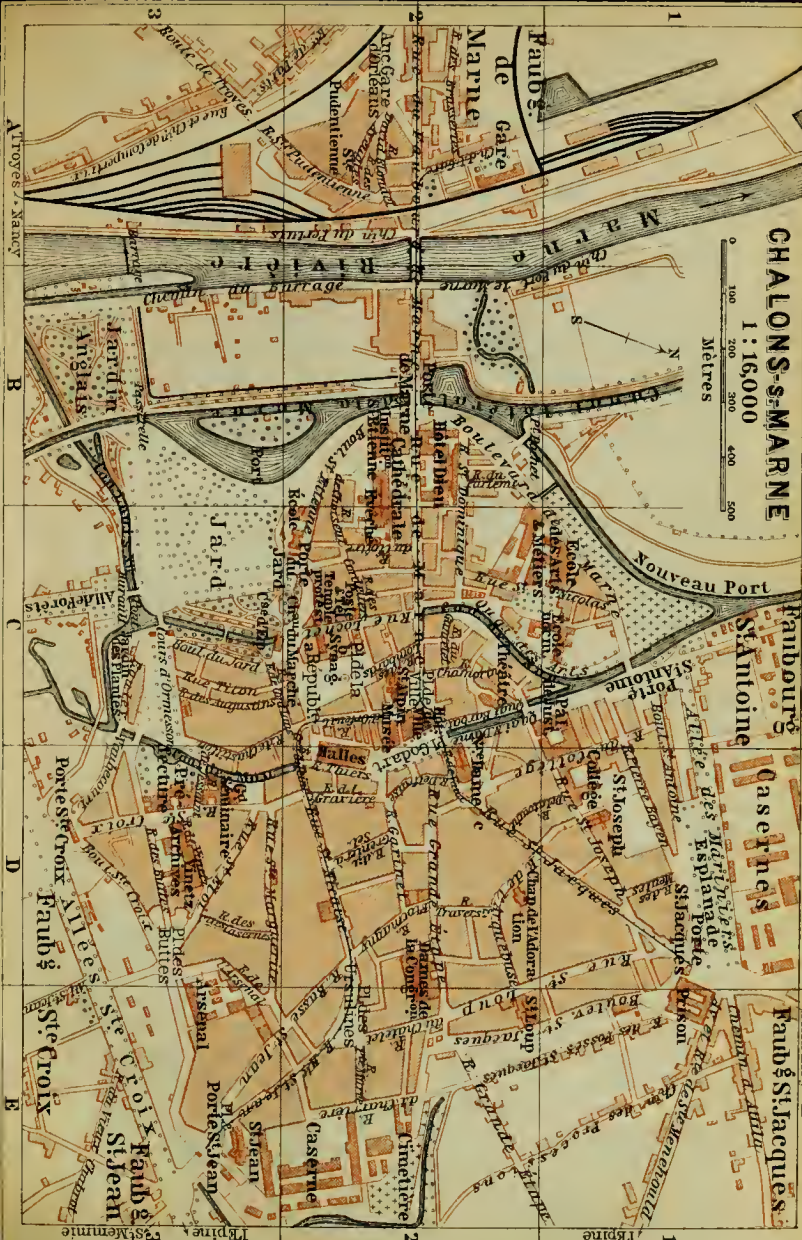
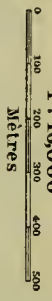
Opposite the cathedral is the *Institution St. Etienne*, a theological seminary. The square in front of it is embellished with a reproduction of Mercier's 'Gloria Victis', now in Paris. To the left is the *Hôtel Dieu* (Pl. B, 2), founded in the 16th century. — The *Episcopal Palace* (Pl. C, 2), in the *Rue du Cloître*, behind the cathedral, contains a good collection of 60 ancient paintings, presented by the Abbé Joannès (d. 1864). — The *Rue Lochet*, diverging from the *Rue de Marne* beyond the cathedral, leads to the *Jard* (p. 141), passing the *Ecole des Arts et Métiers* (Pl. C, 1-2).

The *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. C, 2), erected in the 18th cent., presents few features of interest. In front is a *Monument to President Carnot*. The building to the right contains the *Library*, with about 70,000 vols. (open daily, except Wed., 12 to 5), and the *Musée* (adm. Sun. and Thurs., 12 to 4 or 5; to strangers on other days also).

In the court between the library and the *Musée* a church-portal of the 17th cent. has been re-erected, and a good collection of Hindoo gods arranged. — On the ground-floor are antiquities, casts, and modern sculptures. — On the first floor are natural history collections, reproductions in carved wood of noted French works of art, and the *Collection Picot*, consisting chiefly of furniture, small works of art, and paintings. Among the last are a *St. Jerome* by *Van Eyck*, two *Old Men* by *Holbein*, an *Old*

CHALONS-S-MARNE

1 : 16000



Woman ascribed to *Rembrandt*, and a Triumph of Diana by *Primaticcio*. — On this floor also are some mediocre modern French paintings, etc.

The church of *Notre-Dame* (Pl. C, D, 2), a few yards behind the Hôtel de Ville, second in interest to the cathedral alone, dates from the 12-14th cent. and presents a union of the Romanesque and Gothic styles. It has two towers, surmounted by modern spires, on the façade, and two others to the E. of the transepts. The stained glass windows (16th cent.) are fine, especially the first two on the left side. The aisles are provided with capacious galleries, and the three chapels in the apse are each preceded by two columns, from which the vaulting springs. There are several fine monuments.

Farther on towards the E., on the outskirts of the town, is the church of *St. Loup* (Pl. E, 2), dating from the 14-15th cent., with a handsome and recently restored interior. It contains a statue of St. Christopher, referred to the 15th cent., and a few ancient paintings, including a small triptych (Adoration of the Magi; visitors may open it), by an early Flemish master, in the 2nd chapel on the right. — The church of *St. John* (Pl. E, 3), at the S.E. extremity of the town, dates from the 11-15th cent. and unites a Gothic choir with Romanesque nave and aisles. — *Notre Dame de l'Épine*, see below.

To the left of the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville is the church of *St. Alpin* (Pl. C, 2), dating from the 12-13th, and 15-16th centuries. It contains numerous ancient paintings, the chief of which are a Christ, in the style of Albrecht Dürer, signed Ant. Perot and dated 1551 (in the 3rd chapel to the right), a Christ at Emmaus, after Ph. de Champagne, and a Bearing of the Cross, attributed to Perugino (in the following chapels). This church has also some fine stained glass of the 16th century.

The *Place de la République* (Pl. C, 2), a little beyond St. Alpin, forms the centre of the town. To the right, at its other end, is the *Jard* (Pl. B, C, 3; band on Sun. and Thurs. afternoons), a public park lying in front of the *Château du Marché*, a small erection of the 17-18th cent., partly restored, and now occupied by a savings-bank. The Rue Lochet, built above a canal passing under the château, leads hence back to the town, passing on its way a handsome *Synagogue* and a *Protestant Church*. The Jard is bounded on the right by a canal, between which and the Marne lies the *Jardin Anglais* (Pl. B, 3). — On the left is the *Cours d'Ormesson* (Pl. C, 3), with an *Agricultural Laboratory* and the *Jardin des Plantes*. At the end of the Cours is the *Préfecture* (Pl. D, 3), erected in the 18th cent., facing the Rue Ste. Croix, in which are the modern *Archives*. The *Grand Séminaire*, to the right of the préfecture, contains a small geological and archaeological museum. At the end of the Rue Ste. Croix rises the still unfinished *Porte Ste. Croix* (Pl. D, 3), a triumphal arch, 60 ft. high, erected in 1770 to welcome Marie Antoinette.

Not far from the station, from which its two towers are visible, is the former *Manor of Jacquesson*, now used as a distillery, brewery, and malt-house. Connected with it are 7 M. of cellarage, hewn in the chalk, which are generally shown on application.

About 5 M. to the E., on the road to Ste. Menchould, is the village of *L'Épine*, famous for its beautiful and much-frequented **Pilgrimage*

Church, built in 1420-1529 to shelter a miraculous statue of the Virgin, found in a thorn-bush by some shepherds. The spires of the two W. towers are modern. The portal is especially elaborate. In the interior (completely restored in 1890) the miraculous image (restored), the organ of the 16th cent., the choir-screen, the treasury, and the representation of the Holy Sepulchre should be noticed.

From Châlons-sur-Marne to *Troyes*, see p. 300 (local station near the main-line station); to *Metz* viâ Verdun, see p. 124.

II. From Châlons-sur-Marne to Nancy.

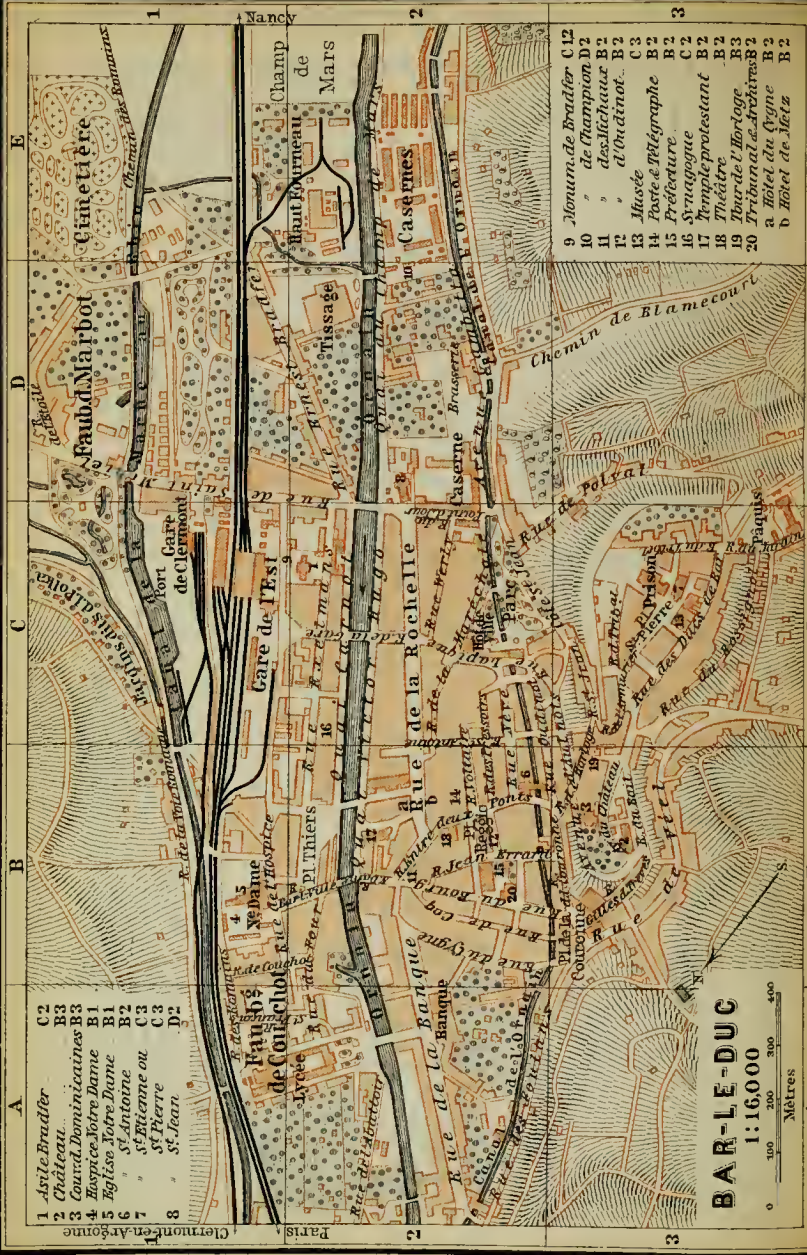
112 M. RAILWAY in $2\frac{3}{4}$ - $5\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 20 fr. 35, 13 fr. 80, 8 fr. 90 c.).

The line skirts the chalk hills on the right bank of the Marne, traversing the wide plain known as the *Champagne Pouilleuse*. At ($108\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Paris) *Coolus* the line to *Troyes* (p. 300) diverges to the right. $116\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Vitry-la-Ville*, with a château of the 18th cent., to the right; $123\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Loisy*, with a handsome Gothic church of the 13th cent., to the left. We next cross the *Marne* and reach —

127 M. **Vitry-le-François** (**Hôtel des Voyageurs*, Rue de Vaux 34; *Cloche d'Or*, Rue de Frignicourt 44; *de la Gare*), a town with 8400 inhab., founded on a regular plan in 1545 by Francis I. in place of *Vitry-le-Brûlé*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N.E., which was destroyed by Charles V. in 1544. The Avenue Carnot, constructed since 1895 on the site of the former fortifications, leads directly from the station to a new square, embellished with a monument commemorating the *Review at Vitry* in 1891. Behind is the *Hôtel de Ville*, containing a small *Musée*, which includes natural history and antiquarian collections and the picture-gallery and curiosities collected by the late Vice-Admiral Page. Thence the Rue Dominé-de-Verzet leads to the *Place d'Armes*, in the centre of the town, whence radiate the three other chief streets (Rue de Frignicourt, Rue de Vaux, and Rue du Pont). On the left side of the Place is the church of *Notre Dame*, a large and handsome edifice of the 17th cent., containing two noteworthy monuments of the end of the 18th century. In a small square to the right is a bronze statue, by Marochetti, of P. P. *Royer-Collard* (1763-1845), philosopher and politician, born in the environs.

FROM VITRY-LE-FRANÇOIS TO JESSAINS (*Troyes*, *Chaumont*), $33\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (fares 5 fr. 95 c., 4 fr., 2 fr. 60 c.). — At (21 M.) *Valentigney*, the sixth station, a branch diverges to *St. Dizier* (p. 307).

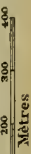
25 M. **Brienne-le-Château** (*Croix Blanche*; *Hayard*) is famous as the seat of a military school (suppressed in 1790), of which Napoleon I. was a pupil (1779-84). A bronze statue of *Napoleon* at the age of sixteen, in front of the *Hôtel de Ville*, commemorates the fact. It was also the scene of a sanguinary struggle on Jan. 29th, 1814, between Napoleon and Blücher, in which the latter was forced to retire. Brienne has given name to a family of distinction, one of whose members, Jean, was King of Jerusalem in 1209 and Emperor of Constantinople in 1231-37. Above the town rises the large *Château* of the Prince de Bauffremont-Courtenay, dating from the 18th century. The park is open to the public, and the collection of paintings (numerous portraits) in the interior may also be visited. The *Church* (16th cent.) contains some fine stained glass. — Railway to *Troyes* viâ Piney, see p. 300.



- 1 Asile Brudler
- 2 Château.
- 3 Couvent Dominicaines B3
- 4 Hospice Notre Dame B1
- 5 Eglise Notre Dame B2
- 6 St Antoine C3
- 7 St Etienne ou C3
- 8 St Pierre D2
- 9 St Jean

- 9 Monum. de Brudler C12
- 10 de Champion D2
- 11 des Lichaux B2
- 12 d'Orléans C3
- 13 Musée B2
- 14 Poste & Télégraphe B2
- 15 Préfecture C2
- 16 Synagogue B2
- 17 Temple protestant B2
- 18 Théâtre. B3
- 19 Bar de l'Hortloge B3
- 20 Tribunal & Archives B2
- a Hotel de Lygne B2
- b Hotel de Metz B2

BAR-LE-DUC
 1:16,000



The railway to Jessains next ascends the valley of the *Aube*, which it crosses beyond (23½ M.) *Dienville*. We now join the line from Troyes to Chaumont, and reach (33½ M.) *Jessains* (p. 300).

From Vitry-le-François to Paris viâ *Coulommiers*, see p. 292.

Beyond Vitry the railway crosses the Marne for the last time and skirts the *Rhine and Marne Canal*, which begins at Vitry and ends at the Ill, near Strassburg, a distance of 195 M. — The scenery now becomes monotonous. 135½ M. *Blesme-Haussignémont* (small *Buffet*) is the junction for Chaumont and Epinal (see p. 307). 143 M. *Sermaize* (Hôt. de la Cloche; de la Source, at the *Établissement*), on the *Saulx*, with a small *Établissement de Bains*, ½ M. from the station, supplied by a mineral spring resembling that of *Contrexéville* (p. 316).

We next cross the *Saulx*, the *Rhine and Marne Canal*, and the *Ornain*, and reach (148 M.) *Revigny-sur-l'Ornain*.

Branch-railway to (17½ M.) *St. Dizier*, see p. 307; to *Amagne-Lucquy*, viâ *Ste. Menchould*, see p. 127. Local railways also run to the S.E., through the valley of the *Saulx*, to (16½ M.) *Hairoville*, and to the N.E., to (21½ M.) *Triaucourt*, viâ (14 M.) *Liste-en-Barrois*, whence a branch diverges to *Rembercourt-aux-Pots* (p. 144).

157½ M. **Bar-le-Duc.** — *Hotels.* DU CYGNE (Pl. a; B, 2); DE METZ & DU COMMERCE (Pl. b; B, 2), Rue de la Rochelle Nos. 8 & 17; DE LA GARE, with café, opposite the Gare de l'Est (Pl. C, 1). — *Cafés.* *Des Oiseaux*, at the theatre (see below); *Lambert*, at the Hôtel de Metz; *de la Gare*.

Cabs. Per drive in the Ville Basse, 1 fr.; to the Ville Haute, 1½ fr.; per hr. (1-2 pers.) 2 fr., each addit. pers. 50 c.

Bar-le-Duc, the ancient capital of the Dukes of Bar and the chief town of the department of the *Meuse*, with 18,250 inhab., is situated on the *Ornain* and the heights rising on its left bank. It was the birth-place of the second Duke of Guise (1519-63), Marshal Oudinot (1767-1847), and Marshal Exelmans (1775-1852). Bar-le-Duc is noted for its preserves, and it also produces good wine.

The busiest part of the town is the 'Ville Basse', which is intersected from E. to W. by the Rue de la Rochelle, the principal street. At the E. end of this street is the new church of *St. Jean* (Pl. 8; D, 2), an imposing edifice in the Romanesque style, of which the lofty choir, with a canopied altar, is raised above a crypt.

The Rue Entre-deux-Ponts, leading to the left at the other end of the Rue de la Rochelle, begins at the *Monument of the Michaux*, who introduced important improvements in the manufacture of bicycles, and passes the elaborate Renaissance façade of the *Theatre* (Pl. 18; B, 2). Behind the latter is the *Café des Oiseaux*, one of the sights of the town, the fine saloon of which is surrounded by glass-cases, containing stuffed birds and other animals. — Farther on is the Place Reggio (Pl. B, 2), embellished with a bronze statue, by J. Debay, of *Marshal Oudinot*, Duke of Reggio (see above). — Farther up, to the left, is the church of *St. Antoine* (Pl. 6; B, 2), of the 14th cent., with good window-tracery and stained glass. A canalized arm of the *Ornain* flows beneath the church.

The 'Ville Haute', or upper town, is commanded by a *Clock*

Tower, which may be reached from St. Antoine's, viâ the Rue de l'Horloge and the Rue de l'Armurier.

The church of *St. Etienne* or *St. Pierre* (Pl. 7; C, 3) is the principal building in Bar-le-Duc. It dates from the 14th cent., with the exception of the portal, flanked by a tower, which was added at the end of the following century. The screens of the two chapels in the right aisle are noteworthy, but the chief object of interest is a **Statue* (in the right transept), by Ligier Richer, of St. Mihiel in Lorraine (p. 131), a pupil of Michael Angelo, representing a corpse in which decay has already set in. It is carved of St. Mihiel stone soaked in wax and oil to give it the appearance and durability of marble, and formed part of the tomb of René de Châlons, Prince of Orange, who was killed in 1544 at the siege of St. Dizier.

No. 21, Place St. Pierre, a handsome old house of the early Renaissance period, contains a small *Musée*, open to the public on Sun., 1-4, and to strangers at other times also.

The collections, occupying four saloons, comprise specimens of natural history, a small gallery of paintings (chiefly modern), some sculptures, a portion of an altar-piece (Death of the Virgin and Assumption), and a handsome chimney-piece. Among the few ancient paintings are a portrait of Tintoretto by himself and some canvases of the old French school; the sculptures include antique busts of Trajan and Hadrian.

There are a number of other interesting old buildings in the 'Ville Haute', especially in the Rue des Ducs-de-Bar. A house in which Prince Charles Edward Stuart lived for three years is also pointed out. At the upper end of the Rue des Ducs-de-Bar is *Le Pâquis*, a promenade shaded by fine elms. The Avenue du Château, at the other end, passes near the remains of the *Château* (Pl. 2; B, 3), destroyed in the 17th century. In the Rue Lapique, which leads down from this vicinity to the Rue de la Rochelle (p. 143), is the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. C, 2), formerly Oudinot's mansion.

FROM BAR-LE-DUC TO CLERMONT-EN-ARGONNE AND TO VERDUN, 85 and 42 M. This railway has a special station in the Rue St. Mihiel, to the S.E., not far from the canal. At (12½ M.) *Rembercourt-aux-Fots* a branch-line diverges to *Liste-en-Barrois* (p. 143). — At (18½ M.) *Beauzée* the line forks, one branch leading to (35 M.) *Clermont-en-Argonne* (p. 124), the other to (42 M.) *Verdun* (p. 124).

161 M. *Longeville*; 164½ M. *Nançois-Tronville*. Railway to Neufchâteau-Epinal, see p. 308. To the right is the Marne canal, which farther on makes a wide curve and enters the valley of the Meuse by means of a tunnel 2½ M. long, while the railway bends to the left. Beyond (171 M.) *Ernecourt-Loxéville* the train enters the cuttings by which the line pierces the heights between the valleys of the Seine and Meuse. — 178 M. *Lérouville*.

Railway to *Sedan* viâ *Verdun*, see p. 131.

183 M. *Commercy* (*Hôtel de Paris*), a town with 8100 inhab., is situated on an arm of the *Meuse*. The *Château* of the 17th cent., which the train passes on quitting the station, was at one time the residence of Stanislaus, King of Poland and Duke of Lorraine; and here Cardinal de Retz (d. 1679) wrote his memoirs. It is now used

as barracks. In the town is a bronze *Statue of Dom Calmet* (1672-1757), the learned historian, who was born in the neighbourhood. Commercy is noted for its 'Madeleines', a kind of cake (1 fr. 20 c.-2 fr. per box).

The train now crosses two arms of the *Meuse*. 188 M. *Sorry*, beyond which a tunnel, 612 yds. long, is traversed.

191 M. **Pagny-sur-Meuse** (*Buffet-Hôtel*). Railway to Neufchâteau and Epinal, see R. 40 c. We now enter the valley of the Moselle by a tunnel $\frac{3}{4}$ M. long, and once more approach the Rhine and Marne Canal. — 194 M. *Foug*.

199 M. **Toul** (*Hôtel de Metz*, Rue Gambetta; *de la Cloche d'Or*, Rue de la République), the *Tullum Leucorum* of the Romans, is one of the most ancient towns in Lorraine and has been the seat of a bishop for 1200 years. It is a fortress of the first class, and was taken by the Germans on Sept. 23rd, 1870, after a siege of thirty-eight days. Pop. 12,200. The town is situated between the canal and the Moselle, about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the station. From the *Porte de France*, by which we enter from the station, the Rue Thiers and Rue Gambetta lead towards the centre of the town and are continued by the Rue de la République (to the right) in the direction of the *Porte de la Moselle*, where the river is spanned by a bridge dating from 1770.

The church of *St. Gengoult*, a fine Gothic edifice of the 13-15th cent., is reached by turning to the left at the end of the Rue Gambetta. The interior is unusually lofty, and the large windows are filled with fine stained glass of the 13th cent. The finest part of the church is, however, the beautiful Flamboyant *Cloisters*, to the N. of the nave, dating from the 16th century. These are enclosed on both sides by six double arcades resting on very light and graceful columns and separated from each other by small truncated columns. The cloisters give on a small square, through which we may reach the church of St. Etienne, via the Rue Lafayette (right), Rue Michâtel (left), and Rue Liouville (right).

**St. Etienne*, the former cathedral, is noteworthy for its size and its harmonious proportions, and still more for its beautiful W. front, which is flanked by two light and graceful towers, terminating in octagonal lanterns. The choir and transepts date from the 13th, the nave from the 14th and 15th, and the façade from the 15th centuries. The **Cloisters* which adjoin this fine church on the S. were built in the 13-14th cent. and are larger and even more beautiful than those of St. Gengoult. They form a rectangle, 75 yds. long and 55 yds. broad, and consist of 22 sections with four arches, each with four small clustered columns and two small isolated columns, besides the archway to the court. — The *Chapel* entered from the cloisters contains a large altar-piece, with figures in full relief, representing the Adoration of the Shepherds.

The large and imposing *Hôtel de Ville*, built in the 18th cent., was formerly the bishop's palace.

From St. Etienne the Rue d'Inglemure leads to the Rue and Place de la République, in the latter of which is a good café.

A branch-line ascends the valley of the Moselle from Toul to (15 M.) *Pont-St-Vincent* (p. 315), viâ *Chaudeney-sur-Moselle*, near which are some interesting caverns (partly unexplored).

From Toul to *Mirecourt* and to *Epinal*, see p. 310.

As the train leaves Toul we enjoy a fine view, to the right, of both its churches and especially of the façade of St. Etienne. We cross the canal and then the *Moselle*. — 204 M. *Fontenoy-sur-Moselle*. The river and canal run parallel to the railway. We again cross the river and reach (210 M.) *Liverdun*, finely situated to the left, with remains of fortifications. The church, containing interesting sculptures, dates from the 13th cent.; the governor's house from the 15th. — The tunnel (to the left), 550 yds. long, by which the canal is carried beneath the town, and the bridge (to the right) by which it crosses the Moselle, near the railway-bridge, are striking examples of engineering skill. The scenery at this point is, perhaps, the most beautiful on the entire journey.

At (214 M.) *Frouard* (*Buffet-Hôtel*), a village of 3683 inhab., the railway to Metz (R. 18a) diverges to the left, while the line to Nancy quits the valley of the Moselle and enters the valley of the Meurthe. — 216 M. *Champigneulles*, with iron-works. Railway to Château-Salins, Vic, etc., see p. 152. — In the distance, to the left, we catch a glimpse of Nancy. — 219 M. *Nancy* (Rail. Restaurant).

20. Nancy.

Hotels. GRAND HÔTEL (Pl. d; C, 3, 4), Place Stanislas 2, variously spoken of, pens. 11 fr.; DE FRANCE (Pl. a; B, 4), Rue Gambetta 39, pens. 11 fr.; DE L'EUROPE (Pl. b; B, C, 4), Rue des Carmes 5, R., L., & A. 2½-5, B. 1¼, déj. 3½, D. 4, pens. 8½ fr., omn. 60 c.-1 fr.; D'ANGLETERRE (Pl. e; B, 4), Rue Stanislas, pens. 9 fr.; AMÉRICAIN (Pl. c; B, 4), Place St. Jean, near the station, well-managed and moderate; DE METZ, Rue du Faubourg-Stanislas 6, near the station, R., L., & A. 2½, déj. 3 fr.; DE LORRAINE, Place Dombasle.

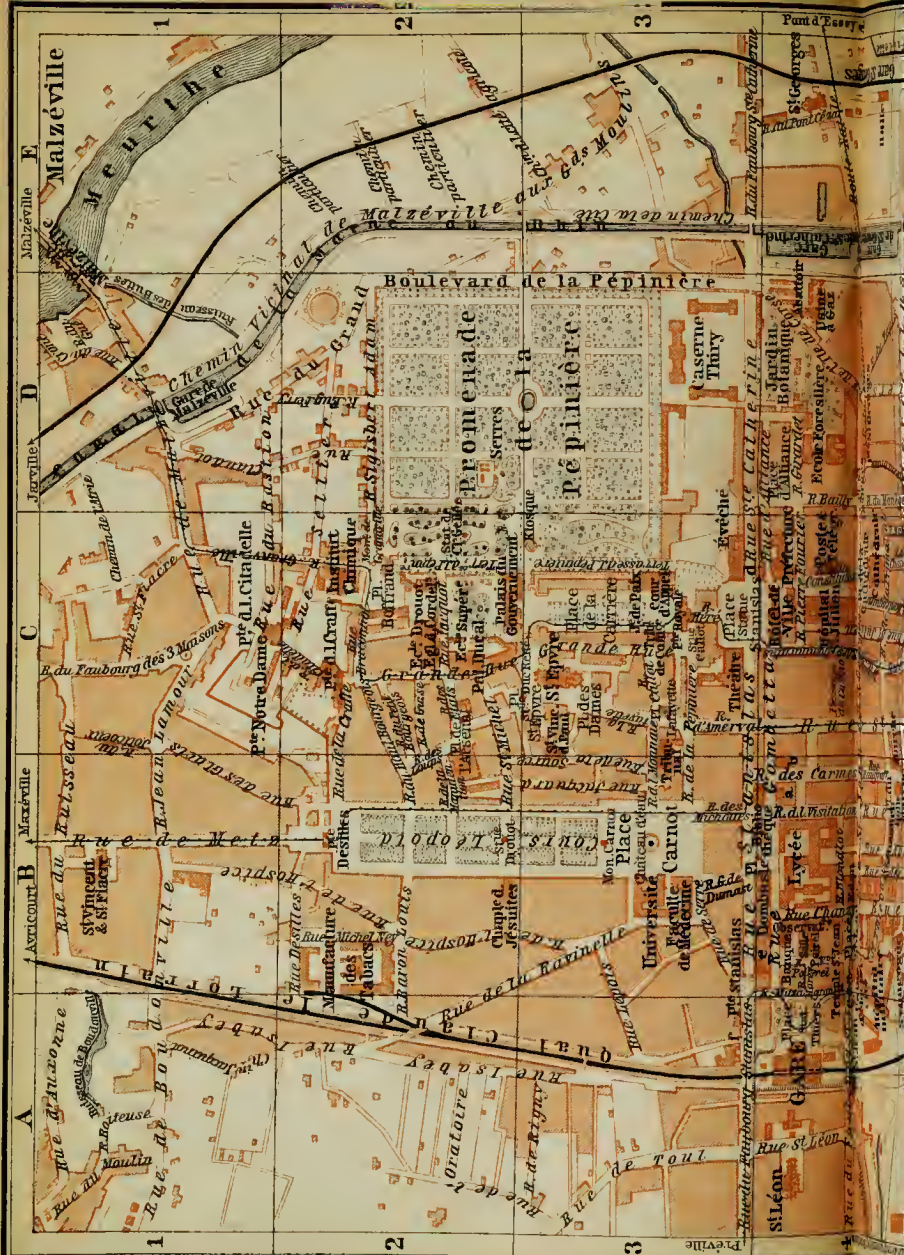
Restaurants. *Stanislas*, Place Stanislas 9; at the *Grand Hôtel* and *Hôtel Américain* (see above); *Rocher de Cancalle*, Rue des Carmes 11; and at the *Brasseries* mentioned below. — *Railway Restaurant*.

Cafés. *Café de l'Opéra*, at the beginning of the Promenade, beyond the Porte Royale; *Café de la Comédie*, Place Stanislas; *Café du Grand Hôtel* (see above); *Continental, des Deux Hémisphères*, Place Thiers, etc. — **Brasseries.** *Grande Brasserie Lorraine*, Rue St. Jean 5, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr.; *Brasserie Viennoise*, Rue des Michottes 6 (Pl. B, 3), déj. 2½, D. 3 fr.; *Grande Brasserie de l'Est*, at Maxéville (closed in winter).

Cabs. With one horse, 1¼, luggage-cab 1½, with two horses 1¾ fr. per drive; per hr. ¾ fr. more. From midnight to 6 a.m., ½ fr. more per drive or per hr.

Tramways traverse the town from Maxéville (N.) to Bonsecours (S.); from Malzéville (N.E.) to Préville (W.); and from the Pont d'Essey (E.) to the Bon-Coin (S.W.). Fare 10, 15, or 20 c.

Theatres. *Théâtre Municipal*, Place Stanislas (Pl. C, 3); *Eden Théâtre* (Pl. B, 4), Place St. Jean; *Casino des Familles*, Rue St. Georges, near the cathedral. — Fêtes, concerts, and exhibitions take place in the *Salle Poirel* Pl. B, 1), Rue Poirel, near the station.



Malzéville
E

Jarville
D

Malzéville
C

Malzéville
B

Malzéville
A

1

2

3

Meurthe

Boulevard de la Pépinière

Promenade
de la
PÉPINIÈRE

Rue de Metz
Rue de la République
Rue de la Citadelle
Rue de la Grande

Rue de Metz
Rue de la République
Rue de la Citadelle
Rue de la Grande

Rue de Metz
Rue de la République
Rue de la Citadelle
Rue de la Grande

Rue de Metz
Rue de la République
Rue de la Citadelle
Rue de la Grande

Part d'Essey
St-Georges
Rue de la République

St-Georges
Rue de la République
Rue de la Citadelle
Rue de la Grande

Cimet. de Préville

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 4), Rue de la Constitution 9; also at the railway-station.

Baths. *Bains du Casino*, Passage du Casino (Pl. C, 4), Rue St. Dizier 21. and Rue des Dominicains 40; *Bains du Petit-Paris*, Rue Pierre-Fourrier 16 (Pl. C, 4).

French Protestant Service in the *Temple*, Place St. Jean, at 10 a.m. — *French Methodist Chapel*, Rue Ste. Anne 6; services at 10.30 a.m.

Among the specialties of Nancy are *Embroidery*, *Macaroons*, and *Artistic Pottery and Glass*.

Nancy, the capital of the *Département de Meurthe-et-Moselle*, and the seat of a bishop, formerly the capital of Lorraine and the seat of the dukes, of whom Stanislaus Leszczinski (d. 1766), ex-king of Poland, was the last, is situated on the *Meurthe*, and contains 96,300 inhabitants. It was greatly embellished by Leopold (d. 1720), predecessor of Stanislaus, and is one of the best-built towns in France. The surrounding vineyards contribute much to the beauty of the situation. The *University* of Nancy has risen in importance since the annexation of Strassburg to Germany, and its *Ecole Forestière*, or school of forestry, is the only establishment of the kind in France. Until quite recently the British Government regularly sent pupils to this school under the charge of an officer.

After taking Nancy in 1475 and losing it again in the following year, Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, was defeated and slain beneath its walls by the Duke of Lorraine and the Swiss on Jan. 5th, 1477 (new style). Nancy was one of the first places in which the Revolutionary spirit was shown by the troops in 1790, and Carlyle gives a vivid account in his '*French Revolution*' of the uprising of 'Château-Vieux' and its suppression by Bouillé. In 1870 the town was occupied by the Germans without resistance. — Among the famous natives of Nancy are *Callot* (1598-1635), *Sylvestre* (d. 1691), and *St. Urbain* (d. 1758), the engravers; *Héré* (1701-63), the architect; *Dombasle* (1777-1843), the agriculturalist; *Marshal Drouot* (1774-1847); *Isabey* (1767-1855), the painter, and *Grandville* (or *Gérard*; 1803-47), the caricaturist (p. 150).

The *Place Thiers* (Pl. A, B, 4), in front of the station, is adorned with a statue of *Thiers* (1797-1877), President of the French Republic, by Guilbert, erected in 1879. The town is entered by the **Porte Stanislas**, one of the seven handsome gates of Nancy. Farther on, to the left, are the Place Carnot and Cours Léopold (p. 151). To the right, in a small square in front of the *Lycée*, is a *Statue of Dombasle* (see above) by David d'Angers. The former *Université*, to the left of the square, now contains a *Public Library*, with 85,000 vols. and 5000 MSS. (open daily, except Sun. and holidays, 9-12 in summer, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. in winter). The Rue Stanislas leads hence to the square of that name, crossing the Rue St. Dizier, the busiest in the town.

The ***Place Stanislas** (Pl. C, 3, 4), the finest point in the town, with a bronze *Statue of Stanislaus Leszczinski*, by Jacquot, erected in 1831, is surrounded with handsome edifices by *Héré*, and adorned with tasteful iron railings of the 18th cent., and two monumental fountains. To the E. rises the *Episcopal Palace*, to the W. the *Theatre*, to the N. (at a little distance) the *Porte Royale* (p. 150), and to the S. the *Hôtel de Ville*.

The *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. C, 4), built in the 17th cent., contains a very handsome ball or concert room, with frescoes by Girardet of Nancy (1709-78), and a fine staircase with wrought-iron banisters by Lamour. Several rooms are occupied by a *Musée*, containing ancient and modern paintings, open to the public on Sun. and Thurs., from 12 to 4, but accessible to strangers on other days also.

First Floor. — Paintings. Room I. To the right, 50. *Duccio*, Madonna; 111. *Sassoferrato*, Madonna; 129. *Early Copy of P. Veronese*, Marriage at Cana. — 124. *Tobar*, Monk praying; 30. *Ann. Carracci*, Christ at the Sepulchre; 47. *C. Dolci*, Descent from the Cross; 90. *P. da Cortona*, Cumæan Sibyl announcing to Augustus the birth of Christ. — 88. *S. Contarini*, Holy Family; 6. *Baroccio*, Annunciation; 87. *Perugino*, Madonna, Christ, St. John, and angels. — 69. *Guido Reni*, Cleopatra; 238. *Koeberger*, Martyrdom of St. Sebastian; 273. *Rubens*, Transfiguration (painted in Italy under the influence of Caravaggio); 272. *Rottenhammer* (?), Good Samaritan; 125. *A. Vaccaro*, Christ appearing to one of the Holy Women; 234. *Van Hemessen*, Expulsion of the money-changers; 423. *Le Barbier*, Death of Désilles (p. 151); 25. *Cardi*, Jacob's ladder; 119. *Tintoretto*, Christ at the Sepulchre; 208. *De Crayer*, Plague at Milan; 101. *Ribera*, Baptism of Christ; 211. *Dietrich*, Philosopher; 96. *Pordenone*, Parting of St. Peter and St. Paul; 263. *Pourbus the Younger*, Annunciation. — 265. *After Rembrandt*, Good Samaritan; 2. *A. del Sarto*, Tobias and the angel; 80. *Fieravius (il Maltese)*, Armour; 108. *A. Sacchi*, Sixtus V. at the 'Corpus Christi' procession. — In the middle, Equestrian statue of Duke Charles III., in bronze, by *Chaligny*.

Room II., to the left of the entrance. — To the right, 19. *Suardi*, St. Catharine; 132. *School of Verocchio*, 58. *School of Ghirlandajo*, Madonnas; 60. *Giordano* (?), Lot and his daughters. — 12. *Bassano*, Christ and Caiaphas; 52. *Feti*, Melancholy (replica of the painting in the Louvre); 74. *L. da Vinci* (?), *Salvator Mundi*; 24. *Caravaggio*, Descent from the Cross; 1. *Alberti*, Portrait; 36. *Cerquozzi*, Fruit; 51. *Feti*, Archangel; 10. *Bassano*, Deluge; 26. *Cardi*, Entombment of Christ; 84. *Mola*, Flight into Egypt; 150. *Italian School*, The Vestal Lucia vindicating her innocence by drawing water in a sieve; 83. *Early Copy of Michael Angelo*, Rape of Ganymede; 41. *Cignani*, Madonna; 270. *Roos (Rosa di Tivoli)*, Shepherd and flock; 235. *Stradanus*, Bearing of the Cross; 413. *Jouvenet*, Raising of Lazarus; 190. *Bakhuysen*, Sea-piece; 250, 251. *Jos. Vernet*, Roman ruins; 29. *Cardi* (?), St. Francis; 62. *Guardi*, Piazza di S. Marco; 138. *Bolognese School*, Fish merchant; 38. *Cerquozzi*, Fruit; 105. *Ricci*, Dido; 40. *Cignani*, Infant Moses; 113. *Schedone*, Christ and the Madonna; 121. *Tintoretto*, Diana; 11. *Bassano*, Christ and the Holy Women; 49. *Domenichino*, St. Francis of Assisi; *Cerquozzi*, 37. Grapes, 39 (?), Bowls; 420. *Tintoretto*, Pentecost; 362. *Le Guaspre*, Landscape; 148. *Florentine School*, St. Cecilia; 144. *Spanish School*, Marriage of St. Catharine; 109. *Sacchi*, Trinity; 59. *J. Ghisolfi* (?), St. John in the wilderness; 5. *School of A. del Sarto*, Entombment; no number, *Pordenone*, Portrait; 54. *Fr. Furini*, Proserpine and Pluto; 61. *Granacci*, Trinity. — 20. *Suardi* (?), St. Lucy.

Room III., adjoining, whence a staircase descends to the sculptures (p. 149). To the right: 195. *Breenbergh*, Landscape; 256. *A. van Ostade*, Still-life; 223. *Fr. Franck*, Holy Family; 214. *Van Dyck*, Madonna and Child (replica of the painting at Dresden); 198, 199. *Breydel*, Landscapes; 289. *Teniers the Younger*, Fortune-teller; 221. *Fr. Franck the Younger* and *J. de Momper*, Christ in the desert; 262. *Pourbus the Elder*, Portrait; 292. *Van Thulden*, Christ after the Scourging; 275. *Rubens*, Jonah; 201. *P. Bril*, Landscape; 243. *Lievens*, Crucifixion; 217. *Copy of Van Dyck*, *Salvator Mundi*; 274. *Rubens*, Christ walking upon the water; 255. *G. van Os*, Portrait; 227. *Jordaens* (?), Studies of heads; 222. *Van Eeerdingen*, Landscape; 248. *Matsus*, Money-changers; 258. *J. Peeters*, Sea-piece; 244. *Jean Looen*, Oaks; 194. *Van Braedaël*, Poultry-yard; 189. *Van Asch*, Wind-mill; 281. *J. van Ruisdael*, Oaks; 196. *Brueghel the Younger*, Village festival; 26. *Van Goyen*, Landscape; 290. *Teniers the Younger*, Village-scene; 282. *J. van Ruisdael*, Hut; 200. *Bril*, Ruined tower; 297. *Wouters*, Andromeda; 202.

F. B., Dutch cook; 228. *Van der Hagen*, Sunset; 220. *Elshaimer*, Good Samaritan; 230. *Heemskerk*, Pancakes; 261. *Van Pool*, Winter. — 209. *Dekker*, Bridge; 241. *Lambrecht*, Vegetable-sellers; 260. *C. Poelenburg*, Diana bathing; 293. *Van Thulden*, Perseus and Andromeda; 221. *Van Es*, Still-life; 264. *J. van Ravestein* (?), Portrait. — 251. *J. de Momper*, Caravan; 197. *'Velvet' Brueghel* (?), Landscape; 253. *J. Muller*, Landscape; 225. *François*, Abbé Grégoire; 306. *Flemish School*, Village festival; 212. *Dürer*, St. Jerome; 227. *Guerviller*, Calvary; *German School*, 288. Christ at the Sepulchre, 300. Circle of children, 287. Beheading of John the Baptist; 302. *Flemish School*, Descent from the Cross; 298. *German School*, Rape of Helen; 206. *Cranach the Younger* (?), Birth of the Virgin; 299. *German School*, St. Jerome; 303. *Flemish School*, Adoration of the Shepherds; 128. *Velazquez*, Philip IV.; 102. *Ribera* (?), Sorceress; 71. *J. Labrador*, Still-life; 101. *Ribera*, Baptism of Christ; 216. *Van Dyck* (?), Count John of Nassau and his family; 236. *After K. du Jardin*, Thicket.

Room IV. French School of the end of the 18th and beginning of the 19th centuries. To the right and left, 458, 459. *Meunier*, Palace-interiors. To the left: 410. *Isabey*, Napoleon I.; 320. *Brascassat*, Ruined house; 355. *E. Delacroix*, Death of Charles the Bold (p. 147); 385. *Fr. Gérard*, Portrait; 408. *Gros*, Marshal Duroc. — 467. *Monvoisin*, Gilbert, the poet, in hospital; 450. *Marchal*, Hiring-fair in Alsace; 455. *Meixmoron*, Landscape; 454. *Constance Mayer*, Portrait; 311. *De Beaumont*, The captain's part; 523. *Copy of Vernet*, Battle of Hanau (1813); 249. *Van der Meulen*, Army of Louis XIV. before Tournai; 499. *Rouillard*, Marshal Oudinot; 492. *Prudhon*, Head of Christ.

Room V. Early French School. To the right of the side-door: 315. *Ch. Coypel*, Holy Family; 517. *C. Vanloo*, Silenus; above, 428. *Largillière* (?), Portrait; 421. *Lafosse* (?), Deluge. — 411. *Jeurat de Bertry*, Still-life; 444. *Lenain*. Interior; 463. *P. Mignard*, Lady as St. Catharine; 426. *Largillière*, Portrait; 356. *Desportes*, Game and fruit; 440. *Lemoine*, Moderation of Scipio; 466. *Monnoyer*, Flowers and still-life; 459. *Vouet*, Venus and Cupids; 475, 476. *Ostavier*, Scènes galantes; 383. *Claude Lorrain* (?), Landscape. — 317. *Boucher*, Aurora and Cephalus; 461. *P. Mignard*, Madonna; 427. *Largillière*, Portrait; 528. *Vouet*, Cupid's revenge; above, Four small portraits attributed to *Clouet*; 513. *De Troy*, Diana resting; 518, 519. *J. B. Van Loo*, Louis XV.; 323. *Callot* (?), Bearing of the Cross; 496. *Restout*, Boffrand, the architect (?); 425. *Largillière*, Elizabeth Charlotte of the Palatinate, Duchess of Orleans.

Room VI. To the right: 378. *E. Friant* (of Nancy), Idyl; 470. *A. Morot* (of Nancy), Crucifixion; 503. *Sellier* (of Nancy), Mary Magdalen; 376. *Friant*. The sculptor; 451. *E. van Marcke*, Fountain. — 522. *H. Vernet*, Marshal Drouot; 493. *Rafaëlli*, Edmond de Goncourt; 498. *Rigolot*, After harvest; 531. *Ziegler*, St. George and the dragon; 373. *Eug. Feyen*, Sea-piece; 313. *Benouville*, Landscape; 413. *Jeannot*, Lac d'Annecy; 466. *H. L. Lévy*, Jewish captives. — 358. *Devilly*, Death of Serg. Blandan (Algeria; 1842); above, 354. *Daubigny*, Landscape; 359. *Diaz de la Pena*, The glade; 500. *Royer*, Nymph; 469. *Morot*, Incident at the battle of Aquæ Sextiæ (Aix in Provence; 102 B.C.); 408. *Henner*, Nun; 504. *Sellier*, Leander; 316. *Copy of Bonnat*, Thiers; 322. *Feyen-Perrin*, Charon's bark; 424. *J. Larcher*, Daphnis and Chloe. — 233. *Zuber*, Autumn evening; 411. *Isabey*, Dieppe; 482. *Petitjean*, Village-street in Lorraine; 376. *François*, Ravine of the Puits-Noir.

Room VII, adjoining Room I, contains chiefly works by the caricaturist *Grandville* (comp. p. 147).

Ground-Floor. — Sculptures, including casts from the antique and modern French works in marble and bronze.

The Cathedral (Pl. C, 4), behind the Hôtel de Ville, beyond the Préfecture, was built in 1703-40 by *J. H. Mansard*, after the model of St. Andrea della Valle at Rome. The façade consists of a row of Corinthian columns, surmounted by a row of the Composite order, and is flanked by towers terminating in domes, supporting lofty lanterns. In the interior are a cupola painted by Jacquart, some

fine iron-work, and various paintings and sculptures of no great merit. The treasury is rich.

The Rue St. Georges, in front of the cathedral, ends at the *Porte St. Georges*, of 1606. The Rue Bailly leads to the left before this gate to the *Place d'Alliance*, embellished with a fountain commemorating the alliance concluded in 1756 between Louis XV. and the Empress Maria Theresa. The Rue d'Alliance leads hence to the left to the Place Stanislas.

In the vicinity of the Place d'Alliance are the *Ecole Forestière* (Pl. D, 4), with an important Forestry Museum, and the interesting *Botanic Garden*. The latter, entered from the Rue Ste. Catherine, is open all day, and contains the bust of *Crevaux* (1847-82), the explorer.

The **Porte Royale** (Pl. C, 3), to the N. of the Place Stanislas, is the finest of the seven triumphal arches which decorate Nancy. It was erected in 1751 by Stanislaus in honour of Louis XV., his son-in-law, of whom it bears a medallion, and consists of a triple gateway in the Corinthian style, embellished with statues of Ceres, Minerva, Mercury, and Mars, and bas-reliefs of Apollo. — To the left is a bronze *Statue of Callot* (see p. 147), with busts of *Isaac Sylvestre* and *Ferd. de St. Urbain* (p. 147), by Eug. Laurent (1877). To the right is a *Statue of Héré* (p. 147), by Jacquot.

Outside the arch lies the *Place de la Carrière*, named from the tournaments formerly held here. At the farther end is the *Palais du Gouvernement* (Pl. C, 2), formerly the residence of the governors of the province, afterwards the préfecture, and now the headquarters of the xxth Corps d'Armée.

By the gateway on the right we enter the **Pépinière** (Pl. D, 2, 3), an attractive and umbrageous avenue, with another entrance in the N.E. corner of the Place Stanislas, to the left of the fountain. A band plays here on Tues., Thurs., and Sun., at 8.30 p.m. in summer and 2.30 p.m. in winter. In 1892 a somewhat singular bronze statue by Rodin was erected here to *Claude Gellée* (*Claude Lorrain*; 1610-82), the celebrated painter, on a curious stone pedestal. A little farther on is a monument to *Grandville* (p. 147), by E. Bussièrre (1893).

A little to the W. of the Place de la Carrière rises the handsome modern Gothic church of **St. Epvre** (Pl. C, 3), designed by *Morey*, with a W. tower 285 ft. high, and a spire above the crossing. The interior, which is of very harmonious proportions, is elaborately decorated with fine stained glass and with mural paintings by *Art. Sublet*. The high-altar is embellished with a large polychrome altar-piece and statues, and the choir-stalls are artistically carved.

In front of the church is a small modern *Equestrian Statue of René II.*, Duke of Lorraine (1473-1508), who defeated Charles the Bold at Nancy (p. 147), by M. Schiff.

In the Grande Rue, to the left of the Palais du Gouvernement, is the **Palais Ducal** (Pl. C, 2). The handsome porch, between the oriel windows, dates from the early 16th cent. and is embellished

with a modern equestrian statue of Antoine de Lorraine (d. 1544), by Viard. It illustrates the latest form of domestic Gothic in France. Within is the *Musée Lorrain*, open to the public on Sun. and Thurs. 1-4, and to strangers at other times also (ring briskly).

Two rooms on the groundfloor are dedicated to the antiquities and to the sculptures and other objects dating from the Middle Ages and the Renaissance. — A small room, on the first floor, to the right, with a Renaissance chimney-piece, contains the couch of Antoine de Lorraine and the tapestry discovered in the tent of Charles the Bold after the battle of Nancy. The large adjoining hall contains portraits and other paintings (*Feyen-Perrin*, Finding of the body of Charles the Bold), ancient weapons, pottery, medals, etc. Near the fourth window on the side next the court are a Portrait and a Temptation, by *Callot* (Nos. 541 and 579), and an astronomical clock. In the centre, Model of one of the fountains in the Place Stanislas; locksmith's work; a series of engravings representing the funeral of Charles III. of Lorraine (1603). Then a collection of medals in glass-cases; MSS.; miniatures; mediæval religious vessels; gems, cameos, enamels, seals, etc.

The **Franciscan Church** (*Eglise des Cordeliers*; Pl. C, 2), adjoining the ducal palace, was built by René II. in memory of his victory over Charles the Bold in 1477, and still belongs to the Emperor of Austria, the descendant of the dukes of Lorraine. It contains a few interesting monuments (bell to the left of the portal). On the left side of the church are monuments of *Antoine de Vaudémont* (d. 1447) and of *Marie d'Harcourt* (d. 1476), his wife; *Philippa of Gueldres*, second wife of René II. (d. 1547), with a fine statue by Ligier Richier, representing the deceased in the costume of a nun; *Jacques Callot*; *Charles V.*, Duke of Lorraine; and *Duke Leopold I.* The third monument on the right side of the church is the curious mausoleum of *René II.* (d. 1508). The magnificent polychrome framework is antique, but the statues of the duke and the Madonna were renewed in 1825. Adjacent is the tomb of *Charles of Lorraine, Cardinal de Vaudémont* (d. 1587), with a statue by Drouin, a native of Nancy. To the left of the choir is the *Chapelle Ronde*, or ducal mortuary chapel, of the 17th cent., with seven black marble sarcophagi.

The Grande Rue, which traverses the 'old town', ends at the *Porte de la Craffe* (Pl. C, 2), an ancient gate of the citadel, of the 14-16th cent., with two round towers. Farther on is the similar *Porte de la Citadelle* (end of 16th cent.).

The Rue de la Craffe leads to the left to the **Cours Léopold** (Pl. B, 2, 3), a handsome tree-shaded square, 360 yds. long and 130 yds. wide, at the N. end of which is the *Porte Désilles*, Ionic on the inside, Doric on the outside, built in 1785 in honour of the birth of the Dauphin, son of Louis XVI., and the alliance with the United States of America. The present name commemorates the devotion of a military officer, killed in 1790 by the mutinous soldiery (comp. p. 147). — To the N. is the handsome modern Gothic church of *St. Vincent et St. Fiacre* (Pl. B, 1). — In the centre of the Cours Léopold stands a bronze **Statue of Marshal Drouot* (p. 147), by David d'Angers. — The *Place Carnot* (Pl. B, 3) is embellished with

a *Monument to President Carnot*. To the right is the *University*, which possesses the four faculties of law, medicine, science, and literature. The architect of the modern buildings was Morey, the designer of St. Epvre. The *Natural History Museum* of this institution is open to the public in summer (April-Sept.) on Sun. and Thurs., 1 to 4.

A little to the E. of the Academy is the small *Place Lafayette* (Pl. C, 3), with an equestrian statue of *Joan of Arc*, by Fremiet.

The long Rue St. Dizier (Pl. C, 4, 5; tramway) traverses the entire S.E. half of the town. About halfway down, somewhat to the right, is the church of *St. Sebastian* (17th cent.; Pl. B, 4), with the monument of Girardet, the painter (1709-78). Farther on, the Rue Charles III leads to the left from the Rue St. Dizier to the modern church of *St. Nicholas* (Pl. C, 5), which contains several paintings by early artists of Nancy. At the end of the Rue St. Dizier is the double *Porte St. Nicolas*, built in the 17th cent., but altered and added to in modern times.

The Rue de Strasbourg, traversing the suburb of St. Pierre beyond this gate, passes the *Hospital*, the *Seminary*, and the modern church of *St. Peter* (Pl. C, 7), in a style less elaborate but bolder and more striking than that of St. Epvre.

Farther on is the *Eglise de Bonsecours*, situated about 1¼ M. to the S. of the Rue Stanislas, a church of the 18th cent., frequented by pilgrims, and containing the handsome mausolea of King Stanislaus and his wife.

The W. suburb of *St. Jean*, not far from the railway-station, is built on the site of the marsh where the body of Charles the Bold was found after the Battle of Nancy (see p. 147). The modest *Croix de Bourgogne* marks the exact spot.

The church of *St. Léon* (Pl. A, 4), a handsome modern Gothic edifice, a little to the W., beyond the station, is dedicated to Pope Leo IX., once Bishop of Toul, who was born at Dabo in Lorraine.

Among other pleasant points near Nancy are *Bellefontaine* (carr. there and back in 3 hrs.) and *Maron* (drive there and back, 3½ hrs.).

FROM NANCY TO CHÂTEAU-SALINS (Vic; Saargemünd), 24 M., railway in 1½-2 hrs. (fares 4 fr. 30, 2 fr. 90, 1 fr. 95 c.). We follow the line to Paris as far as (3 M.) *Champignuelles* (p. 146), where we turn to the right and cross the Meurthe. — 17½ M. *Moncel* (Buffet) is the frontier-station, with the French custom-house. 20 M. *Chambrey*, with the German custom-house. From (21 M.) *Burthécourt*, on the *Seille*, a branch-line runs to (2½ M.) *Vic-sur-Seille*, a small town with the ruins of an old castle and some disused salt-works. 24 M. *Château-Salins* also has some abandoned salt-works, from which it derives its name. — Continuation of the railway to *Dieuze* (p. 325) and *Saargemünd*, see *Baedeker's Rhine*.

From Nancy to *Metz*, see R. 16 and p. 146; to *Dijon*, see R. 41; to *Epinal*, see R. 40 e; to *Strassburg*, see R. 44.

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21. From Paris to Cherbourg.

231 M. CHEMIN DE FER DE L'OUEST, RIVE DROITE (Gare St. Lazare; Pl. C. 18), in 8½-11 hrs. (fares 41 fr. 55, 28 fr. 5, 18 fr. 30 c.). See also Map, p. 100.

From Paris to (36 M.) *Mantes* (Rail. Restaurant), see R. 4. — 44 M. *Bréval*. — 50 M. *Bueil* is also a station on the line from Rouen to Orléans via Elbeuf, Droux, and Chartres (p. 59).

Beyond Bueil we cross the *Eure*. 57 M. *Boisset (Eure)*. Beyond two tunnels we have a good view of Evreux to the right.

67 M. *Evreux*. — *Railway Stations*. *Gare de l'Ouest* (Buffet), the chief station, to the S. of the town; *Gare de Louviers*, for Elbeuf, Rouen, etc., about ¾ M. to the E.

Hotels. CHEVAL BLANC, Rue de la Harpe 44; GRAND CERF, Rue de la Harpe 14, R., L., & A. 3½-6, B. 1, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr. incl. cider, omn. 40-50 c.; ROCHER DE CANCALE, Grande Rue 35, pens. 7½ fr. incl. wine. — *Cafés* in the Grande Rue.

Evreux, on the *Iton*, is the chief town of the *Département de l'Eure* and the seat of a bishop. Pop. 16,932.

Evreux is a place of considerable antiquity, though the *Mediolanum Aulercolum* of the Romans is represented by the village of *Vieil-Evreux*, ¼½ M. to the S.E., where various Roman remains have been found. This Roman settlement was destroyed by the Franks under Clovis, and the town which succeeded was overthrown by the Norsemen at the end of the 9th century. Henry I. of England burnt Evreux, with the consent of the bishop, on condition of rebuilding the churches; and at the close of the 12th cent. it was once more given to the flames, on this occasion by Philip Augustus. The town gives name to the English family of Devereux.

The *Cathedral*, not far from the station, is a building of great interest, though it confuses all styles of architecture in vogue from the 11th to the 15th cent., and is, unfortunately, not quite detached from other buildings. The main portal, which has two towers of unequal height, dates from the close of the Renaissance period; but the most inter-

esting feature of the exterior is the Flamboyant N. portal, built in 1511-31. The crossing is surmounted by a handsome Gothic tower, with an open-work spire. The effect produced by the interior (restored 1875-96) is very imposing. The lower portion of the nave, which is remarkably narrow (21 ft.), is Romanesque, the remainder Gothic, of the 13-16th centuries. The chapels of the choir and ambulatory are closed with beautiful Renaissance screens of carved wood, and the stalls and delicate iron-work in the choir and treasury (to the S.) date from the 15th cent.; but the chief glory of the interior is the **Stained Glass* in the large Lady Chapel and the transepts, dating from the 15th and 16th cent. respectively. The rose-window of the S. transept is a fine example of flowing tracery, with the peculiarity of having all the mullions of the same thickness.

The cathedral is adjoined by some remains of Gothic *Cloisters*, with a small *Musée Epigraphique*, and by the *Bishop's Palace*. To the N. is the *Tour de l'Horloge*, a belfry of the 15th century.

The *Musée* (adm. daily, 10-4, 50 c.; Sun & Thurs. free), at the corner of the Rue de l'Horloge and the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, contains statues and other antiquities chiefly from Vieil-Evreux (p. 156), some modern French pictures, and mediæval relics. — In front of the handsome *Hôtel de Ville* (1890-95) is a fountain bearing allegorical figures by Decorchemont.

In the extreme W. of the town is the former abbey-church of *St. Taurin*, a Romanesque edifice of the 11th cent., with a few Gothic additions of later date. It contains a crypt, some antique stained glass, and some good modern wood-carving. On the way thither we pass the *Palais de Justice*, comprising an ancient Renaissance church, now used as a law-court.

A branch-railway runs from Evreux (Gare de Louviers, p. 155) to (16 M.) *Louviers* (p. 59), following the valley of the *Iton*. — Branch-lines run from the Gare de l'Ouest to (33½ M.) *Verneuil* (p. 184) viâ *Prey, Damville, Condé-Gouville, and Breteuil*; and to (26½ M.) *Dreux* (p. 182) viâ *Prey, St. André-de-l'Eure, and St. Georges-sur-Eure*.

FROM EVREUX TO HONFLEUR, 57½ M., in 4-5½ hrs. — 15½ M. *Le Neubourg*, a small town with the ruins of a castle and a bronze statue of *Dupont de l'Eure* (1767-1855), the politician, by Decorchemont. 25½ M. *St-Martin-Brionne*. Brionne, see p. 157. — 26 M. *Le Bec-Hellouin*, with the scanty remains of the *Abbey of Bec*, of which Lanfranc and Anselm, the first two archbishops of Canterbury after the Norman Conquest, were inmates before their elevation. — 29½ M. *Glos-Montfort* (Buffet); to Serquigny and Rouen, see p. 157. — The line now descends the valley of the Risle. — 39½ M. *Pont-Audemer* (*Lion d'Or*), a picturesquely situated industrial village of 6000 inhab., on the Risle. The church of *St. Owen*, the chief building, dates from the 11th, 15th, and 16th cent. and contains some good stained glass and some curious wood-carvings. A steamboat plies daily on the Risle from Pont-Audemer to (12 M.) *Le Havre*, in 2½ hrs. (fare 2½ fr.). Diligence (1½ fr.) twice daily to (10 M.) *Quilleboeuf*. — 50½ M. *Quetteville* (p. 172). — 57½ M. *Honfleur*, see p. 172.

Beyond Evreux the train traverses a grazing district. Tunnel. Near (72½ M.) *La Bonneville* is the ruined *Abbaye de la Noe*, founded in 1144 by Matilda, daughter of Henry I. of England and wife of the Emperor Henry II. — Tunnel.

78 M. **Conches** (*Buffet; Croix Blanche*), near which is a ruined castle (12th cent.). The church of *Ste. Foy* (15th cent.) has 27 fines stained-glass *Windows (16th cent.), of which 7 in the choir were designed by Aldegrever. The vaulting of the choir and aisles, two reliefs in the chapels, and the elegant spire (rebuilt) should also be noticed.

A branch-line runs hence to (23½ M.) *Laigle* (p. 184), viâ (17 M.) *Rugles* (Hôt. de l'Etoile), which contains two interesting old churches.

At (88 M.) *Beaumont-le-Roger* (Hôt. de Paris) are a ruined abbey (12-13th cent.) and an interesting church (14-15th cent.) — The church of (92 M.) *Serquigny* (*Buffet*) is adorned with a fine portal of the 11th century.

FROM SERQUIGNY TO ROUEN, 45½ M., in 1¼-2¼ hrs. (fares 8 fr. 20 5 fr. 60, 3 fr. 60 c.). The line follows the attractive valley of the Risle. — 7 M. *Brionne* (Hôt. de France), an industrial town (3520 inhab.) of some historical importance, with a castle of the 12th century. — 12 M. *Glos-Montfort* (*Buffet*); to Evreux and Honfleur, see p. 156. Our line hence runs to the E. viâ (21 M.) *Bourgheroude*, (31 M.) *Elbeuf* (*St. Aubin*; p. 59), where we cross the Seine, (35½ M.) *Tourville*, and (37 M.) *Oissel* (p. 42). — 45½ M. *Rouen* (Rive Droite), see p. 48.

98½ M. **Bernay** (*Lion d'Or; Cheval Blanc; Normandie*), a commercial and industrial town with 8000 inhab., is situated on the left bank of the *Charentonne*. The church of *Ste. Croix* (14-15th cent.) has an elegant tower and contains a fine high-altar of red marble, dating from 1683-84, and some curious sculptures, including an Infant Jesus, on the tabernacle of the altar, ascribed to *P. Puget*. Remains of the *Abbey*, round which the town grew up in the 11th cent., and of the *Abbey Church* are still extant, the former occupied by the *Sous-Préfecture*, the *Hôtel de Ville*, and other public offices, the latter serving as a market. The horse-fair of Bernay, held in the 5th week of Lent, is the most important in France. On a hill outside of the town, to the left of the railway, stands the handsome church of *Notre-Dame-de-la-Couture*, built in the 14-16th centuries.

A branch-railway runs from Bernay to (33 M.) *Ste. Gauburge*, following at first the valley of the *Charentonne*. At (10 M.) *La Trinité-de-Réville* it is joined by the line from Lisieux (see below), and at (29 M.) *Echauffour* merges in the railway from Le Mesnil-Mauger to *Ste. Gauburge* (p. 158).

118½ M. **Lisieux** (*Buffet; Hôtel de France; *de Normandie; d'Espagne*), the ancient capital of the *Lexovii* and formerly the seat of a bishop, is a prosperous industrial and commercial town, with 16,350 inhab., situated on the *Touques*. The leading industry is the manufacture of woollen cloth and flannel. Lisieux still possesses many quaint old houses of the 14-16th centuries.

The imposing *Cathedral of St. Pierre* lies about ¼ M. to the left of the station, closely adjoined by the former episcopal palace and other buildings. The greater part of the church dates from the 12-13th cent., but the S. tower, the only one with a spire, was rebuilt in the 16-17th centuries. The transept is surmounted by a lantern-tower. The façade is simple and severe, but the S. side is embellished with a striking portal, which Mr. Ruskin calls 'one of

the most quaint and interesting doors in Normandy', the work of which is 'altogether rude, but full of spirit'. The nave, the most ancient portion, was built at a single epoch and by a single architect, and is distinguished in consequence by the harmony of its style and proportions. The various chapels were added at various dates. The *Lady Chapel* was erected in the 15th cent., by Pierre Cauchon, Bishop of Beauvais, one of Joan of Arc's judges, in expiation of his condemnation of that heroine. It contains an elaborate modern altar; and there is another modern altar, in silver repoussé-work, in the third side-chapel to the right. The pulpit, the choir-stalls (in the style of the 14th cent.), and six large paintings by *Lemonnier*, pupil of Vien, in the chapels of the nave, representing scenes from the lives of SS. Peter and Paul, are also noteworthy. Henry II. of England married Eleanor of Guienne in this cathedral in 1154.

The *Episcopal Palace*, built in the 17-18th cent., is now used as a court-house, and contains the small Musée. Behind it is a pretty *Public Garden*. The *Musée* (open on Thurs. and Sun., 1-4; on other days on application) contains chiefly modern French pictures.

The church of *St. Jacques* (15th cent.), a little to the S., contains some good stained glass and some ancient paintings and wood-carving, but the only interesting feature of the exterior is the balustrade which runs all round it.

From Lisieux to *Trouville* and *Honfleur*, see pp. 172, 173. — A branch-line runs to (20 M.) *La Trinité-de-Réville* (p. 157), viâ (5 M.) *St. Pierre-de-Mailloc*, near the ancient *Château de Mailloc* (visitors admitted), and (12 M.) *Orbec* (Hôt. de France; de l'Equerre), a small town with an interesting church.

At *St. Owen-le-Pin*, 7 M. to the W. of Lisieux, is the ancient *Abbey of Val Richer*, of which Thomas à Becket was for a time abbot. It was transformed into a château by Guizot, who died here in 1874.

Beyond Lisieux we pass through a tunnel, $1\frac{3}{4}$ M. long, and reach (130 M.) *Le Mesnil-Mauger*.

A branch-railway runs hence to (39 M.) *Ste. Gauburge* (p. 157), viâ (15 M.) *Vimoutiers* (Soleil d'Or), a small town 3 M. to the N. of *Camembert*, a village noted for its cheese, and (35 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Echauffour* (see p. 157).

We now cross the *Dives*. — 134 M. *Méxidon* (Buffet; Hôt. de l'Europe, Ste. Barbe). Railway to Argentan, etc., see p. 189.

FROM MÉXIDON TO TROUVILLE, viâ Cabourg, Beuzeval-Houlgate, and Villers-sur-Mer, 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 5 fr. 60, 3 fr. 80, 2 fr. 45 c.). The train descends the *Vallée d'Auge*, which is watered by the *Dives* and noted for its pastures. — 8 M. *Hottot*, with an interesting church of the 15th cent.; 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Beveron*. — At (12 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Dozulé-Putot* a line diverges to Caen (p. 172). — 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Cabourg*. Thence to (31 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Trouville*, see pp. 176-178.

140 M. *Moult-Argences*. A column at the neighbouring village of *Vimont* commemorates the battle of *Val-ès-Dunes* (1047), in which Duke William (William the Conqueror), aided by Henry of France, defeated his rebellious barons. — 144 M. *Frenouville-Cagny*. Then to the right appears the picturesque town of —

149 M. *Caen* (p. 166).

A little beyond Caen the railway crosses the *Orne*. Fine retro-

spect of the town. To the right diverges the branch to the coast railway (p. 177), to the left the railway to Laval. Farther on, to the right, is *La Maladrerie* (p. 177), with a prison. — 153 M. *Carpiquet*. To the right and left rise the picturesque towers of Bretteville and Norrey. 157 M. *Bretteville-Norrey*; 163 M. *Audrieu*, to the left, with a fine church of the 13-14th centuries.

167 M. *Bayeux* (*Hôtel du Luxembourg*, Rue des Bouchers 25, B. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$, D. 3 fr.; *Grand Hôtel*, Rue St. Jean 46; both at a distance from the station), a town of 7900 inhab. and the seat of a bishop, is situated to the right of the railway.

The site of the town was occupied by the capital of the *Baiocassi*, called by the Romans *Augustodurum*. Ausonius, the poet, mentions it under the name of *Baiocassis* in the 4th century. Subsequently the town became the capital of the *Bessin*. In the wars with England it was taken by Edward III. in 1346, by Henry V. in 1417, and by Dunois in 1450, after the battle of Formigny.

The *CATHEDRAL of *Notre-Dame*, about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the station, from which it is visible, is a striking Gothic edifice of the 12-15th cent., built on the site of an earlier church founded in the 11th cent. by Bishop Odo of Bayeux, half-brother of William the Conqueror. The two Romanesque towers of the W. façade are surmounted by Gothic spires; the Flamboyant E. tower has a modern dome. The chevet, with its graceful turrets, is one of the most beautiful examples of the early-Gothic style in France. The lateral portals are also noteworthy features of the exterior, which is still elaborately decorated, though many of the sculptures have been mutilated.

The INTERIOR produces an equally dignified impression. The Romanesque arcades of the nave belonged to a church of the 12th cent.; the spandrels of the lower arches are covered with rich diapering. The exceedingly graceful pointed arches of the apse, constructed in the 13th cent., are among the chief beauties of the church; while, on the other hand, the windows of this part of the building fail of effect on account of their small size. The windows of the transepts and above the organ-loft are, however, large and fine. There are 22 chapels in the cathedral, and a large crypt, under the choir, dating from the 8-11th centuries. The first chapel to the left contains a magnificent altar-piece in stone; and the stalls and four sedilia in the choir should be examined.

The Rue de la Maîtrise, beginning opposite the principal portal, leads to the handsome Place du Château or Place du St. Sauveur, in which (to the right) is the *Public Library*, containing a small *Musée* (shown on application). In the latter is preserved the famous *BAYEUX TAPESTRY, which is conveniently exposed to view, under glass, in the second room.

This famous *Tapestry* consists of a strip of linen cloth, now somewhat brown with age, 230 ft. long and 18 inches wide, embroidered in coloured woollen thread with scenes illustrating the events which led to the conquest of England by William in 1066. Most of the scenes are explained by Latin inscriptions, the letters of which, about an inch long, are also stitched in wool. The main subjects occupy the centre of the tapestry, and above and below run ornamental borders, filled with scenes from Æsop's Fables, sarming and sporting scenes, fabulous animals of the most grotesque description, and (towards the end) the bodies of the slain at Hastings. Eight colours appear in the worsted used, but there is little attempt to distribute

these according to verisimilitude. The flesh-parts of the figures are merely outlined; the English are uniformly depicted with moustaches and the Normans without; and there is an evident effort made to retain a general resemblance in the recurring figures of William and Harold.

The origin of this interesting work has given rise to much controversy. A favourite opinion ascribes it to Matilda, wife of the Conqueror, and tradition has it that it was her death alone that prevented the final scene of William's coronation appearing on the tapestry. Though possibly not by Matilda, the work is undoubtedly a contemporary work of William's reign; so that its importance as a historical document far outweighs its interest as a specimen of the domestic art of the 11th century. It is mentioned in an inventory of goods belonging to Bayeux cathedral in 1476; but general attention was not drawn to it until 1724, when it was locally known as the 'Toilette du Duc Guillaume'. In 1803 Napoleon I. exhibited it at the Louvre in Paris in order to incite the French to another conquest of England; but it was afterwards restored to Bayeux. — The first of the 58 scenes is in the middle of the left side of the room: —

1. Edward the Confessor despatches Harold to announce to William that he will one day be king of England.
2. Harold sets out.
3. Church.
4. Harold at sea.
5. Harold driven by a storm to Ponthieu.
6. Harold prepares to land.
7. Guy, Count of Ponthieu, arrests Harold.
8. Guy and Harold ride to Beaurin.
9. Interview between Guy and Harold.
10. Messengers from William arrive to request the release of Harold.
11. They threaten Guy.
12. William receives a messenger.
13. William receives Harold at Eu.
14. William takes Harold to Rouen.
15. A priest and Elgiva, daughter of William.
16. William and his army, accompanied by Harold, reach Mont St. Michel, on a campaign against Conan, Duke of Brittany.
17. They cross the river Couesnon; Harold rescues several Normans from the quicksands.
18. Conan put to flight at Dol.
19. William attacks Dinan.
20. Conan surrenders the keys of the town on the point of a lance.
21. William knights Harold.
22. They return to Bayeux (*Bagias*).
23. Where Harold takes the oath.
24. Harold returns to England.
25. And reports to Edward the result of his embassy.
26. Funeral of Edward at St. Peter's Church (Westminster Abbey). This scene seems out of order, as Edward lies on his death-bed in No. 27, and dies in No. 28.
29. The crown is offered to Harold.
30. Harold is crowned by Stigand.
31. The people pay homage.
32. portentous appearance of the comet of 1066.
33. Harold arms himself.
34. English ship on the Norman coast.
35. William orders a fleet to be built.
36. His ships are launched.
37. The fleet is armed and provisioned.
38. William sets sail and arrives at Pevensey.
39. The horses are landed.
40. The Normans march towards Hastings.
41. Wadar, whose name appears in Domesday as a vassal of Odo, William's brother, acts as commissariat-officer.
42. The viands are prepared.
43. Banquet of William.
44. William, Odo of Bayeux, and Robert of Mortain take council.
45. The camp is fortified.
46. William is informed of Harold's approach.
47. A house is burned.
48. The Normans advance.
49. William questions Vital, the scout.
50. William's advance is announced to Harold.
51. William harangues his troops and the battle begins.
52. Death of Leofwine and Gyrrh, Harold's brothers.
53. The thick of the fight.
54. Odo encourages the Normans.
55. William raises his visor to show his men that he is not dead as reported.
56. Harold's army is cut to pieces.
57. Death of Harold.
58. Flight of the English. — Reproductions of the tapestry (5 fr.) are best obtained at *Tostain's*, in the town.

The entrance-hall, as well as that in which the tapestry is shown, contains a few interesting pictures, including two Madonnas and a Cleopatra of the *Italian School*, the sage and the three youths, by *Goessin*, etc.

The Hôtel de Ville adjoins the Cathedral. In the garden is a marble statue, by Harivel Durocher, of *A. de Caumont* (1802-73), the archæologist, who was born at Bayeux. — Bayeux still retains many quaint old houses which will delight the antiquarian.

Omnibuses ply in summer from Bayeux to the small sea-bathing places of *Asnelles* (8½ M.; Hôtel du Repos; Belle-Plage), *Arromanches* (7½ M.; Hôt. du Chemin de Fer), and *Port-en-Bessin* (6 M.; Hôt. de l'Europe). — To *Courseulles*, see p. 178.

184 M. Lison (*Buffet; Hôtel de la Gare*).

FROM LISON TO COUTANCES (Granville, Avranches, etc.), 29½ M., railway in 1½-2¾ hrs. (fares 5 fr. 40, 3 fr. 65, 2 fr. 35 c.). The train enters the valley of the *Vire*, and ascends it to St. Lô. Views to the right.

12 M. St. Lô (*Hôt. de l'Univers*, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr.; *de Normandie; Central*), a very ancient place, with 11,120 inhab., and the chief town of the department of the *Manche*, is picturesquely situated on a slope on the right bank of the *Vire*. It derives its name from St. Laudus, one of its early bishops. The town was fortified by Charlemagne, and was taken several times by the Normans and English. The stained glass in the cathedral was presented by Louis XI., in memory of a successful repulse of the Bretons by the town in 1467. The chief object of interest is the *Church of Notre-Dame*, formerly the cathedral, built in the 14th and restored in the 17th century. It has two handsome towers; and outside the choir is a fine Gothic stone pulpit. The *Hôtel de Ville* (a modern structure), the *Palais de Justice*, and the *Préfecture* are situated in a square near the cathedral. In the vestibule of the first, to the right, is the 'Torigni Marble', an antique pedestal with an important inscription. — In the Rue Havin is a fine monument of *J. L. Havin* (1799-1868), the politician, by Leduc. The *Musée* (adm. on Sun., 12-3, on Thurs., 1-4) contains paintings of no great value (one by *Jordaens*), various works of art (triptych with five large enamels), antiquities, medals, etc. A hall on the first floor contains a *Natural History Collection*; and in a room below are nine old pieces of tapestry and some sculptures.

From St. Lô to Coutances the railway traverses an undulating district. Views to the left. — 29½ M. *Coutances*, see p. 179.

To the left flows the *Elle*, an affluent of the *Vire*. — 187½ M. *Neuilly*.

Branch-railway to (5 M.) *Isigny* (*Hôt. du Commerce; de France*), with 2800 inhab. and a small harbour which exports large quantities of butter to England. — A steam-tramway (1 fr. 30 c., 1 fr., 65 c.) plies from Isigny to (6 M.) *Grandcamp* (Croix Blanche; de la Plage), which has a fine beach.

Crossing the *Vire*, we now enter the *Cotentin*, a flat and marshy region, famous for its cattle. The name is said to be a corruption of *Ager Constantinus*. Many of the followers of William the Conqueror came from this part of Normandy; and some of the most illustrious names among the English aristocracy are derived from those of humble villages in the Cotentin. The hedges here give quite an English aspect to the country.

195 M. *Carentan* (*Hôt. d'Angleterre; du Commerce*), to the right, a town with 3740 inhab. and a small harbour on the canalized *Taute*, exporting vegetables and dairy-produce to England. The church dates from the 15th century.

FROM CARENTAN TO CARTERET (JERSEY), 26½ M., railway in 1½-1¾ hrs. (fares 4 fr. 80, 3 fr. 25, 2 fr. 10 c.). — 14 M. *La Haye-du-Puits*, junction for the Cherbourg and Brest line (p. 179). 21 M. *Portbail* (Des Voyageurs; du Nord), a small seaport, whence a service of steamers formerly plied to *Gorey* (see below). — 26½ M. *Carteret* (*Hôt. de la Mer*, pens. 7½-9 fr.; **d'Angleterre; du Commerce*), a thriving bathing-place and seaport, with a daily service of steamers in summer to (1½ hr.) *Gorey* on the island of *Jersey* (fares 6 fr. 85, 4 fr. 35 c., return-tickets 10 fr., 6 fr. 25 c.).

From the station of (208 M.) *Montebourg* a branch-line runs to

the town of the same name, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.E., and to (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther on) the railway from Valognes to Barfleur (see below).

213 M. **Valognes** (*Hôtel du Louvre*), a small decayed town with 6000 inhab. and a church, part of which dates from the 15th century.

FROM VALOGNES TO BARFLEUR, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -2 hrs. (fares 3 fr. 70, 2 fr. 80, 2 fr. 5 c.). This line has a special station near the main-line station. — 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *St-Martin-d'Audouville-Vaudreville*. Branch to Montebourg, see above. — 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Lestre-Quinéville*. At *Quinéville* (Hotel), a sea-bathing place with a good beach, is a curious hollow stone monument, 27 ft. high, known as *La Grande Cheminée*, but of doubtful origin and use. King James II. of England watched the battle of La Hogue (see below) from the neighbourhood of Quinéville. — 15 M. **St-Vaast-la-Hougue** (*Hôtel de France; de Normandie*), a sea-bathing town with 2500 inhabitants. The harbour is defended by forts on the *Ile Tatihou*, to the N., and on the *Ile de la Hogue* or *La Hougue*, to the S. La Hogue is famous for the defeat of the French admiral De Tourville by the united English and Dutch fleets, under Russell and Rooke, which took place off the coast in May, 1692. Twelve French ships which were beached at La Hogue by the admiral to save them from the enemy, were attacked and burned by boating-parties the next day.

22 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Barfleur** (*Hôtel du Phare*) is a small seaport and sea-bathing resort, which was of considerable importance in the middle ages as a port of communication between Normandy and England. In 1120 Prince William, only son of Henry I., with 140 young noblemen of the English court, set sail here in the ill-fated 'White Ship', which struck on one of the rocks outside the harbour and went down with all on board, except a poor butcher of Rouen. The *Pointe de Barfleur* or *Raz de Gatteville*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N., the E. extremity of the peninsula of the Cotentin, is marked by a lighthouse, nearly 245 ft. high. — A public conveyance (2 fr. 40 c.) plies twice daily (6 a.m.; 2.30 p.m.) in 3 hrs. from Barfleur to (17 M.) Cherbourg.

219 M. **Sottevast**, to the left, has a château of the 17th century. Branch to Coutances, etc., see p. 179. — 223 M. **Couville**. Beyond a hilly tract lies (226 M.) **Martinvast**, with a château and stud-farm belonging to Baron Schickler. Near Cherbourg we pass through a short tunnel. To the right is the *Montagne du Roule* (p. 166).

231 M. **Cherbourg**. — **Hotels.** DE L'AMIRAUTÉ ET DE L'EUROPE (Pl. a; E, 4), Quai Alexandre III 16; DE L'AIGLE ET D'ANGLETERRE (Pl. b; E, 4), Place Bricqueville, R., L., & A. 3-6, B. 1. déj. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 fr. incl. cider, pens. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ -10, omn. $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; DE FRANCE ET DU COMMERCE (Pl. c; E, 4), Rue du Bassin, pens. 8 fr.; ÉTOILE (Pl. e; D, 4), Rue Gambetta 7; DU LOUVRE (Pl. f; D, 3), Rue de la Paix 30. — HÔTEL DES BAINS DE MER (Pl. d; E, 3), beyond the Avant-Port du Commerce, open only in the bathing-season, R. 4-7, déj. 4, D. 5, pens. 12-15 fr.

Cafés. *Du Grand-Balcon, de Paris*, Quai de Caligny; *de l'Amirauté, de l'Europe*, Quai Alexandre III; *du Théâtre*, Place du Château.

Cabs. Per drive 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, per hr. 2 fr. — CARRIAGES for excursions at *Faisant's*, Rue du Bassin 51.

Tramways. From the *Place du Château* (Pl. E, 4) to *Tourlaville* (Pl. G, 3; p. 166); and to *Équeurdreville* and *Querqueville* (comp. Pl. A, 3, 4; p. 166). Fares 10 c. within the town, 10 c. per section outside the town, 15 c. for two sections, 25 and 35 c. all the way. — Omnibus to *Barfleur* (see above), twice daily; to *Landemer* and to *Omonville*, see p. 166.

Boats for expeditions within Cherbourg Roads: to the *Digue* (see p. 164; 2 hrs. there and back) about 10 fr. for 5 pers., 5-6 fr. for 2 pers.; a bargain should be made.

Steamboats to *Alderney* and *Guernsey* on Wed. in 5-6 hrs. (fares 12 fr. 50, 8 fr. 75 c.). To *Southampton* (London), see p. xiii.

Sea-Baths, to the E., beyond the commercial harbour, 50 c., with costume and towel 75 c. Good beach. — **Casino**, adm. 50 c. per day; balls

CHEBOURG



- 1. Abbatoir D. 4
- 2. Bains de m. D. 3.
- 3. Caserne E. 4.
- 4. Entrepôt D. 4.
- 5. Fontaine et M. D. 3. 4.
- 6. Hôtel de Ville et M. D. 3.
- 7. Manufacture de la Guerre D. 4.
- 8. Poste et Télégraphe D. 4.
- 9. Prison D. 4.
- 10. Théâtre D. 4.
- 11. Tribunal D. 4.



weekly during the bathing-season (adm. 1 fr.). Military band on Thurs. at 4.30, Sun. at 8.30 p.m.

British Consul, *Hon. H. P. Vereker, LL.D.*—American Consular Agent, *Henry J. C. Hainneville, Esq.*

French Protestant Church, Place Divette; service at 11 a.m. *English Church Services* are held here in Aug. and Sept. at 10 a.m. and 6 p.m.

Cherbourg, a town with 40,783 inhab. and a fortress of the first class, is the third naval harbour of France. Cherbourg owes its importance to its situation at the N. extremity of the peninsula of the *Cotentin* (p. 161), in a bay embraced between Cap Lévi on the E., and Cap de la Hague on the W., and directly facing the coast of England, which is about 70 M. distant.

Cherbourg is supposed by some authorities to occupy the site of the Roman station of *Corialtum* or *Corialto*; others regard the name as a corruption of *Caesaris Burgus* (Cæsar's Castle), and it has also been suggested that the name is the same as the English Scarborough. The site of the town seems to have been early occupied by a baronial castle; and a Count of Cherbourg followed William the Conqueror to England in 1066. Its proximity to England exposed it to frequent attack; and it was taken by the English in 1295, 1346, and 1418. In 1355 it became the capital of Charles the Bad of Navarre, and it continued to be a favourite landing-place for English expeditions against France until 1450, when it was taken by Charles VII. Finally, in 1758, the English fleet under Lord Howe landed a force here under General Bligh, who destroyed the fortifications and burnt the shipping and all the naval stores, though he left the town and its inhabitants unmolested. In April, 1814, the Duc de Berri landed here, and in Aug., 1830, Charles X., the ex-king, embarked at Cherbourg for England.

The town, most of which is modern, well-built, and clean, is comparatively uninteresting. On quitting the station (Pl. E, 5), the visitor finds himself at the S. end of the *Commercial Harbour*, which is situated at the mouth of the *Divette* and the *Trotebec*. This harbour, of quite secondary importance to the naval port (see p. 164), comprises two basins and an entrance-channel, 650 yds. long, flanked by granite breakwaters. Large quantities of butter, eggs, and poultry are exported hence to England.

The ROADSTEAD of Cherbourg, which lies in front of the two ports, has a total superficies of 4 sq. M., but as certain parts of it are too shallow for large ships at low water, the total available anchorage is about one-fifth of that, or about 500 acres. Though sheltered on three sides, this roadstead is naturally exposed to the full force of gales from the N., and Vauban, the great military engineer, seemed almost to be flying in the face of nature when he proposed to establish a naval port here. The efforts to protect the anchorage by means of a 'digue' or breakwater, placed about 2½ M. from the town, were twice baffled by winds and waves, but a third attempt, begun in 1832, has succeeded in rearing a gigantic barrier which seems likely to withstand the fury of the tempest. The present **Digue* is a substantial breakwater, 4130 yds. long, from 160 to 202 yds. broad at the base, and 65 yds. broad at low water-mark. It is formed of huge blocks of granite, carefully fitted together and presenting a sloping face to the sea on each side. On this base rests a mass of masonry, 30 ft. high and 30 ft. thick, rendered practically monolithic

by the use of hydraulic cement. The works cost upwards of 2,790,000*l.* Visitors are permitted to land on the Digue (boats, see p. 162), which is fortified with four forts and twelve batteries. The excursion is one of the pleasantest at Cherbourg, and visitors enjoy an opportunity of viewing at close quarters some of the men-of-war which are usually lying in the roads. The view from the breakwater to the W. of the central fort is finer than that from the E. The channels at the ends of the Digue are commanded by forts on the mainland, as well as by detached forts on islets. The defences of the town are completed by a chain of detached forts on the surrounding heights.

The NAVAL HARBOUR, or *Dockyard* (Pl. B, C, 1, 2, 3), is strongly defended on the landward side by a special line of redoubts and a ditch, which practically render it quite separate from the rest of the town to the S.W. It is entered by way of the Rue de l'Abbaye, beyond a barrack. Foreigners are admitted only with an order from the minister of marine. The visit takes about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hour.

Louis XIV., with the aid of Vauban, first conceived the idea of establishing a naval harbour at Cherbourg, in opposition to Portsmouth, about 80 M. distant. The works were, however, soon abandoned; and nothing was done until Napoleon I. took up the project with vigour. Its completion was reserved for Napoleon III., who opened the port in presence of Queen Victoria in 1858, exactly 100 years after the last English attack on the town. The harbour and its buildings cover an area of 54 acres, and comprise three principal basins hewn in the solid rock, several smaller basins, well equipped workshops, magazines, and storehouses of every sort, and innumerable sheds, barracks, and other military and naval establishments. The three chief basins (the *Avant-Port*, *Arrière-Bassin*, and *Bassin à Flot*) have a minimum depth of 30 ft. at low water and can easily accommodate 40 ships of the line at one time.

Between the Bassin à Flot and the sea is situated the *Direction de l'Artillerie* (Pl. B, 1), with an extensive ARSENAL, perhaps the most interesting point in the dockyard for the ordinary visitor. It contains about 50,000 weapons (20,000 muskets), artistically arranged in geometrical patterns and in the shape of porticos, palm trees, baskets, etc. Visitors are generally conducted over one or more of the *Men-of-War* lying in the harbour; but as these are usually dismantled, they are not so interesting as when lying outside in the roads. The *Museum* (in which the mode of constructing the breakwater is illustrated) and a *Collection of Models* are also shown, the latter interesting to naval visitors only.

The town lies to the left or W. of the station (Pl. E, 5). Not far from the latter and near the commercial harbour lies the *Theatre* (Pl. 10; E, 4), a handsome edifice in the classical style, with a richly decorated interior. In a small square adjoining the *Avant-Port* is a bronze *Bust of Bricqueville*, a colonel of the first empire,

by David d'Angers. The *Place Napoléon* (Pl. D, 3), to the left, farther on, is embellished with a bronze *Equestrian Statue of Napoleon I.*, by A. Le Vée. The inscription, 'J'avais résolu de renouveler à Cherbourg les merveilles de l'Égypte', refers to the construction of the Digue, which the emperor compared to the Pyramids.

The *Church of La Trinité* (Pl. D, 3, 4), on the S. side of the square, dates from the 15th century. The nave is decorated with polychrome paintings, and above the arches are painted and gilded reliefs representing scenes from the Passion and a Dance of Death.

The *HÔTEL DE VILLE* (Pl. 6; D, 3), on the W. side of the *Place d'Armes*, contains a *Musée* of some importance (open on Sun., 12-4, free; other days for a fee). Many of the small ancient paintings in this collection are unfortunately hung too high.

PRINCIPAL ROOM. From right to left, *76. *Rogier van der Weyden*, Descent from the Cross (triptych); 84. *Van Vliet*, Interior of a temple; 66. *Quinten Matsys*, Peasants; 9. *Florentine School*, Descent from the Cross; 42. *Bril*, Landscape; 83. *Teniers*, Apes carousing; 50. *Van Eyck*, Madonna; 2. *Albano*, The Circumcision; 47. *Dietrich*, Portrait; 75. *Rochman*, Landscape; 139. *Poussin*, Pyramus and Thisbe; 52. *Fyt*, Genre-scene; 35. *Murillo*, Bearing of the Cross; 198. *Leleux*, The Grandfather; 17. *Guercino*, The wounded Tancred aided by Herminia; 61 (above), *Jordaens*, Adoration of the Magi; 88. *Wyck*, Interior; 8. *Florentine School of the 14th cent.*, Hermitage; 135. *Oudry*, Eagle and hare; 12. *Fra Angelico*, Entombment; 37. *Ribera*, Philosopher; 60. *Hondecoeter*, Ape and parrot; 45. *Cranach*, Electors Frederick III. and John of Saxony; 79. *Rottenhammer*, Madonna and Child attended by angels; 157. *J. Vernet*, Landscape; 228. *Stenesse School*, Madonna; 7. *Caravaggio*, Death of Hyacinth; *Phil. de Champaigne*, Portrait; 124. *Largillière*, Portrait; 51. *Franck the Younger*, The Woman taken in adultery; 1. *Albano*, Annunciation; 158. *Vivien*, Girardon, the sculptor; 146, 145 (farther on), *Hub. Robert*, Ruins; 14. *Galbiani*, Madonna; 148. *Lesueur*, Justice; 11. *Fontana*, Adoration of the Magi; 119. *Janet (Clouet)*, Portrait; 101. *Coyvel*, Scene from Don Quixote; 96. *Borgouignon*, Cavalry engagement; 125. *Largillière*, Portrait; 40. *H. van Balen*, Offerings to Bacchus and Ceres; 65. *J. Van Loo*, Melancholy; 172. *Couder*, Interior; 123. *Lafosse*, Presentation in the Temple; 199. *Leleux*, Locksmith's workshop; 216. *Leonardo da Vinci*, Portrait of the artist; 23. *Panini*, Coliseum and Arch of Constantine; 94. *Boilly*, Houdon in his studio; 4. *Barocccio*, St. Francis of Assisi; 180. *Flinck*, St. Jerome; 143. *Rigaud*, Portraits; 147. *Lesueur*, Sermon on the Mount; 211. *Soyer*, Sacristy; *Schiavone*, 27. Joseph interpreting Pharaoh's dreams, 28. Joseph's messengers finding the cup in Benjamin's sack; 159. *Vouet*, Ceres and Neptune; 39. *Aelst*, Flowers; 80. *Ruyssch*, Flowers; 138. *Poussin*, Pietà; 16. *Giordano*, St. Peter; 171. *Gonsalvez Nuno*, Madonna; *Unknown Artist*, Madonna (on marble); 74. *Fr. Pourbus*, Francis II. de Médicis and his daughter, afterwards wife of Henri IV. — In the centre: *Flemish School*, The head of Juhu the Baptist presented to Herod; *Lefèvre*, Gretchen in church, in marble.

On the FIRST FLOOR is the *Library*, which contains a fine old chimney-piece, brought from an ancient abbey; and on the SECOND FLOOR are collections of *Natural History* and *Antiquities*.

The Rue de la Paix leads to the W. from this church to the *Monument des Coloniaux* (Pl. D, 3), erected in 1895 in memory of soldiers and sailors who have died on colonial service.

On the S. side of the town is the noteworthy modern church of *Notre-Dame-du-Voeu* (Pl. D, 5), in the Romanesque style, with two towers and spires at the W. end. It replaces an earlier church of

the 12th cent., built in fulfilment of a solemn vow taken by Queen Matilda of England during a storm.

In the pretty *Public Garden* (Pl. F, 5), to the E. of the station, a statue to *Millet* (1815-75), the painter, was unveiled in 1892.

The *Montagne du Roule* (Pl. F, 5), beyond this garden, commands a fine view of the town and the roadstead. The summit, reached in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., is occupied by a fort, to which visitors are not admitted.

Environs. Pleasant excursions (carr. 2 fr. per hour) may be made from Cherbourg to the *Château de Martinvast* (p. 162), the park of which is open on Sun. from 12-6; to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Château de Tourlaville* (16th cent.), on the Barfleur road (steam-tramway, p. 162); to the village of ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Querqueville* (steam-tramway, p. 162), 1 M. beyond which is the *Château de Nacqueville*, formerly the residence of Count Alexis de Tocqueville, the great political writer and historian. About 2 M. farther on is the bathing-beach of (6 M.) *Landemer* (Voisin; Millet), to which an omnibus (50 c.) plies 4 times daily (5 times on Sun.) from the tramway terminus. The little port of *Omonville-la-Rogue* (omnibus from Cherbourg 4 times weekly) lies 5 M. from Landemer. Thence we may proceed to the pretty *Bay of St. Martin* ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther), beside *Cape La Hague* (16 M.), from which the Channel Islands are visible.

From Cherbourg to *Coutances*, *Folligny* (Granville), *Pontorson* (Mont St. Michel), *Dol* (St. Malo), and *Brest*, see R. 24.

22. Caen.

Railway Stations. *Gare de l'Ouest* (Pl. F, 5), the chief station (Buffet), to the S.E., used by all trains, including those to the coast (but comp. p. 176); *Gare St. Martin* or *de la Mer* (Pl. B, 2), to the N.W. — *Gare du Tramway à Vapeur* (steam-tramway), Boul. St. Pierre (Pl. D, 3). — *Omnibuses*, see below. No hotel-omnibuses.

Hotels. DE LA PLACE-ROYALE (Pl. c; C, 3), Place de la République, opposite the Hôtel de Ville and the Musée, well spoken of, déj. $2\frac{3}{4}$, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; HÔT. D'ANGLETERRE (Pl. a; D, 3), Rue St. Jean 77, R., L., & A. 4-5, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 3, D. 4 fr.; D'ESPAGNE (Pl. b; D, 3), Rue St. Jean 71; DE LONDRES, Rue des Quatre-Vents, near the Place de la République, unpretending but well spoken of; STE. BARBE, Rue Ecuycère 13 (Pl. B, 3); St. PIERRE (Pl. d; C, 3), Rue St. Pierre 42, frequented by commercial travellers; DE NORMANDIE, Rue St. Pierre 25; DE FRANCE (Pl. e; E, 5), near the station (at these three, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 fr. incl. cider).

Cafés. *Du Grand-Balcon*, Rue St. Pierre 50; *de la Bourse*, Rue St. Jean 28, with garden; *de Madrid*, at the Hôtel d'Espagne (see above), with garden. — *Restaurant.* **Fabre*, Place du Marché-au-Bois, à la carte.

Cabs. Per drive 1 fr., per hr. 2 fr., each additional $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. 50 c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ fr. more at night (11-7). — *Luggage*, 25 c. per package. — *Omnibus* from the Gare de l'Ouest to the omnibus-bureau 30, to the traveller's destination 50 c.; at night 50 and 70 c.; luggage 20 c. per 65 lbs. (at night 25 c.) to traveller's destination. — *Omnibus-Tramway* from the Gare de l'Ouest to the Rue de Bayeux (Pl. A, 2) and to the Gare de St. Martin, 15 c.

Post Office at the Hôtel de Ville (Pl. C, 3), Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville.

Baths. *Bains-Lavoirs* (Pl. C, 4), Rue Daniel Huet.

Steamboat daily to Le Havre (quay, see Pl. F, 4); see p. 61. To *New haven*, see p. xiii.

British Vice-Consul, *F. Lethbridge, Esq.*

English Church (*St. Michael's*), Rue Richard Lenoir (left bank of the Canal). — *Mission Service* at 7 p.m. at the *British Seamen's Institute*, Quai Vendœuvre (Pl. E, 3). [About 2000 British sailors visit the port annually.]

Caen, the chief town of the department of *Calvados*, with 45,380 inhab., and next to Rouen the most interesting town in Normandy,



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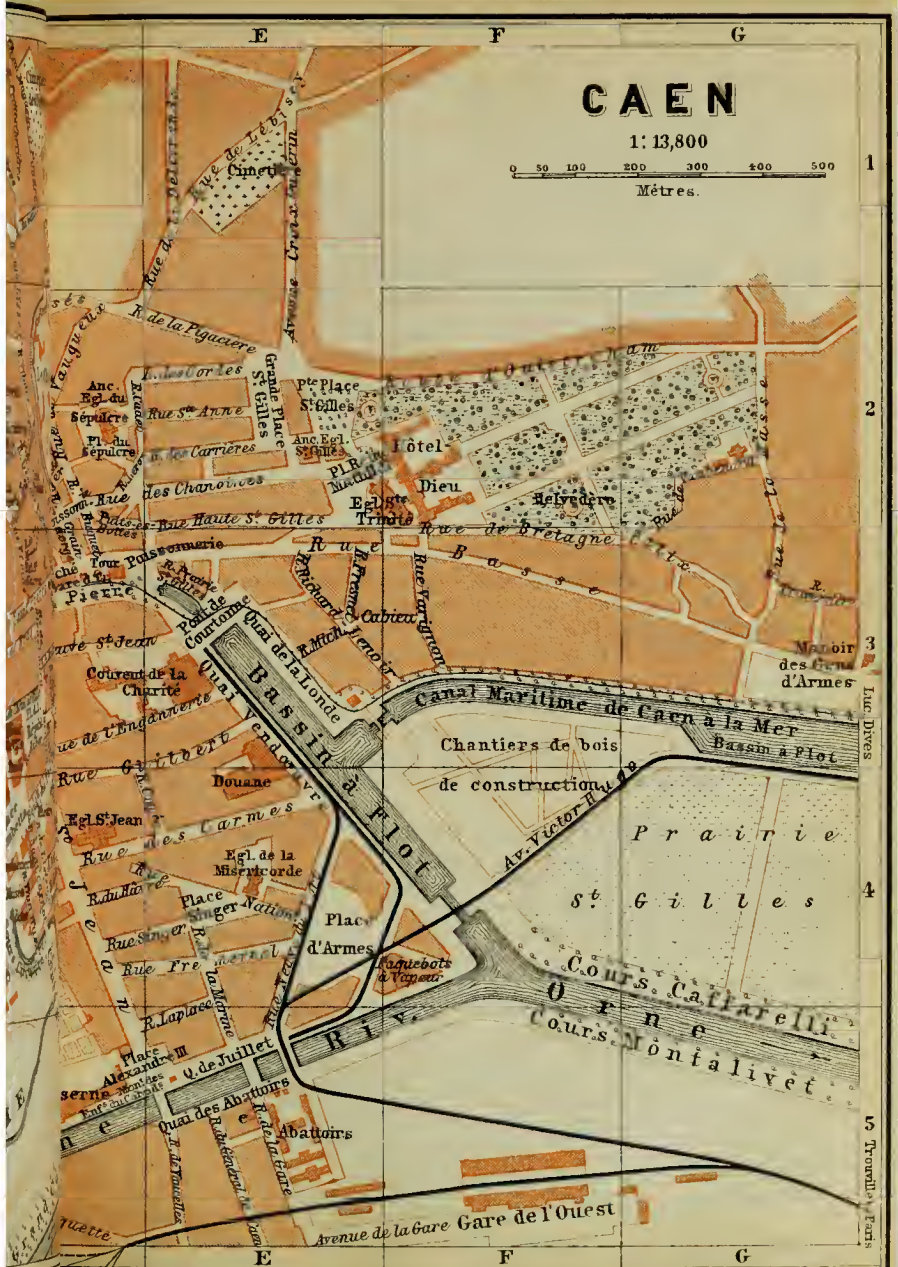
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is situated on the *Orne*, about 9 M. from the coast, with which it is connected by a canal, a railway (p. 172), and a steam-tramway (p. 172).

Caen, mentioned as *Cadomum* in the early part of the 11th cent., first rose to importance in the time of William the Conqueror, under whom were built the castle and the two abbeys whose beautiful churches are still the chief ornaments of the town. In 1346 Caen, at that time 'a city greater than any in England save London', was taken and pillaged by Edward III. of England; and Henry V. again captured it in 1417. France did not succeed in finally wresting it from the English until 1460. Caen suffered much in the religious wars of France and was well-nigh ruined by the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685. Two centuries, however, of comparative peace have largely restored its prosperity, and it now carries on extensive manufactures of colza and rape oil, lace, and other articles, while its port is the centre of the timber trade in the N. of France. In 1793 Caen was the focus of the Girondist movement against the Convention; and it was from this town that Charlotte Corday, born in the neighbourhood, set out to assassinate Marat. *Auber* (1782-1871), the composer, and *Malthërbe* (1555-1628), the poet, were natives of Caen, and *Beau Brummel* (consul at Caen) and *Bourienne* (secretary of Napoleon I.) died here in the Hospice du Bon-Sauveur. The famous Beau is buried in the Protestant Cemetery, Rue du Magasin à Poudre (Pl. C, 1).

The celebrated *Quarries* of Caen stone, which have for centuries afforded excellent building-material for the churches and other important edifices of France and England, lie to the W. and S. of the town.

On leaving the station (Pl. F, 5), we turn to the right, take the first street to the right again, which leads under the railway and over the *Orne*, and then follow the quay to the left to the Place Alexandre III, which is embellished with the handsome *Monument of the Sons of Calvados*, commemorating the war of 1870-71. Hence the Rue St. Jean runs to the right, ending at the Boulevard St. Pierre. — On the right side of the Rue St. Jean rises the handsome late-Gothic church of *St. Jean* (Pl. D, 4), with an elegant but unfinished tower. The church is unfortunately much hidden by the adjoining houses, and its fine portal has been disfigured by an unsuccessful restoration.

***St. Pierre** (Pl. D, 3), in the boulevard of the same name, is a most interesting example of Gothic architecture, though dating from various epochs from the 13th to the 16th century. The chapels and the turret of the **Apse*, both very elaborately decorated, were added in the Renaissance period. The most striking feature is the **Tower* (255 ft.), to the right of the main portal, a masterpiece of the bold and graceful style of art which prevailed at the beginning of the 14th century. The spire is pierced, and its base is surrounded by eight small turrets. There is a portal in the side of the tower, but the church has no transepts. The church is now under restoration.

The general impression of the interior is one of great harmony. The capitals of the massive pillars in the nave are carved with a curious miscellany of sacred, profane, and grotesque subjects. (Note especially the third capital on the left.) The vaulting and keystones of the E. half of the nave are noteworthy. The ornamentation of the five **Chapels* of the apse is especially lavish, including unusually large keystones and fine modern stained glass by *Marette* of Evreux. The pulpit, in a florid modern Gothic style, and the organ-case are handsome.

Opposite the tower of the church is the *Exchange*, formerly the

Hôtel Valois (16th cent.), the most noteworthy part of which is the court. The *Hôtel de Than*, opposite, is another old mansion of the same period.

On an eminence beyond the small square in front of the main portal of St. Pierre are situated the remains of the *Castle* (Pl. C, D, 2), begun by William the Conqueror and finished by Henry I., and several times altered. It is now used as barracks, and presents few points of interest. The castle was held by the English after the rest of the town was taken (see p. 167), but in 1459 the garrison of 4000 men was compelled to surrender to Dunois. — In the Rue de Geôle are some quaint old houses (Nos. 17, 31, 37).

The street leading to the left from the church, as we return from the castle, runs to the E. extremity of the town, passing the former church of *St. Gilles* (Pl. E, 2), which is built in the transition style from Gothic to Renaissance.

A little farther on is **La Trinité* (Pl. E, F, 2), the church of the *Abbaye-aux-Dames*, founded in 1036 by Matilda, wife of William the Conqueror, while the latter at the same time founded the church of the *Abbaye-aux-Hommes* (p. 169). These acts of beneficence were intended as an expiation of the sin which the pious founders had committed in marrying within the forbidden degrees of consanguinity. *La Trinité*, with the exception of one chapel, on the right of the choir, in the Transition style, is Norman-Romanesque; it has undergone a thorough restoration in modern times. Two square towers rise on the W. façade and another from the transepts; all three, long deprived of their spires, were provided with balustrades in the 18th century. The majestic simplicity of the interior is no less striking than the dignity of the exterior. Small galleries surmount the aisles, and there is an interesting crypt beneath the choir. The choir, which is reserved for the nuns who manage the *Hôtel-Dieu* (see below), is closed to the public; but it and the crypt are shown to visitors to the hospital. It contains the modest tomb of the foundress.

The *Hôtel-Dieu* or *Hospital* (Pl. F, 2), adjoining the church, is established in the former nunnery, rebuilt in the 18th century. The nuns of *La Trinité* were generally daughters of noble families and enjoyed considerable privileges. The abbess was known as Madame de Caen. Visitors, generally admitted on application, are expected to make a contribution to the poor-box. The extensive park commands attractive views.

As we retrace our steps to St. Pierre, we have a view of the distant towers of St. Etienne (see p. 169). Beyond St. Pierre we follow the Rue St. Pierre (Pl. C, 3), Nos. 52 and 54 in which (near the beginning) are quaint houses with wood-carving. Farther on, to the right, is *St. Sauveur* (Pl. C, 3), consisting of two churches placed side by side and forming an immense nave. The building is in the Gothic style, and has a handsome belfry of the 14th cent., a richly decorated apse of the 15-16th cent., and some old stained glass.

The Rue Froide, skirting the church, leads to the *Université* (Pl. C, 2), an important academy. The *Palais de l'Université*, partly dating from last century, but recently much enlarged, contains a *Natural History Museum* (adm. Sun., 12-4) and the ethnographical collections of Dumont d'Urville (p. 192). In front of it, in the Rue Pasteur, are bronze statues of *Malherbe* (p. 167), by the elder Dantan, and *Laplace* (1749-1827; a native of Calvados), the mathematician, by Barre. — Near the Université are the modern Gothic *Benedictine Church*, attached to a convent, and the *Promenade St. Julien*. — At the W. end of the Rue Pasteur is the Place St. Sauveur, in which is another church of *St. Sauveur* (Pl. B, 2, 3), dating from the 12th, 14th, and 18th cent., now a corn-market. On the right side of the square rises the *Palais de Justice* (18th cent.). In the centre is a bronze statue, by L. Rochet, of *Elie de Beaumont* (1798-1874), the geologist, a native of the department.

The Rue Ecuÿère, continuing the Rue de St. Pierre to the W. from the Palais de Justice, leads to —

**St. Etienne* or *St. Stephen* (Pl. A, B, 3), the church of the *Abbaye-aux-Hommes*, founded by William the Conqueror at the same date as La Trinité (p. 168). *St. Etienne* is in the same style as La Trinité, though larger, but its unity of style was destroyed by alterations in the 12th cent., when the choir was rebuilt in the Pointed style. It is difficult to obtain a satisfactory view of the church, on account of the buildings which hem it in. The W. façade, with two elegant towers of the 12th cent., 295 ft. high, is remarkably plain; and the interior also, like that of La Trinité, is distinguished by its dignified simplicity. The aisles here too are provided with galleries; the S. aisle is adjoined by a Gothic chapel added in the 14th century. The transepts are shallow and have no doorways. A lantern-tower of the 17th cent. replaces the pyramidal spire, 400 ft. high, which formerly surmounted the crossing. A black marble slab in front of the high-altar marks the tomb of William the Conqueror (d. 1087); but the bones of the monarch were rudely scattered by the Huguenots in 1562, and again in 1793, so that the tomb is now empty. The sacristy, itself an interesting specimen of architecture, contains an ancient portrait of the Conqueror. Other noteworthy features are the choir-stalls, the carved clock-case in the N. transept, the pulpit, and the organ-case, supported by colossal figures.

Professor Freeman writes as follows of this highly interesting church, which he describes as perhaps the noblest and most perfect work of its time. "The choir has given way to a later creation; but the nave of William and Lanfranc is still there, precisely such a nave as we should expect to arise at the bidding of William the Great. Erected at the moment when the Romanesque of Normandy had cast aside the earlier leaven of Bernay and Jumièges, and had not yet begun to develop into the more florid style of Bayeux and Saint Gabriel, the church of William, vast in scale, bold and simple in its design, disdaining ornament, but never sinking into rudeness, is indeed a church worthy of its founder. The minster of Matilda (La Trinité; see p. 168), far richer, even in its earliest parts, smaller in size, more delicate in workmanship, has nothing of that simplicity and

grandeur of proportion which marks the work of her husband. The one is the expression in stone of the imperial will of the conquering Duke; the other breathes the true spirit of his loving and faithful Duchess'. (*'Norman Conquest'*, Vol. iii, p. 109).

The Abbaye-aux-Hommes was rebuilt in the 18th cent., and is now occupied by the *Lycée* (Pl. A, 3). To reach the façade, which is turned away from the church, we retrace our steps to the Palais de Justice, and enter the Place du Parc, to the right, where there is a bronze *Statue of Louis XIV.*, by the younger Petitot.

The Lycée contains several handsome rooms (visitors admitted). The *Refectory* and the *Chapel* are panelled with oak and adorned with paintings. The railing of the *Main Staircase* was executed by a monk.

A little to the N. of this point is the secularised *Church of St. Nicolas* (Pl. A, 2), an interesting Norman edifice of the 11-12th centuries. Mr. Fergusson believes it to be the only church in Normandy which retains the original covering of the apse, consisting of a lofty pyramidal roof of stone (visitors not admitted).

In the Rue de Caumont, leading E. from the Place du Parc, is the *Old Church of St. Etienne* (Pl. B, 3), of the 15th century. No. 33, nearly opposite, formerly a Jesuit college, contains the *Antiquarian Museum* (Pl. B, 3), open to the public on Sun. and Thurs., 2-4, but accessible to strangers on other days also.

Though the collections are not large, they contain some interesting objects, including an antique bronze tripod; Merovingian ornaments, found in a tomb near Caen; a goblet called 'William the Conqueror's', but in reality an Italian work of the end of the 15th cent.; and embroidered chasubles, etc., of the 16th century.

The Rue St. Laurent, running to the S. from the end of the Rue Caumont, leads to *Notre Dame* or *La Gloriette* (Pl. C, 3), a church built by the Jesuits in the 17th cent., and to the Place de la Préfecture, in which are the *Préfecture* and the *Gendarmerie* (Pl. C, 4), ambitious modern erections of no special interest.

Opposite the Préfecture is an ancient seminary, now occupied as the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. C, 3). The entrance is on the E. side, in the Place de la République (Pl. C, 3), where a marble *Statue of Auber* (p. 167), was erected in 1883, from a design by Delaplanche. The **Musée*, in the left wing of the Hôtel de Ville, is open to the public on Sun. and Thurs., 11-4, but is accessible to strangers on other days also; apply to the concierge or knock at the door to the left on the first floor. Explanatory labels on the paintings.

On the staircase is a large painting, by *H. J. Forestier*, representing the Burial of William the Conqueror interrupted by the former owner of the soil, who had been unjustly dispossessed to secure a site for the church (p. 169).

Room I. To the right, 219. *Fr. Gérard*, Death of Patroclus (unfinished); 266. *Odiar*, Incident on the retreat from Moscow; 285. *Giraud*, Procession of the Circumcision at Cairo; 284. *Lanoue*, The Tiber; *G. Moteley*, Landscape; 213. *Ant. Lebel*, Sea-piece; 199. *J. Vernet*, Sea-piece; 185. *Rigaud*, Portrait of a courtier; *F. Tattegrain*, Sea-piece; 242. *Krug*, Condemnation of St. Symphorosius and his seven sons; 26. *R. Chrétien*, Still-life; above the door, 264. *Debon*, William the Conqueror entering London.

R. II. 131. *Hondekoeter*, Hen and chickens; *151. *Dürer* (?), Madonna and three saints; 33. *Feti*, Nativity of the Virgin; 102. *Quellin the Elder*, The Virgin presenting a stole to St. Hubert; 123. *Boudewyns*, 122. *Bouts*,

Landscapes; 191. *Tournières*, Portrait; *3. *Perugino*, Marriage of the Virgin, from the cathedral of Perugia, one of the chief works of this master; 170. *Patel*, Landscape; 85. *Rubens*, Portrait; 37. *Guercino*, Maionna; 83. *Calvaert*, St. Sebastian; 153. *Denner*, Head of an old man; 96. *Seghers* and *J. van Oost*, Virgin in a garland of flowers; 294. *J. Bertrand*, Cinderella. — No number, *Perugino*, St. Jerome; 133. *Moyaert*, Moderation of Scipio; 206. *B. N. Lesueur*, Solomon before the Ark; 134. *Ferd. Bol*, Portrait of a magistrate; 179. *Coyvel*, Mme. de Parabère (the flowers by *Fontenay*).

R. III. 101. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Head of Christ; 1. *Vitale da Bologna*, Virgin and Child, with an angel; 150. *Moucheron*, Landscape; 29. *Lanfranchi*, Head of St. Peter; 103. *Boschaert*, Portrait; 110. *Van Dyck* (?), Communion of St. Bonaventura; 94. *Tentiers the Elder*, Interior; 82. *Van Balen*, The four elements; 145. *Lairesse*, Conversion of St. Augustine; 115. *J. B. de Champaigne*, Richelieu; 81. *Fr. Hals*, Portrait; 289. *Van Marck*, Pond and magpies; 273. *Luminais*, Breton shepherd; 287. *Ph. Rousseau*, Market; 328. *Le Comte-du-Nouy*, Contemplation, Toilers of the sea, Orientals; *Rubens*, Open-air ball; 236. *After Gérard*, Louis XVIII.; 187. *H. Rigaud*, Fr. de Neuville, Duc de Villeroi; 87. *Franck the Younger*, Slaves to the passion of love; 275. *Legríp*, N. Poussin at Paris. — 263, 262. *Debon*, Battle of Hastings, William the Conqueror; 307. *Lematte*, The widow; 308. *Chartrain*, The taper; 288. *Pasini*, Persian horsemen with prisoners; 315. *E. Lefebvre*, Fruit; 130. *Brakenburg*, Dutch interior; 291. *Thirion*, St. Severinus giving alms; 171. *Jouvenet*, Fr. Romain, architect; 36. *Guercino*, Dido; 109. *Flemalle*, Adoration of the Shepherds; 136. *Koning*, Portrait of a physician; 147. *Béga*, Landscape; 98, 99. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Vow of Louis XIII., Annunciation; 140. *F. Moucheron*, Landscape; 166. *Lebrun*, Baptism of Christ. — 186. *H. Rigaud*, Mme. Desjardins, wife of the sculptor. — In the middle of the room: *Gayrard*, Daphnis and Chloe, a marble group; *Rivière*, Music.

R. IV. 7. *Andrea del Sarto*, St. Sebastian; 38. *Neapolitan School*, A gesture of derision; 5. *Leon. da Vinci*, Reduced replica of the 'Vierge aux Rochers' at the Louvre; 192. *Tournières*, Chapelle and Racine; 26. *Strozzi*, Mercury and Argus; 190. *Tournières*, Portrait of a magistrate; 53. *Panini*, Reception of 'cordons bleus'; *84. *Rubens*, Melchisedec offering bread and wine to Abraham; 229. *Rob. Lefèvre*, Mlle. Caffarelli; 28. *Strozzi*, Fauns and Bacchantes; 48. *Lauri*, Return of the Prodigal Son (architectural accessories by *Bibiena*); 129. *Cornelis*, Venus and Adonis. — 42. *Sassoferrato*, Virgin and Child; 173. *Jouvenet*, St. Peter healing the sick; 310. *Cima da Conegliano*, Triptych (Virgin, St. James, and the donor); 138. *Van der Helst*, Portrait; 100. *Phil. de Champaigne*, The Samaritan Woman; 12. *Tintoretto*, Descent from the Cross; 97. *Jordaens*, Beggar; 56. *Tiepolo*, Ecce Homo; 160. *N. Poussin*, Death of Adonis; 63, 64 (farther on). *Ribera*, Heads of St. Peter; *Paolo Veronese*, 14. Judith, 16. Flight into Egypt, 15. Temptation of St. Antony, 17. Christ giving the keys of heaven to St. Peter; 62. *Ribera*, The Crown of Thorns; *E. Lesueur*, Christ and the doctors; 172. *Jouvenet*, Apollo and Tethys.

R. V. *Franck*, 90. St. Ursula, 89. Adoration of the Shepherds. Then, some copies from the old masters, and some modern canvases of no great interest. In the middle of the room, *Schoeneveerk*, Child and tortoise, in marble. — From this room we ascend to the Collection Mancel (see below).

R. VI. 61. *Italian School*, Holy Family; 66. *P. Brueghel the Elder*, Flemish festival; — 108. *D'Artois*, Landscape; 117, 118. *J. van Bloemen*, Landscapes; 200. *H. Vernet*, Portrait; 194. *Oudry*, Boar-hunt. — 35. *Guercino*, Coriolanus; 141, 142. *S. van Ruysdael*, Landscapes; 91. *Snyders*, Interior; 120, 119. *J. van Bloemen*, Landscapes; 104. *Snyders*, Bear-hunt; 50. *Cignani*, Jaël and Sisera. — Statues: *Moreau-Vauthier*, Bather; *Etez*, Nizzia.

The *Mancel Collection*, on the 2nd floor, contains a library, paintings, engravings, and other works of art.

The *Montaran Bequest*, on the groundfloor, consists of 60 paintings, including Holy Families by *L. Carracci* (No. 7) and by *Franck* and 'Veleel' *Brueghel* (13), portraits by *Van Dyck* (10), *Sprong* (36), and *Van der Helst* (38), a landscape by *Boucher* (5), marine pieces and landscapes by *Gudin* (15-35), a Child by *Guido* (37), and a Monk by *Zurbaran* (58).

The *Library*, also in the Hôtel de Ville, in part of the former chapel of the seminary, contains about 90,000 vols. and 600 MSS., besides portraits of illustrious natives of Normandy and a copy of the celebrated Bayeux tapestry (p. 160).

In the Place Gambetta (Pl. C, 4), to the S. of the Hôtel de Ville, is the modern *Gendarmerie*, opposite the façade of which is the *Musée Langlois* (Sun., 11-5), containing paintings by Col. Langlois, well known as a designer of panoramas. — Farther to the S. are the fine promenades known as the *Cours Sadi-Carnot* (Pl. C, D, 4, 5) and the *Grand-Cours*, which skirt the *Prairie* in which is the *Hippodrome* or race-course (races on the first Sun., Mon., and Tues. in August).

About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E., at Rue Basse 201, is the *Manoir des Gens-d'Armes* (Pl. G, 3), a picturesque ruined edifice, of the 16th cent., so called from two statues of armed men on the main tower. Both towers and the crenelated wall which connects them are ornamented with curious medallions in good preservation, and the main tower still retains a fine grated window.

The interesting, but somewhat remote *Jardin des Plantes* (Pl. B, 1; open all day) contains numerous hothouses, important herbaria, and a shady avenue.

FROM CAEN TO DIVES-CABOURG (*Trouville*). 1. *Railway* (20 M., in 1 hr.) from the Gare de l'Ouest viâ ($15\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Dozulé-Putot*, where we join the line from Mézidon (p. 158). — 2. *Tramway* ($15\frac{1}{2}$ M., in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) from the Boul. St. Pierre (fares 3, $2\frac{1}{4}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.) viâ *Benouville* (p. 176).

FROM CAEN TO VIRE, 46 M., railway in about $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. — From (33 M.) *Guilleville* a branch-line diverges to (16 M.) *St. Lô* (p. 161). — 46 M. *Vire*, see p. 186.

From Caen to *Cherbourg*, see p. 158.

23. Watering-Places in Calvados.

a. Trouville-Deauville, Villers-sur-Mer, Beuzeval-Houlgate, and Cabourg.

From Paris to *Trouville*, $136\frac{1}{2}$ M., RAILWAY in 4-8 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 24 fr. 75, 16 fr. 75, 10 fr. 95 c.). — From *Trouville* to *Villers-sur-Mer*, 7 M., RAILWAY in $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (fares 1 fr. 25, 85, 55 c.); to *Beuzeval-Houlgate*, $12\frac{1}{2}$ M., in 45-50 min. (fares 2 fr. 25, 1 fr. 50 c., 1 fr.); to *Cabourg*, $14\frac{1}{2}$ M., in 1-1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (fares 2 fr. 45, 1 fr. 65, 1 fr. 10 c.). — Another route, see p. 156.

From Paris to ($118\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Lisieux*, see R. 21. We leave the line to Caen on the left, pass through a tunnel $\frac{1}{2}$ M. long, and descend the valley of the *Touques*. 6 M. *Le Breuil-Blangy*. — $10\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Pont-l'Évêque* (*Bras d'Or*), a small town on the *Touques*.

FROM PONT-L'ÉVÊQUE TO HONFLEUR, $15\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in 40-50 min. (fares 3 fr. 15, 2 fr. 40, 1 fr. 75 c.). — The train passes through a tunnel $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. long. From ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Quetteville* (p. 175) a visit may be paid to Château d'Hébertot (see p. 175). The train skirts the *Seine*.

$15\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Honfleur* (*Cheval Blanc*, Quai Beaulieu, R., L., & A. 3-7, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 fr.; *du Dauphin*, Rue de la République. — British Vice-Consul, J. R. D. Charlesson; U. S. Consular Agent, *Henry M. Hardy*), a seaport town with 9300 inhab., picturesquely situated on the left bank and at the mouth of the *Seine*, has declined since the foundation of Le Havre, and also owing to the silting up of its harbour. Considerable efforts, however,

have recently been made to improve and extend the latter. Honfleur is connected with Le Havre by a regular service of steamboats; and it exports large quantities of eggs, poultry, vegetables, and fruit to England.

The station is situated near the harbour. The *Hôtel de Ville*, containing a small *Musée*, and the *Lieutenance*, with a portal of the 15th cent., stand near the outer harbour. The curious timber *Church of St. Catherine*, dating from the end of the 15th cent., consists of two parallel naves with aisles. It contains a good organ-loft, a painting of Christ in Gethsemane by *J. Jordans*, and a Bearing of the Cross by *Erasmus Quellin* (in the nave). The *Côte de Grace*, to the W. of the harbour, is so named from a pilgrimage-chapel much resorted to by sailors. It commands a fine view of the mouth of the Seine; and the plateau forms an agreeable and shaded promenade. The hotel and restaurant on the top may be reached in about $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from the harbour. We pass the left side of St. Catherine's, follow the Rue de Grace to the right, and then take a path to the left, beside a customs-office. Below, on the road to Trouville, is a *Sea-bathing Establishment*, but the beach is muddy and little frequented.

An omnibus leaves the Cheval Blanc for (10 M.) *Trouville* regularly in the season at 8 a.m., 12, 2.30., and 5 p.m. ($1\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; fares, inside 1 fr. 60, outside 2 fr. 10 c.). The road runs partly among trees and the view is confined until we reach (5 M.) *Criqueboeuf*, with its pretty ivy-covered church. 6 M. *Villerville*, see p. 175. — 10 M. *Trouville*, see below.

16 M. *Touques*, a small river-port about $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the mouth of the Touques, with two ancient churches (11-12th cent.), is $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the ruined *Château de Bonneville* (adm. 50 c.). Then, to the left, appear the railway to Cabourg (p. 175) and the race-course of Deauville (p. 175).

18 M. *Trouville*. — *Hotels*. DES ROCHES NOIRES, a large establishment, at the N.W. end of the town and beach; DE PARIS, also of the first class, better situated, near the casino; BELLEVUE ET DE LA MER; DU HELDER, déj. 3, D. $4\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *DE LA PLAGE, R., L., & A. 3-7, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 2, D. 3, pens. 7-12, omu. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 fr.; the last three are all in the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, near the beach; BEAUSÉJOUR, Quai Vallée; TIVOLI, with garden, at the end of the Rue de la Mer, commercial; D'ANGLETERRE, Rue de la Plage, well spoken of, MEURICE, Rue Carnot, these two behind the casino; DU CHALET, Rue d'Orléans; CATTEAU, DU LOUVRE, Rue de la Mer, pens. 8-12 fr.; BRAS D'OR, DES BAINS, Rue des Bains; DE FRANCE, near the station but at some distance from the beach, mediocre; DE METZ, Quai Vallée; FRASCATI, at the station. — *Furnished Houses and Lodgings* are easily obtained. — The touts at the station should be disregarded.

Restaurants. At the *Hôtel du Helder* and the other hotels. — *Buffet* at the station. — *Cafés*. *De la Plage*; *Eden-Casino* (café-concert), both on the beach, adm. 1-5 fr.

Sea-Baths at the Casino and the Hôtel des Roches Noires; bathing-box 60 c.-2 fr.; costume 50, 'peignoir' 25, towel 10, 'guide baigneur' 50 c.

Casino. Admission for one day 2 fr. (between July 15th and Sept. 16th 3 fr.); per fortnight, for 1 pers. 40, 2 pers. 70; per month, 70 & 110 fr.; per half-season (July 1st to Aug. 10th, or Aug. 10th to the close) 80 & 130; three months 100 & 170 fr.

Cabs. In *Trouville*: with one horse, between 5 a.m. and midnight, per drive $1\frac{1}{2}$, with luggage 2 fr.; with two horses 2 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; for Deauville 2 and 3 or 3 and 4 fr.; per hr. 4 fr., each addit. hr. 3 fr., with two horses 1 fr. extra; per day 25 and 30 fr.

Post & Telegraph Office, Rue Pellerin 7, the third cross-street to the left in the Rue de la Mer, as we come from the harbour.

Steamboat to Le Havre, daily during the season, in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., see p. 61. — *Ferry* to Deauville, in summer only, from the Place de la Cabotte (5 c.; 10 c. after 7 p.m.).

Omnibus from the station to the town, $\frac{1}{2}$ fr., at night 70 c., or 70 and 90 c. with 30 kilos! of luggage. To *Honfleur*, at 8 a.m., noon, 2.30,

ands 5.15 p.m. daily during the season, starting from the Rue des Bain 41 (fares 2 fr. 10, 1 fr. 60 c.; see p. 173). To *Villerville*, see p. 175; to *Villers-sur-Mer* (p. 175), $\frac{1}{2}$ fr., return-ticket 1 fr.

Brakes. During the season excursion-brakes ply regularly to various points of interest in the vicinity (fares 3-8 fr. according to the distance); office at the Fish Market (Poissonnerie).

British Vice-Consul, *Alan F. O'Neill, Esq.*

Trouville, pleasantly situated at the mouth of the *Touques*, is now the most frequented watering-place on the coast of Normandy. The season lasts from July to October and is at its height in August, when living here is extremely expensive. Forty years ago *Trouville* was a humble fishing-village with a small harbour; now it has 6250 inhab., and the beach and adjacent slopes are covered with handsome villas and country-houses.

The railway-station is situated on the left bank of the river, between *Deauville* and *Trouville*. We cross a bridge to reach the latter. The *Harbour* is much used by fishing-boats and also carries on some trade in timber. The church on the hill to the right of the harbour, *Notre-Dame-des-Victoires*, is a modern erection. The *Fish Market*, near the end of the quay, presents an interesting spectacle when the fishing-boats come in. Thence the important Rue des Bains leads to *Notre-Dame-de-Bons-Secours*, another small modern church, with a fine façade and a Renaissance tower. Beyond the fish-market rises the *Hôtel de Ville*, in the style of Louis XIII., to the left of which is the Place de la Cahotte (ferry, see p. 173).

The **Beach (Plage)* of *Trouville*, stretching from the harbour to the *Hôtel des Roches Noires*, a distance of about $\frac{2}{3}$ M., is one of the finest in France and during most of the day in the season thronged with holiday-makers and bathers in fashionable and attractive costumes. It is bordered for nearly its entire length by a broad paved or boarded promenade, and behind is a row of pleasant villas. It has been epigrammatically described as the 'Summer Boulevard of Paris'.

The *Casino*, known also as the *Salon*, a large edifice of brick and stone, rising on a terrace overlooking the beach, offers all the attractions common to fashionable institutions of the sort. Theatrical performances take place twice a week, and a grand ball is usually given on Sundays. — Another small *Casino* was opened in 1892 on the *Promenade Pier*, at the other end of the beach; adm. to pier 20 c., gratis to passengers by the steamer to Le Havre, which starts here at low-tide.

Deauville. — **Hotels.** GRAND HÔTEL DE DEAUVILLE, DE LA TERRASSE, on the beach, near the harbour-entrance; DE L'EUROPE, FRASCATI, both near the station. — *Houses* and *Furnished Apartments* may be obtained. — *Sea Bathing* as at *Trouville*. — *Ferry* to *Trouville*, see p. 173.

Deauville, which shares the railway-station with *Trouville*, may be reached from the right bank of the harbour either by ferry (5-10 c.) or by the bridge near the station. Founded in modern times as a sea-bathing resort, it has broad and straight streets, but the original plan was never carried out and the town presents the appearance of

a half-filled canvas. The beach is distinctly inferior to the beach at Trouville, and at low water the tide recedes too far. The *Terrasse* skirts a number of fine houses, situated somewhat far apart. — From the beach a tramway runs to *Tourgéville-les-Sablons* (10 c.) and *Bénéville* (20 c.), about halfway to *Villers-sur-Mer* (see below).

During one week in August Deauville is the scene of a highly fashionable race-meeting.

EXCURSIONS from Trouville and Deauville (see p. 174 and comp. the Map, p. 58). To the ruins of *Bonneville*, *Lassay*, and *St. Arnoult*, see p. 173 and below. — To the (10 M.) *Château d'Hébertot*, a castle of the 17th cent., situated at *St. André-d'Hébertot*. The road intersects the picturesque *Forest of Touques* and passes (5 M.) *St. Gatiien* and (9½ M.) *St. Benoit-d'Hébertot*. The station of *Quetteville* (p. 172) lies 2½ M. to the N.W. of the château.

About 3½ M. to the N.E. of Trouville, by the Honfleur road, is the watering-place of *Villerville* (omnibus 1 fr.; private carr. according to bargain). The road ascends a steep hill, passing the fine *Château Cordier* and several pretty villas. 1¾ M. *Hennequeville*. — *Villerville* (*Hôtel de Paris*; *des Bains*; *de la Plage*; etc.) is a picturesquely-situated bathing-place of more humble pretensions than Trouville or Deauville. It has a small *Casino* and is surrounded by attractive country-houses.

From Trouville to *Le Havre*, see p. 61; to *Honfleur*, see p. 173.

The RAILWAY TO CABOURG diverges to the right from that from Lisieux to Paris. On the right lies the race-course of Deauville. — 3½ M. *Tourgéville*. To the right rises *Mont Canisy* (330 ft.), surmounted by the ruins of the *Château de Lassay* and of the *Church of St. Arnoult*, an 11th cent. priory. From *Tourgéville* a visit may be paid to the *Château de Glatigny* (16-17th cent.), which has a fine carved wooden façade. — 8 M. *Blonville*, with several country-houses.

7 M. **Villers-sur-Mer.** — **Hotels.** DES HERBAGES, on the beach; DE PARIS, adjacent, R. & L. 4½, pens. 10-12 fr.; BRAS D'OR, in the village, R. from 2½, D. 3 fr.; DU CASINO, near the Bras d'Or. — **Sea-Baths** 1½ fr.; bathing-box and foot-bath 60, costume 50, peignoir 25, towel 10 c.

Villers-sur-Mer is a picturesquely situated sea-bathing place resembling Trouville. The environs are undulating and prettily wooded; the shingly beach, 1 M. from the station, is very extensive and flanked by tasteful villas. At one end is a small *Casino* (adm. 1 fr.). The church, on the cliff, has been partly rebuilt in the Gothic style of the 13th cent. and is embellished with stained glass by Duhamel-Marette. — Interesting excursion to (3½ M.) Houlgate viâ the *Désert* and the *Vaches Noires* (p. 176).

The railway now ascends a steep incline, passing the station of *St. Vaast* and traversing woods.

12½ M. **Beuzeval-Houlgate.** — **Hotels.** At *Houlgate*, to the right on arriving from Trouville: GRAND HÔTEL D'HOULGATE, Rue Baumier, a large house of the first class, with sea-view, separated from the casino by a garden, R. 3-25, L. & A. 1¾, D. 5, pens. from 12 fr.; BEAUSÉJOUR, BELLEVUE, Rue des Bains, the continuation of the Rue Baumier towards Beuzeval. — At *Beuzeval*: GRAND HÔTEL IMBERT; DE PARIS.

Sea-Baths. Bathing-box 50-60, costume 40-50, peignoir 30 c., etc. — **Casino.** At *Houlgate*, adm. 1 fr.; subscription for a week 12 fr., fortnight 20 fr., month 30 fr.; for 2 pers. 20, 30, & 50 fr.

Beuzeval and *Houlgate* form practically one long village, stretching along a fine sandy beach. *Houlgate* is of recent origin and consists mainly of villas with shady gardens. *Beuzeval*, through which the railway runs, extends to within $\frac{1}{4}$ M. of the E. end of *Dives* and to the vicinity of *Cabourg* (see below).

About 3 M. to the N.E. is the *Désert*, a chaos of rocks fallen from the cliffs which are known as the *Vaches Noires*.

The railway now approaches the sea, and passes between the last few houses of *Beuzeval* and the shore. A little farther on, the *Dives* enters the sea. Walkers to *Cabourg* cross the small harbour at its mouth by a ferry. — $13\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Dives-Cabourg*, about $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from each of the places it serves.

Dives (*Guillaume-le-Conquérant*, a quaint building, déj. 4, D. 5 fr. incl. cider; *des Voyageurs*, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 fr.) was the harbour from which William the Conqueror first set sail for England in 1066 (comp. p. 11). A column on a neighbouring height commemorates the event; and the names of his companions, so far as known, have been inscribed inside the porch of the *Church*, which dates from the 14th and 15th centuries. The timber *Market Buildings*, not far from the church, also date in part from the 16th century. *Cabourg* is only $\frac{3}{4}$ M. distant.

$14\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Cabourg*. — *Hotels*. GRAND HÔTEL, on the beach, adjoining the Casino, at the end of the Avenue de la Mare; DES DUCS DE NORMANDIE, also on the beach; DU CASINO, DU NORD, BRAS D'OR, in the Avenue de la Mare; DE LA MAIRIE.

Sea-Baths, $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; bathing-box alone 60 c., costume 50 c., etc. — *Casino*. Adm. 1 fr. and 1 fr. extra for the 'Salle des fêtes'; subscription for a week 12, fortnight 20, month 30 fr.; for 2 pers. 20, 30, & 45 fr.

Cabourg is of modern origin, at least so far as the sea-baths are concerned. It is laid out on a fan-shaped plan, which, however, as at *Deauville*, is far from being completed. It has several fine avenues, but the wide sandy beach is bare. There is, of course, the usual huge *Casino*, with its *Terrasse*.

FROM DIVES-CABOURG TO BENOUILLE (*Caen, Luc-sur-Mer*), $9\frac{1}{2}$ M., steam tramway in 1 hr. (fares 1 fr. 80, 1 fr. 35, 90 c.). The line passes the entrance of *Cabourg* (25, 20, 15 c.) and continues at some distance from the sea. — $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Le Home* (*Grand Hôtel*), a small watering-place with several villas. — Several other small stations. — 8 M. *Ranville*. We cross the *Orne* and a canal. — At ($9\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Benouville* we change cars for the *Caen* line (p. 172).

The railway, quitting the sea, runs to the S. to (5 M.) *Dozulé*, where it forks, one branch leading to ($17\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Mézidon* and the other to (20 M.) *Caen*. See pp. 158, 172.

b. *Luc-sur-Mer* (*Lion*), *Langrune*, *St. Aubin-sur-Mer*, and *Courseulles*.

I. From *Caen* to *Luc-sur-Mer* direct.

14 M. RAILWAY in $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the *Gare de l'Ouest* at *Caen*, in connection with the trains on the main line from the S. (fares 2 fr. 35, 1 fr. 80, 1 fr. 30 c.); or 10 M. in 30-35 min. less from the *Gare St. Martin* (p. 166), whence special trains run (comp. the *Indicateur*); fares 1 fr. 75, 1 fr. 35, 95 c.

Caen, see p. 166. After leaving the Gare de l'Ouest the train makes a wide circuit to the W. of the town, passing the station of *La Maladrerie*, and reaches the *Gare St. Martin* (Buffet), where carriages are changed. After a halt of 8 min. the train starts again and runs towards the N. — 6 M. *Couvrechef*; 7½ M. *Cambes*; 9½ M. *Mathieu*. Before reaching the station of (12 M.) *Douvres-la-Délivrande* we have a view, to the right, of its graceful tower (12th cent.), surmounted by a spire in open stone-work, flanked by turrets. — 12½ M. *Chapelle-de-la-Délivrande*, a hamlet with the famous pilgrimage church of *Notre-Dame-de-la-Délivrande*. The present handsome church, with two towers, in the style of the 13th cent., is modern. — 14 M. *Luc-sur-Mer*, see below.

II. From Caen to Luc-sur-Mer viâ Ouistreham.

15 M. STEAM TRAMWAY (p. 172) in 1½ hr. (fares 2 fr. 90, 2 fr. 15, 1 fr. 45 c.).

Caen, see p. 166. Starting in the Boul. St. Pierre, the tramway skirts the left bank of the canal between Caen and the sea, viâ *Calix*, *Hérouville*, and (4½ M.) *Blainville*. At (6 M.) *Benouville* it is joined by the tramway from *Dives-Cabourg* (p. 176).

9½ M. **Ouistreham** (*Hôt. du Calvados; Unvers; de la Marine*), an old seaport at the mouth of the canal, with a Romanesque church (12th cent.). Steamboat to Le Havre (p. 61). — 10 M. *Riva Bella* (*Hôt. de la Plage*) and (12½ M.) *La Brèche-d'Hermanville* have sea-baths.

13 M. **Lion-sur-Mer**. — **Hotels.** GRAND HÔTEL, on the beach, R. from 3-4, déj. 2½, D. 3½ fr. incl. cider; DE LA PLAGE; DU CALVADOS, BELLEVUE, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr. — *Furnished Houses.* — **Sea-Baths.** Bathing-box 20 c., costume 40 c., peignoir 15 c., towel 10 c.

Lion-sur-Mer is the leading watering-place on the W. coast of Calvados, though it is even less pretentious than Houlgate or Cabourg and has no casino. The whole coast to the W. of Caen, though a little shingly, is very suitable for bathing, and at places it rises in cliffs of some height. At certain points the end of the season is apt to be accelerated by the smell of the sea-weed cast up in large quantities by the sea, which though used as manure by the peasants, is seldom wholly carted away before it begins to decay. There are few distractions at these watering-places beyond those offered by the sea and the beach. The bathing-boxes are large enough to be let (25-45 fr. per month) as day-quarters for visitors.

13½ M. *Haut-Lion* has a Renaissance château.

15 M. **Luc-sur-Mer**. — **Hotels.** BELLE-PLAGE, R., L., & A. 2¼-5¼, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 3½ fr.; DU PETIT-ENFER, pens. from 7 fr., both on the beach. — **Sea-Baths.** Bathing-box 40, costume 30-60, 'peignoir' 30 or 40, towel 10 c. — **Casino.** Adm. 1 fr., subs. for a week 7, fortnight 13, month 10 fr.; family-tickets less.

Luc-sur-Mer, which has a small harbour, is the oldest though not now the pleasantest or most frequented bathing-place on this coast. It possesses a tolerable *Casino*. — The Faculté des Sciences

of Caen maintains a *Maritime Laboratory* at the E. end of the beach of Luc, in the direction of Lion.

III. From Luc-sur-Mer to Langrune, St. Aubin-sur-Mer, and Courseulles.

$\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, and 5 M. RAILWAY in 3-5, 10-12, and 18-20 minutes.

The footpath along the shore to *Langrune* and *St. Aubin*, which are respectively $\frac{3}{4}$ M. and 2 M. to the W. of Luc, is shorter than the road past the railway-station, which lies 5-600 yds. from the beach. — Omnibus tramway from Luc to *Bernières*, 40 c.

Beyond Luc the railway runs close to the shore. The *Rochers du Calvados* in the sea are said to derive their name from the 'Salvador', a vessel belonging to the 'Invincible Armada', wrecked here in 1588.

15 M. (from Caen) **Langrune.** — **Hotels.** DE LA TERRASSE, on the shore outside the village, halfway to *St. Aubin* (see below); DE BELLEVUE, D. 3 fr.; DE LA MER, with café. — Bathing-box 30 c.

Langrune resembles Luc in its general characteristics, but it is only $\frac{3}{4}$ M. by the shore from Luc and 1 M. from *St. Aubin*, both of which have casinos. The *Church* has an elegant stone spire dating from the 13-14th cent. and contains a fine stone pulpit.

16 M. **St. Aubin-sur-Mer.** — **Hotels.** DE LA TERRASSE, halfway to *Langrune* (see above); DE PARIS, with the casino; ST. AUBIN, BELLEVUE, well-situated on the beach; DE LA MARINE, on the outskirts. — **Sea-Baths** as at *Langrune*. — **Casino**, near the E. end of the beach, adm. 50 c. and 1 fr.; less to subscribers. — *Café de l'Univers*, near the **Casino**.

St. Aubin-sur-Mer, though only a village like *Langrune*, with a shingly beach, is on the whole a better sea-bathing place. It has a long 'Terrasse', on the beach, backed by attractive villas, and possesses oyster-beds.

$17\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Bernières* (*Vigne; de la Mer*) also has a few bathing-boxes and an interesting church dating from the 11-13th centuries.

$19\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Courseulles** (*Hôt. des Etrangers; de Paris*, on the beach, near the station), at the mouth of the *Seulles*, carries on an active trade in oysters. Its sea-baths are the most primitive on this coast and the most exposed to the sea-weed annoyance. They are at some little distance from the town, and the beach is still in its pristine roughness. The oyster-beds are between the station and the harbour.

At *Creully*, $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. up the valley of the *Seulles*, is a fine old chateau of the 12-16th cent.; the ruined *Priory of St. Gabriel*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther on, dates from the 11th, 13th, and 15th centuries.

A steam-tramway is to be built along the coast from *Courseulles* via ($\frac{3}{2}$ M.) *Ver-sur-Mer* (*Hôtel Villa-des-Arts*), with sea-baths, and (7 M.) *Asnelles* (p. 161) to *Port-en-Bessin* (p. 161).

24. From Cherbourg to Brest.

(*Granville, Mont St. Michel, St. Malo.*)

262 M. RAILWAY in $13\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 51 fr. 95, 38 fr. 95, 28 fr. 60 c.). — To *Granville*, changing carriages at *Folligny* (p. 187), 91 M., in $4\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 15 fr. 45, 10 fr. 45, 6 fr. 75 c.). — To *Mont St. Michel*. Railway to (100 M.) *Pontorson* in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (p. 181; fares 19 fr. 95, 14 fr. 95, 10 fr. 95 c.); thence ($5\frac{1}{2}$ M.) by railway-diligence or omnibus (see p. 227). — To *St. Malo*, changing carriages at *Dol* (p. 222; halt of 1 hr. 40 min.), 126 M., in $9\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

(fares 25 fr. 45, 19 fr. 10, 13 fr. 5 c.). — Considerable halts at one or more intermediate stations on all these routes.

Cherbourg, see p. 162. The train follows the line to Paris as far as (11 M.) *Sottevast* (p. 162), where it diverges to the S., traversing an undulating and wooded district.

16 M. *Bricquebec* (*Vieux-Château*), a small town with an imposing ruined *Castle* of the 14-16th cent., and an interesting *Church* in the Transition style. Near the castle is a bronze statue, by Canova, of *General Lemarois* (1776-1836), a native of the town.

22½ M. *Néhou*. — 25 M. *St. Sauveur-le-Vicomte* is commanded by the ruins of a *château* and an abbey, dating from the 10-11th centuries. — 33 M. *La Haye-du-Puits*, with an old ruined castle, is also a station on the line from Carentan to Carteret (p. 161).

36 M. *Angoville-sur-Ay*. — 38 M. *Lessay*, with a fine abbey-church (11th cent.), is the station for the small sea-baths of *St. Germain-sur-Ay*, 3¾ M. to the N.W. (2½ M. to the W. of Angoville), and *Pirou*, 4½ M. to the S.W. — 45 M. *Périers*, with an interesting church (14-16th cent.). Beyond (48½ M.) *St. Sauveur-Lendelin* we join the line from Lison (p. 161).

57½ M. *Coutances* (*Buffet; Hôtel de France; d'Angleterre; du Dauphin; des Trois Rois*, well spoken of), a picturesquely situated town with 7400 inhab. and the seat of a bishop, is of ancient origin.

Its name is derived from Constantius Chlorus, who is believed to have fortified it in the third century. It suffered much from the incursions of the Normans, as well as subsequently in the English wars. From 1417 till 1449 it was occupied by the English. The Huguenots captured Coutances in 1561, 1562, 1563 and 1566.

The most conspicuous building is the fine Gothic *Cathedral*, dating in great part from the 13th cent., with two W. towers, and a beautiful central *Tower* of great boldness, which forms a fine lantern in the interior. Mr. Ruskin, in his 'Lectures on Architecture', singles out the W. towers of this church as showing one of the earliest examples (if not the very earliest) of the fully developed spire, and points out 'the complete domesticity of the work; the evident treatment of the church spire merely as a magnified house-roof'. The tower should be ascended both for the sake of inspecting it and for the sake of the view from the top, which embraces St. Malo and the island of Jersey. In the interior the chief points of interest include the triforium and the beautiful rose-windows in the nave, the double ambulatory in the choir, with its coupled columns, the Gothic high-altar of the 13th cent., and some Gothic bas-reliefs in the last chapel on the right before the choir. — A little to the S. E. is the simple and attractive Gothic *Church of St. Pierre* (14-16th cent.), containing finely carved choir-stalls. — To the N. E., in the garden of the Palais de Justice, is a statue of *Lebrun, Duc de Plaisance* (1739-1824), who was born near Coutances. — Behind the small *Musée* is a fine *Public Garden*, in the suburb beyond which is a ruined *Aqueduct*, erected in the 14th and restored in the 16th century.

An excursion may be made from Coutances to the picturesque ruined *Abby of Hambye*, about 14 M. to the S.E. The ruins seem to date mainly from the 15th century.

A diligence plies from Coutances station to (7½ M.) *Coutainville* (Grand Hôtel, etc.), a sea-bathing place, viâ (5 M.) *Tourville* and (6 M.) *Agon*.

Beyond Coutances we enjoy a fine retrospect of the town. 62 M. *Orval-Hyenville*, 2½ M. from which is the sea-bathing resort of *Montmartin*. Beyond (64 M.) *Quettreville* the *Sienne* is crossed.

75 M. *Folligny* (Buffet) is the junction of the line from Paris to Granville (R. 25). — Beyond (82 M.) *Montviron-Sartilly* we catch a glimpse of Mont St. Michel to the right. The *Sée* is crossed.

86½ M. **Avranches** (*Hôtel de Londres; de France; d'Angleterre; Bonneau*, near the station, moderate), one of the oldest towns in Normandy, with 7845 inhab., is picturesquely situated on a hill on the left bank of the *Sée*, commanding an exquisite and justly famed *View of the Bay of St. Michel. The direct footpath to the town leads to the right from the station, but carriages must make a detour to the left (omnibus 45 c., at night 60 c., luggage 20 c.).

The name of the town is derived from the *Abrincatae*, who are mentioned by Pliny. The *Civitas Abrincatum* was one of the important cities in the Second Lugdunensis in the 5th century. The bishopric of Avranches was probably founded in the 6th century. From 1421 till 1450 the town was occupied by the English. Avranches suffered severely at the hands of the Huguenots; and in 1591 it stubbornly resisted the troops of Henri IV, on the ground that he was a Protestant. In July, 1639, the revolt of the *Nu-Pieds*, or armed rising of the peasantry against the 'Gabelle', broke out at Avranches. The rising was put down with relentless cruelty.

Avranches is a favourite resort of English visitors, and English church services are held here at 11 and 5 in summer, and at 11 and 3.30 in winter.

Avranches at one time possessed a beautiful Norman-Gothic cathedral, but it was destroyed in 1790, and only a few shapeless ruins in front of the Sous-Préfecture are left to recall it. An inscription on a broken column indicates the spot where Henry II. of England did humble penance in 1172 for the murder of Thomas Becket. The *Place* commands a fine view. The *Bishop's Garden*, to the right, farther on, contains a marble statue, by Cartellier, of *General Valhubert* (1764-1805), who was born at Avranches. The old *Bishop's Palace*, dating from the 15th cent., is now occupied by law-courts and by a small *Musée* of antiquities, paintings, and natural history. A little to the S. is *Notre-Dame-des-Champs*, the principal church in the town, recently rebuilt in a mixed Gothic style of the 13-14th centuries. The stained windows are fine. The church of *St. Saturnin*, a few yards to the left of the apse of Notre-Dame, has also been restored in a similar style. The interesting *Jardin des Plantes* (good view) is entered from the E. side of the square in front of Notre-Dame. The church of *St. Gervais*, nearer the centre of the town, dates from the 17th century.

Beyond Avranches the railway recrosses the *Sée*, and beyond (91 M.) *Pontaubault* it crosses the *Sélune* by a lofty bridge (branch-line to *Vire* viâ *Mortain*, see p. 187). — 96 M. *Servon-Tanis*.

100 M. **Pontorson**. Pontorson and Mont St. Michel, see p. 227. Railway to *Fougères* and *Vitré*, see p. 207.

Our line crosses the railway to *Vitré* and the river *Couesnon*, the boundary between Normandy and Brittany. — 116 M. **Dol** (*Buffet*), the junction of the line from Rennes to St. Malo (see p. 222). At (124 M.) *Miniac-Morvan* a branch-line diverges to La Gouesnière-Cascale (see p. 230). Between (127 M.) *Pleudihen* and (129½ M.) *La Hisse* the railway twice crosses the picturesque valley of the *Rance* (p. 230) by viaducts, 100 ft. in height.

133½ M. **Dinan**, see p. 230.

139 M. *Corseul*, an important strategic point held by the Romans, is identified with the capital of the *Curiosilites* or the *Fanum Martis* of the Theodosian Itinerary. 144½ M. *Plancoët* (*Hôt. des Voyageurs*), pleasantly situated in the valley of the *Arguenon*.

From *Plancoët* diligences ply to the N. and N.W. to (6 M.) *St. Jacut-de-la-Mer* and to (8½ M.) *St. Cast* (diligence also from Dinard, see p. 226). — *St. Jacut-de-la-Mer* (*Hôt. des Dunes; des Bains; Convent-Pension*) is a small seaport and bathing-resort, near which are the picturesque ruined *Château du Guildo* and the *Pierres Sonnantes de St. Jacut*, rocks which emit a resonant note when struck. — The diligence to the small village of *St. Cast* passes (5½ M.) *Matignon* (*Hôt. des Voyageurs*), not far from the *Château du Guildo* (see above), and (8 M.) *La Garde-St-Cast* (*Hôt. de la Plage*), a bathing-place with a sandy beach. — To the N.W. of *St. Cast* are the (7½ M.) old *Fort de la Latte* and the (10 M.) *Cap Fréhel*, with fine cliff scenery (steamer from *St. Malo*, see p. 228).

148½ M. **Landébia**. The train now traverses a wood.

158 M. **Lamballe**, and thence to Brest, see pp. 213-218.

25. From Paris to Granville.

205 M. RAILWAY (*Chemin de Fer de l'Ouest, Rive Gauche*) in 6¾-10½ hrs. (fares 36 fr. 85, 24 fr. 90, 16 fr. 25 c.). The express trains start from the Gare St. Lazare (Pl. C, 16), most of the others from the Gare Montparnasse (Pl. G, 16). — To Mont St. Michel, see pp. 187, 188. Comp. the Map, p. 100.

5½ M. **Bellevue** is the only station between Paris and Versailles at which the trains stop. — 11 M. *Versailles*, see *Baedeker's Paris*. The palace and park are seen to the right, beyond a tunnel. To the left is the fortified plateau of *Satory*.

14 M. *St. Cyr*, famous for its military school, founded in 1806, numbering 1200 cadets between the ages of 16 and 20. The building, which is well seen from the train (to the right), was originally occupied by a school for daughters of the nobility, founded by Mme. de Maintenon, and for these 'Demoiselles' Racine wrote his dramas of 'Esther' and 'Athalie'. Railway to Brittany, see R. 28.

21 M. *Plaisir-Grignon*. Grignon possesses a well-known *Agricultural Institute*, established in a fine château of the 17th century. — Branch to (12 M.) *Epone-Mézères* (p. 44) under construction. — 25 M. *Villiers-Neauphle*. At Pontel near Neauphle is the 17th cent. *Château de Pontchartrain*.

28 M. *Montfort-l'Amaury*. The little town, which lies about

$1\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the left of the station, contains an interesting church of the 15-16th cent., and the ruined castle (10th cent.) of the Comtes de Montfort, which was the birthplace of Simon de Montfort, the able though cruel leader in the campaign against the Albigenses and the father of the famous Earl of Leicester.

The castle at ($39\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Houdan* (Hôt. du Plat - d'Étain), of which the donjon and a round tower with four turrets still stand, also belonged to the counts of Montfort. It was built in 1105-1137; the Gothic church dates from the previous century. — 46 M. *Marchezais-Broué*. The river *Eure* is now crossed. To the right appears Dreux.

51 M. *Dreux* (*Buffet; Hôtel de France*, Rue St. Martin 24, R., L., & A. $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, déj. $2\frac{3}{4}$, D. 3 fr.; *du Paradis*, Grande Rue 51), with 9718 inhab., is situated on the *Blaise*, a tributary of the *Eure*, at the base of a hill on which rise the ruined castle and the *Chapelle Royale*.

Dreux is a place of high antiquity. Known to the Romans as *Durocassis* or *Drocaæ*, in the territory of the Carnutes, it was annually the scene of a great meeting of the Gauls. In the middle ages it gave name to a famous family of counts, which, however, became extinct in 1378. In 1562 the Roman Catholics under the Duc de Guise defeated the Protestants in a most sanguinary battle near Dreux, and captured their leader, the Prince of Condé. In 1590, and again in 1593, Henri IV besieged the town; and on the second occasion he destroyed the castle. The Germans made themselves masters of the town in Nov., 1870, after a short resistance.

Quitting the station and crossing the river, we soon reach the *Place Métézeau*, named in honour of two famous architects of Dreux, who flourished in the 16th and 17th centuries. Opposite us are the church of St. Pierre and the *Hôtel de Ville*.

The *Church of St. Pierre*, a Gothic edifice of the 13-15th cent., also shows traces of the handiwork of the Métézeaus. Only one of its two towers has been finished (in the 16th cent.); and the exterior generally has been much injured by the flight of time. The Lady Chapel and the chapels of the aisles contain some good old stained glass, restored in modern times. The former has also a fine organ-case, designed in 1614 by Clément Métézeau, the constructor of the breakwater at La Rochelle.

The *Hôtel de Ville*, which resembles a large square donjon, was built between 1502 and 1537 and illustrates the transition from the mediæval to the Renaissance style. The façade on the side farthest from the Place is flanked by two turrets with crow-stepped angles, and is embellished with blind arcades and elaborate carving round the door and windows. The staircase and the vaulting in the interior should be noticed. A clock of the 16th cent., a few works of art, and the small library are also shown to visitors.

The route to the *Chapelle Royale* crosses the square in front of the *Hôtel de Ville* (to the left, the *Hospital Chapel*, of the 17th cent.) and follows the Grande Rue and the Rue des Tanneurs (leading to the left to the modern *Palais de Justice*). We next turn to the right,

follow a lane behind the Palais de Justice, and finally pass through a small gateway to the left. The remains of the *Castle*, part of which is seen as we ascend, are insignificant. The *Chapelle* occupies part of the outer ward, which has been converted into a fine public promenade (open daily till 6 p.m. in summer, 4 p.m. in winter).

It is advisable to examine the exterior of the chapel before applying at the gate for admission (fee). The visitor should not hurry over his inspection of the interior, especially as he quits the building by a side-door in the crypt, without returning to the nave. — Mass on Sun. at 10 a.m.

The *CHAPELLE ROYALE, or *Chapelle St. Louis*, is a handsome and highly interesting erection, in spite of the medley of architectural styles which it presents. It was begun in 1816 by the Dowager Duchess of Orléans, mother of Louis Philippe, and enlarged and completed by her son as a burial-place for the Orléans family. In 1876 the remains of the exiled Louis Philippe and his queen were transferred hither from their temporary tombs at Weybridge in England. The principal part of the chapel, and the first built, is the rotunda, 80 ft. high, crowned by a dome 43 ft. in diameter. The nave, the apse, and the transepts, which were afterwards added so as to form a Greek cross, are all very short. The strange appearance of the pile is heightened by four balustrades which run round the outside of the dome, one above the other. On either side of the main entrance is an octagonal turret, in open stone-work; and the portal itself is lavishly ornamented with sculptures, representing the Angel of the Resurrection, the Eternal Father, Ecce Homo, St. Louis beneath the oak-tree at Vincennes, the Apostles (on the door), etc.

THE INTERIOR is even more gorgeous than the exterior, and produces the effect of being over-loaded. The first objects to attract attention in the part of the church used for service are the magnificent **Stained Windows*. In the *Nave*, to the right, Christ in Gethsemane and St. Arnold washing the feet of pilgrims; to the left, Crucifixion and St. Adelaide giving alms, after *Larivière*; in the *Transepts*, Twelve saints, after *Ingres*; in the cupola, Descent of the Holy Ghost, after *Larivière*. Many of the sculptures, which are unfortunately difficult to see, are fine; they include statues, bas-reliefs, and stalls. — The funeral monuments are arranged in the *Apsé*, to which steps descend behind the altar. At the sides are marble statues, by *Pradier*, above the tombs of the young Duc de Penthièvre and of a young Princess-e de Montpensier. At the foot of the steps is the monument of *Louis Philippe* (d. 1850) and his consort, *Marie Amélie* (d. 1866), with a group of the deceased by *Mercier*. To the right is the tomb of the *Princess Marie*, Duchess of Würtemberg (d. 1839), with her effigy, by *Lemaire*, and a beautiful statue of the Angel of Resignation, sculptured by herself; then the tombs of the *Duke of Orléans* (d. 1842), with a statue by *Lotson*, after *Ary Scheffer*, and of the *Duchess of Orléans* (Helena of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; d. 1858), with a statue by *Chapu*. To the left of the altar rest *Mme. Adélaïde* (d. 1847), sister of Louis Philippe, with a statue by *Millet* (1877), the *Dowager Duchess of Orléans* (d. 1821), foundress of the chapel, with a statue by *Barre the Younger*, and the *Princess of Salerno* (d. 1881), mother-in-law of the Duc d'Aumale, with a statue by *A. Lenoir*. There are other tombs in the crypt of the ambulatory, some unoccupied and some without monuments. Among the statues here the most noteworthy are those of two youthful Princes de Montpensier, by *Millet*; and the charming group by *Franceschi*, marking the grave of two children of the Comte de Paris. The *Duchesse d'Aumale* (d. 1859; statue by *Lenoir*) and the *Duc d'Aumale* (d. 1897) are also interred here. — On each side steps lead down to the *Crypt* proper. The four mag-

nificent **Stained Windows*, representing scenes from the life of St. Louis, were designed by *Rouget, Jacquand, E. Delacroix, E. Wattier, H. Vernet, Bouton, and H. Flandrin*. Most of the five other **Stained Windows* in the passages, representing scenes from the Passion, were designed by *Larivière*. All the stained glass used in the chapel was made at Sèvres. — The large crypt beneath the rotunda and the smaller one beneath the sanctuary contain other tombs and funeral urns.

After the circuit of the promenades has been made and the views enjoyed, there is little more to be seen at Dreux. In the square at the end of the Rue de Rotrou, to the N. of St. Pierre, is a bronze statue, by J. J. Allasseur, of *Rotrou*, the dramatic poet (1609-50), who was born at Dreux.

A branch-railway runs from Dreux through the valley of the Eure to (17 M.) *Maintenon*, passing (8½ M.) *Nogent-le-Roi*, near which is *Coulombs*, with the ruins of a Romanesque abbey.

From Dreux to *Chartres* (Orléans) and to *Bueil* and *Rouen*, see p. 59.

Beyond (56½ M.) *St-Germain-St-Remy* the railway crosses the *Arve*, a tributary of the Eure, and traverses a pastoral district, dotted with manufactories. 60 M. *Nonancourt*, on the Arve; 67 M. *Tillières*, also on the Arve, in a picturesque little valley to the right.

73 M. **Verneuil** (*Hôt. du Commerce*), a town with 4330 inhab., was fortified in the 12th cent. by Henry I. of England. The battle of Verneuil, fought in 1424 between the English under the Duke of Bedford and the French, resulted in the defeat of the latter. The church of *La Madeleine*, a remarkable edifice of the 11-17th cent., has a lofty and elegant Gothic *Tower of 1506-36, to the left of which is a poor porch, still bearing the inscription 'Temple de la Raison'.

INTERIOR (recently restored). Above the Gothic arches of the nave are round arches. Several of the stained-glass windows and various works of art date from the 15th and 16th cent., while some of the more modern works are noteworthy. Choir-stalls of the 16th cent.; interesting iron pulpit.

In the street to the left as we quit the church is a *House of the 15th cent.*, with a turret displaying a chequered pattern in stone, brick, and flint. The Rue du Canon leads thence to the church of *St. Lawrence* (partly 16th cent.) and the *Tour Grise*, an ancient keep 65 ft. high (accessible to visitors). — The church of *Notre-Dame* (12-16th cent.) contains a number of interesting sculptures, and has also some good stained glass. — The *Tour St. Jean*, dating partly from the 15th cent., belongs to a secularized church.

The branch-line from Evreux (p. 156) is continued beyond Verneuil to (24 M.) *La Loupe*, viâ (10½ M.) *La Ferté-Vidame-Lamblore* and (18 M.) *Senonches*.

79 M. *Bourth*. The train now enters the *Forest of Laigle*, and beyond the two branch-railways mentioned below crosses the *Risle*.

87½ M. **Laigle** (*Buffet; Hôt. de l'Aigle-d'Or; du Dauphin*), an industrial town with 5125 inhab., situated on the Risle, manufactures needles, pins, buckles, etc. The Gothic church of *St. Martin*, near the railway, to the left, has a handsome tower (15th cent.).

A branch runs from Laigle to (25½ M.) *Mortagne* (p. 199), viâ the *Forêt du Perche* and (10½ M.) *Tourouvre*. — To *Conches* (Evreux), see p. 157.

The railway continues to ascend the valley of the Risle, and crosses the river twice. — 97 M. *Ste. Gauburge*.

A branch-railway runs hence to (21½ M.) *Mortagne* (p. 199), viâ (11 M.) *Soligny-la-Trappe*, 2½ M. to the N.E. of which is the monastery of *La Trappe* or *La Grande Trappe*, in a wild situation near a pond ('trappe'), but otherwise uninteresting. The monastery, founded in the 12th cent., was most famous under the Abbé de *Bancé* (d. 1700), who introduced the rule of strict silence, hard work, and plain fare. Expelled at the Revolution, the monks returned in 1815; and in 1833 the new monastery and church were consecrated. The Romanesque chapel was added in 1892.

Branches from *Ste. Gauburge* to *Bernay* and to *Le Mesnil-Mauger*, see p. 158.

104 M. *Le Merlerault*, a pleasantly situated little town. Before reaching the station of (107 M.) *Nonant-le-Pin* the train passes, on the right, *St. Germain-de-Clairefeuille*, the church of which (14-15th cent.) contains some fine, though mutilated, wood-carving, and several antique paintings upon panel. — 113 M. *Surdon* (Buffet). Railway to *Alençon*, etc., see R. 26.

From (115½ M.) *Almenèches* a diligence plies to the village of *Mortrée*, 3½ M. to the S., in the neighbourhood of which are the *Château d'O*, a magnificent edifice of the Renaissance, and the *Château de Clerai*, of a somewhat later period. The railway now crosses the *Orne*, and *Argentan* comes into view to the right.

122 M. *Argentan* (Buffet; *Hôtel des Trois-Maries*, *Rue de la Chaussée*; *de l'Ouest*, at the station) is a town with 6300 inhab., situated on the *Orne*. The *Church of *St. Germain*, reached by the *Rue de la Chaussée*, dates from the late-Gothic and Renaissance periods. The W. tower is crowned by a Renaissance dome, and the tower over the crossing forms a fine internal lantern. The nave contains two galleries, with balustrades, and the transepts terminate in apses. The ambulatory is in the Renaissance style. The vaulting, the choir-screen, the altars in the choir and S. transept, and the organ should be noticed.

Near the church, to the S., stands the *Hôtel de Ville*, behind which extends a large square. Near the *Hôtel de Ville*, to the right, is a ruined donjon, and close by, to the left, is the old *Château* (15th cent.), now used as the *Palais de Justice* or court-house. In front of the last is a small square, embellished with a monument in honour of *Mézerei* (1610-83), the historian, *Ch. Eudes d'Howay* (1611-99), the surgeon, and *Jean Eudes* (1601-80), founder of the *Eudistes*. To the right of the palais is the old Gothic church of *St. Nicolas*; to the left is the promenade known as the *Cours*.

The *Rue du Griffon*, diverging from the *Rue de la Chaussée* near *St. Germain*, leads to the other side of the town, where are situated the large round *Tour Marguerite*, with a peaked roof, a relic of the fortifications, and the Gothic church of *St. Martin*, in which, however, the gallery and the balustrade beneath the windows are in the Renaissance style.

Argentan is also a station on the railway from *Caen* (*Falaise*) to *Alençon* and *Le Mans* (see R. 26). — Diligence to (15 M.) *Carrouges* (p. 199).

The railway quits the valley of the *Orne*, after crossing the river. 128 M. *Ecouché*, beyond which the monotonous plain melts

into a pleasant and undulating country, with meadows and woods. Attractive and extensive view to the left. — 140 M. **Briouze** (*Poste*), a little town carrying on a trade in cattle and granite.

FROM BRIOUZE TO COUTERNE, 18½ M., railway in 1¼-2 hrs. (fares 3 fr. 35, 2 fr. 25, 1 fr. 50 c.). — 4 M. *Lonlay*, with an abbey-church of the 11th and 16th cent.; 8½ M. *La Ferté-Macé* (*Cheval Noir*), a village with 7775 inhab., carrying on the manufacture of ticking. — 13½ M. *Bagnoles-de-l'Orne* (*Hôtel des Bains; de Paris; de Bagnoles*), a hamlet situated in a deep rocky gorge on the *Vée*, a tributary of the Mayenne. It possesses one sulphurous (warm) and two chalybeate *Springs*, producing a strong sedative effect and used both internally and externally. A casino, a park, a lake, and pretty walks are among the attractions. — 18¼ M. *Couterne*, see p. 199.

148 M. *Messei* is also served by the railway to Domfront (p. 193).

151 M. **Flers** (*Buffet; Hôtel de l'Europe; de l'Ouest; du Gros-Chêne*, at the station), a modern cotton-manufacturing town with 13,400 inhab., agreeably situated on a hill to the right. It has a fine Norman church. In the neighbourhood is a *Château*, part of which dates from the 16th century.

Flers is also a station on the railway from *Caen* to *Laval* (see p. 192).

154 M. *Caligni-Cerisy* is also a station on the line to *Caen* (p. 192). — 157½ M. *Montsecret-Vassy*.

A branch-railway runs hence to *Sourdeval* viâ (5 M.) *Tinchebray* (*Lion d'Or*), a small industrial town, with manufactures of hardware. At the battle of *Tinchebray* in 1106 *Henry I.* of England defeated and captured his elder brother *Robert Curthose*, Duke of Normandy. — 16 M. *Sourdeval* (*Poste*) is a similar small industrial town, which is also a station on the railway from *Vire* to *Mortain* (see p. 187).

164 M. *Viessoix*. Fine view to the right as we approach *Vire*.

168 M. **Vire** (*Hôt. St. Pierre*, *Rue du Calvados; Cheval Blanc*, *Rue aux Fèvres*), an old town with 6600 inhab., picturesquely situated on a hill washed by the river of the same name, is an important woollen-manufacturing centre and carries on trade in the granite quarried in the neighbourhood. Much of the blue cloth used for military uniforms in France is made here.

The long *Rue du Calvados* ascends to the right from the station to the town. At the top (½ M.), in the *Rue aux Fèvres* (to the right), is the square *Tour de l'Horloge*, with a Gothic gateway of the 13th cent., flanked by two round crenelated towers.

To the left, near the end of the *Rue de la Saulnerie*, rises the *Church of Notre-Dame*, a large Gothic structure of the 12-15th cent., with double aisles and a central tower. Like most of the other buildings of *Vire*, it is built of granite. In the interior, to the left of the choir, is a tasteful Gothic door. The high-altar, in gilt bronze, is embellished with statues; the altar in the N. transept is also ornamented with statues and bas-reliefs, and that in the S. transept with a *Pietà*; and the large chapel, to the right of the sanctuary, contains a painted and gilded altar-piece with twisted columns. This chapel also contains the font, encircled by a tasteful balustrade, and two interesting paintings. The polychrome painting in the choir and two carved wooden pillars below the organ are noteworthy. — The

adjoining Place Nationale is embellished with a bust, by Leharivel-Durocher, of *Chênédollé*, the poet (1769-1833), who was born at Vire; and with a *Monument to 1789*, consisting of a column with a statue of the Republic (erected in 1889).

The ruins of the *Château*, seen from the Place, are scanty, but they occupy a picturesque situation on the brow of a rocky peninsula, dominating the charming valley of the *Vire*. A promenade leads to the château, which commands a fine view of the lower town.

In this valley in the 15th cent. dwelt Olivier Basselin, the fuller, to whom are attributed the famous drinking-songs, which, known as 'Vaux-de Vire', gave origin to the modern term 'Vaudeville'. The real author was Jean le Houx, who flourished at the close of the 16th century.

This part of the town, called the Valhérel, possesses the handsome modern Norman *Church of St. Anne*, with a central tower. The choir is adorned with paintings and statues, and there are twenty-five statues in the arcades beneath the windows of the apse.

The Grande Rue, leading from the front of the church to the upper town, passes through the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, in which rises a bronze statue, by Debay, of *Castel* (1758-1832), another native poet of Vire. The crenelated *Tower* behind is disfigured by modern additions. — The *Hôtel de Ville* contains a *Library* and a small *Musée* (Sun. & Thurs., 2-4; to strangers on other days also) of paintings, coins, porcelain, carvings, antiquities, curiosities, etc. — In the *Public Garden*, behind the Hôtel de Ville, is a marble statue of *Marshal de Matignon* (1525-97), attributed to Coustou.

A branch-railway runs from Vire to (22½ M.) Mortain (Avranches) viâ the valley of the *Vire* and *Sourdeval* (p. 186). Mortain (*Poste*) is a picturesquely situated little town, on a rocky eminence rising from the *Cance*. The *Church* is an interesting example of the Transition style. The rocky valley of the *Cance* is attractive, especially above Mortain, at the *Petit Séminaire*, the ancient *Abbaye Blanche* (12-13th cent.). A good view is obtained from the *Chapelle St. Michel*, on a neighbouring hill. From Mortain to *Domfront*, see p. 193. — The line proceeds to the W. viâ (36 M.) *St. Hilaire-du-Harcouet* (branch to Fougères, p. 207), and joins the line to Avranches at (51 M.) *Pontaubault* (p. 180).

Beyond Vire the railway to Granville crosses the *Vire*. Fine view to the right. 174 M. *St. Sever*, to the left, with an abbey-church, part of which dates from the 13th century. — 181 M. *Villedieu-les-Poêles*, a small town on the *Sienne*, to the right, contains numerous boiler-works. The church dates from the 15-16th centuries.

The railway now follows a lofty curved embankment, and crosses the pretty valley of the *Airou*. On the left, the railway to Avranches. — 195 M. *Folligny* (*Buffet*; *Hotels*, near the station).

Railway from Folligny to *Coutances*, *Pontorson* (Mont St. Michel), etc., see p. 180.

Beyond (200 M.) *St. Planchers* we descend the valley of the *Bosq*.

205 M. **Granville.** — *Hotels.* GRAND HÔTEL DU NORD ET DES TROIS COURONNES, in the lower town, near the harbour, dear; GRAND HÔTEL, at the beginning of the lower town; *DE PARIS, Rue du Cours-Jonville, R., L., & A. 2½ fr., B. 50-60 c., déj. 2½, D. 2¾ fr. incl. cider; DES BAINS, nearer the beach; HOULLEGATTE, Cours Jonville; TIVOLI. — *Café-Restaurant du Casino*, déj. 4, D. 5 fr.; other cafés in the Rue Lecampion.

Sea-Baths. Bathing-box 30, costume 50, bathing-drawers 20, peignoir 20, towel 10 c. — **Casino.** Adm. 1 fr.; subs. for a week 8, fortnight 15, season 30 fr.; family-tickets less in proportion.

British Vice-Consul, *General MacLeod.*

Granville, a small fortified seaport, with 12,000 inhab., at the mouth of the *Bosq*, is said to have been originally founded in the 12th century. The English fortified it in 1640 but lost it the following year. They burned it in 1695 and bombarded it in 1808. It consists of two distinct parts, *viz.* the lower town, the larger half, between the station and the harbour, and the upper town, perched on a steep rock extending into the sea and surrounded with the old fortifications. The street beginning at the station leads to the *Cours Jonville*, whence the *Rue Lecampion* descends, to the left, to the *Harbour*, which is frequented by numerous fishing-boats and a few coasting-vessels. A street diverging from the *Cours Jonville* a little farther on leads to the beach (see below).

The upper town, reached directly from the harbour, is small but commands a fine view from its unique position. The Gothic *Church of Notre-Dame* (15-16th cent.) contains some good modern stained glass. A path to the N.E., outside the fortifications, leads down to the *Beach*, on the opposite side of the town from the harbour. The path passes at the end through the '*Tranchée aux Anglais*', a narrow passage between two rocks, beyond which is the firm sandy beach. The *Bathing Establishment* and the small *Casino* are situated here. The women of *Granville* wear a picturesque headdress of white linen.

The small sea-bathing resort of *St. Pair* (omn. at the station; 75 c.) lies about $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.

FROM GRANVILLE TO AVRANCHES. — a. By Railway, 21 M., in 1- $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (fares 3 fr. 80, 2 fr. 55, 1 fr. 70 c.), see pp. 187, 180. — b. By the Coast Road, 20 M., omnibus once daily or oftener in the season (fare 3 fr.; return-fare 5 fr.). The omnibus sometimes takes the shorter (16 M.) but less picturesque route *viâ Sartilly*. The coast-road leads by the following villages and sea-bathing resorts: $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. *St. Pair* (see above); 5 M. *Jullouville*; 7 M. *Bouillon*; 8 M. *St. Michel-des-Loups*; 10 M. *Champaux*; 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *St. Jean-le-Thomas*; etc. — 20 M. *Avranches*, see p. 180.

FROM GRANVILLE TO MONT ST. MICHEL. Railway to (35 M.) *Pontorson* (fares 6 fr. 25, 4 fr. 25, 2 fr. 75 c.); thence to *Mont St. Michel*, see p. 227; about 4 hrs. in all (return-fares, incl. omnibus, 8 fr. 75, 7 fr. 25 c., 6 fr.). — Railway to (9 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Folligny*, see p. 187; thence to *Mont St. Michel*, see pp. 178, 227. — In the season an omnibus plies direct from *Granville* to *Mont St. Michel* (return-fare 6 fr.).

FROM GRANVILLE TO JERSEY, 28 M. Steamers ply from the Grand Basin on Mon., Wed., and Frid. (returning Tues., Thurs., Frid.) in summer, and twice weekly (Mon. and Thurs.) at other times, in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 10 fr., 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ fr.; return 15 fr., 9 fr. 40 c.); and the hours of departure vary. Return-tickets are available for a month and allow the return-journey to be made *viâ Carteret* (p. 161) or *viâ St. Malo* (comp. p. 223).

About $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. out the steamboat passes the *Iles Chausey*, a group of 52 islets belonging to France, all mere barren and uninhabited rocks except the *Grande Ile*, which is remarkable for its luxuriant vegetation. Steamboats ply from *Granville* to the *Grande Ile* every Sun. (return-fare 3 fr.). — *Jersey* and the other *Channel Islands*, see *Baedeker's Great Britain*.

26. From Caen to Le Mans viâ Alençon. Falaise.

104 M. RAILWAY in 4-5½ hrs. (fares 18 fr. 80, 12 fr. 75, 8 fr. 25 c.). To Alençon, 69 M., in 2¾-3¾ hrs. (fares 12 fr. 55, 8 fr. 40, 5 fr. 45 c.); to Falaise, 30½ M., in 1½-2 hrs. (fares 5 fr. 80, 3 fr. 95, 2 fr. 55 c.).

Caen, see p. 166. Our train follows the Paris railway to (15 M.) Méridon (p. 158), then turns to the S. and ascends the valley of the Dives. — 19½ M. St. Pierre-sur-Dives, a small town to the left, possesses a Gothic abbey-church with three fine towers, one of which is a relic of an earlier Norman building. 23 M. Vendevre-Jort. 27 M. Coulibœuf is the junction of a line to (4 M.) Falaise (see below), where it joins a line to (18½ M.) Berjou (see p. 192). Continuation of the railway to Le Mans, see p. 190.

Falaise (*Hôtel de Normandie*, Rue Amiral-Courbet, to the left of the main street; *Grand Cerf*, farther on, beyond the market-place), a town with 8163 inhab., is picturesquely situated on a rocky height, on the right bank of the Ante, a small affluent of the Dives.

William the Conqueror was born here in 1027. His mother was the daughter of a simple tanner of Falaise, who won the heart of Robert the Magnificent, also called Robert the Devil, sixth Duke of Normandy. William's successors, the kings of England, remained in more or less peaceable possession of the town until 1450, when it was finally captured by Charles VII. of France. Falaise underwent one siege more in 1590, when it was occupied by the Leaguers and retaken by Henri IV.

The town lies to the right as we approach from Coulibœuf; to the left is the suburb of Guibray (p. 190). The Rue d'Argentan descends directly to the Place St. Gervais and the river. The *Church of St. Gervais* is a Norman and Gothic edifice, the most noteworthy feature of which is the fine Norman tower above the transept. In the interior we notice the bosses of the choir and chapels, the balustrade under the windows of the choir, and the beautiful niches in the ambulatory. The *Church of the Trinity*, reached by the street of that name on the other side of the Place St. Gervais, is a handsome Gothic structure, with a Renaissance W. front, consisting of an ancient triangular porch converted into a chapel. The choir possesses a fine arcaded balustrade like that at St. Gervais. — A few paces farther on is an *Equestrian Statue of William the Conqueror*, in bronze, by Rochet, erected in 1851. Round the base are bronze figures of the first six dukes of Normandy. Adjacent stands the *Hôtel de Ville*, to the right of which passes the street leading to the castle. We should, however, first turn to the left to obtain a view of the exterior.

The *Castle* of Falaise, a picturesque Norman ruin dating back to the 10th cent., is finely situated on a rugged promontory jutting out over the valley, opposite another rocky height named the Mont Mirat. During the middle ages it was a fortress of great strength and importance. The remains include the outer *Enceinte*, strengthened with round towers of the 12th cent. and now enclosing the build-

ings of a college; the *Donjon* or *Keep*, a massive Norman structure of the 11th or 12th cent., measuring 65 ft. in height and the same in breadth; and *Talbot's Tower*, a round tower 130 ft. high, added by the English in the 15th century. The interior of the donjon, which is shown by the concierge, contains little of interest. A small chamber is pointed out by tradition as the birthplace of William the Conqueror. The dungeon in which King John Lackland is said to have confined his nephew Arthur of Brittany is also shown. The top (to which, however, visitors are now denied access) commands a fine view, and it was hence, or from one of the windows, that Robert the Devil is said to have first seen Arlette, the tanner's daughter (see p. 189), washing linen in the small stream at the foot of the castle rock. Talbot's Tower contains two vaulted chambers. The breach through which Henri IV entered the castle is seen at the end of the disengaged part of the enceinte next the promenade. This part was formerly defended by a moat.

Returning to the Place St. Gervais, we now descend the main street to the *Bridge*, which affords a picturesque view of the lower town and the castle.

At the suburb of *Guibray*, beyond the railway, a much-frequented horse-fair has been held since the 11th cent., lasting from Aug. 10th to Aug. 25th. The *Church* is mainly a Norman structure of the 11th century. Above the high-altar is a fine group of the Assumption by an unknown sculptor.

CONTINUATION OF RAILWAY TO LE MANS. The first station beyond Coulbœuf is (29 M.) *Fresne-la-Mère*. Beyond (35 M.) *Montabart* the line to Granville (R. 25) diverges to the right. From (42 M.) **Argentan** (p. 185) to (51 M.) *Surdon* (p. 185) our line coincides with that from Granville to Paris, from which it diverges to the right at the latter. To the left are seen the towers of Sées.

55 M. **Sées** (*Cheval Blanc*), a town with 4275 inhab. and the seat of a bishop, is of ancient origin but has been repeatedly devastated and rebuilt.

The main street leads in a straight line from the station to the Place de la Cathédrale, which is embellished with a bronze *Statue of Conté* (1756-1805), a local celebrity, by Jules Droz.

The *Cathedral* is a handsome Gothic edifice of the 13-14th centuries. The W. front is preceded by a porch with a fine iron grille and is flanked by towers (230 ft. high), the stone spires of which have been restored. The lofty arches and beautiful triforium of the nave are supported by round columns. The transepts are lighted by good rose-windows, and the N. arm contains a fine tympanum and a modern monument. The choir is remarkable for the extreme lightness of its construction. An old well, surrounded by a stone coping, has been discovered to the right of it. The high-altar, with its two faces, is adorned with bas-reliefs in bronze and marble. The adjacent panelling is embellished with four fine bas-reliefs of scenes from the life of the Virgin.

Beyond Sées the scenery improves. 61½ M. *Vingt-Hanaps*, a prettily situated village.

68 M. **Alençon** (*Grand Cerf, de France*, Rue St. Blaise Nos. 13 and 1; *de la Gare*. — Cafés in the Rue St. Blaise), the chief town of the department of the *Orne*, with 17,840 inhab., is situated at the confluence of the *Sarthe* and the *Briante*. It carries on extensive manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and the famous 'Point d'Alençon' lace is still highly valued. Alençon was repeatedly taken and retaken in the wars with England and in the time of the League, and it was occupied by the Germans in 1871 after a slight resistance. The duchy of Alençon, created in the 14th cent., was an apnage of the house of Valois.

The Rue de la Gare, the Rue St. Blaise (containing the Préfecture; 17th cent.), and the Grande Rue lead from the railway-station to the centre of the town. The church of *Notre-Dame*, in the Grande Rue, is a building of Flamboyant Gothic, with a handsome triple porch flanked by graceful turrets. The gable of the central bay of the porch contains a group representing the Transfiguration. The exterior is adorned with balustrades. The most noteworthy features of the interior are the fine vaulting, the stained-glass windows (15-16th cent.), the Renaissance organ-loft, the canopied altar, and the pulpit.

The Rue aux Sieurs, farther on, to the right, leads to the *Grain Market*, a huge circular building, and then passes a large modern house, with a handsome Renaissance façade, and reaches the Place d'Armes. Here stand the remains of the old *Castle*, now a prison, consisting mainly of the gateway, flanked with two towers, and of a third tower of the 14th century.

Adjacent is the *Hôtel de Ville*, a building of the close of the 18th cent., containing a small *Musée* (open on Sun. and holidays, 1-4, and to strangers at other times also).

Besides objects of natural history (including numerous 'Diamants d'Alençon', i.e. smoky quartz-crystals found in the neighbouring granite-quarries) the collections comprise a number of paintings and drawings. On the STAIRCASE: 155. Altar-piece by an *Italian Master of the 15th century*. — ROOM OPPOSITE THE ENTRANCE: 140. *Landon*, Paul and Virginia; 153. *Phl. de Champagne*(?), The Trinity; numerous portraits. — SALLE GODARD. To the right: 50. *Géricault*, Shipwrecked; 177. *Oudry*, Still-life. To the left: 109. *Giroux*, Horses fighting; 102. *Meunier*, Ney in the hospital at Innsbruck; 99. *Court*, Charlotte Corday; 166. *Collin*, Daphnis and Chloe; *Maillart*, Dr. Dereins; 138. *Italian School*, Holy Family; *J. Leman*, Lovers' quarrel; 78. *Legros*, Vocation of St. Francis. — GRANDE SALLE: 128. *Veyrassat*, Watering horses; 1. *Jouvenet*, Marriage of the Virgin; 149. *J. P. Laurens*, Duke of Enghien; 126. *Legrép*, Ph. de Champagne painting Mme. de la Vallière as a nun; 2. *Ph. de Champagne*, Assumption; 35. *Blin*, Landscape; 147. *Em Adam*, Christening in Alsace; 125. *Gid*, Monks labouring; 9. *Restout*, St. Bernard and the Duke of Aquitaine; 27. *Buat*, Duc de Berry; 17. *Ouvrié*, Heidelberg Castle; 105. *Court*, Nymph and faun; 12. *Domenichino*, Lot and his daughters; *Lansyer*. Autumn in Brittany; 106. *Ribera*, Bearing of the Cross; 148. *Gautherot*, St. Louis in the camp of Mansourah; 134. *Courbet*, Landscape; 123. *Char. Lefèvre*, Last Judgment; *Lansyer*, Breton landscape; 60. *Pala-medes*, Interior; 167. *Lansyer*, Rocks at Granville; 56. *Français*, Sunset;

G. La Touche, Holy Family, Adoration of the Magi and the Shepherds; 139. *Desportes* (?), Animals; 38. *L. Duveau*, Viaticum in Brittany; 64. *Dutch School*, Judith and Holofernes; 81, 80. *Charadin*, Still-life; *Lavieille*, Summer-night; 79. *French School*, Francis, Duke of Alençon, brother of Charles IX.; 8. *J. Dumont*, St. Francis of Assisi.

The *Promenade* at the back of the Hôtel de Ville affords a view of the *Church of St. Leonard*, at the end of the Grande Rue, an edifice of the 15th cent., lately restored. In the interior we may notice its fine altars, the pulpit, a metal screen, and the modern stained-glass windows.

From Alençon to *Condé-sur-Huisne* (for Chartres) and to *Domfront*, see p. 199.

Beyond Alençon the Le Mans railway crosses the *Sarthe*. 74 M. *Bourg-le-Roi*, with the considerable remains of a 12th cent. castle. — 77½ M. *La Hutte-Coulombiers*, junction of branch-lines to (15½ M.) *Mamers* (p. 193) and to (18 M.) *Sillé-le-Guillaume* (p. 204). — The train continues to follow the winding *Sarthe*, recrossing the river. 84½ M. *Vivoin-Beaumont*. *Vivoin*, ½ M. to the left of the line, possesses the interesting remains of a church and convent of the 13th century. The small town of *Beaumont-sur-Sarthe*, picturesquely situated on the river, about the same distance to the right, contains some relics of an old castle. — We again cross the *Sarthe*. 97 M. *Neuville*. The train now crosses the *Sarthe* for the last time and joins the line from Rennes (R. 28).

104 M. *Le Mans*, see p. 200.

27. From Caen to Laval viâ Domfront and Mayenne.

97 M. RAILWAY in 5-6¾ hrs. (fares 17 fr. 70, 11 fr. 95, 7 fr. 75 c.). To *Domfront*, 55 M., in 3-4 hrs. (fares 9 fr. 95, 6 fr. 75, 4 fr. 40 c.); to *Mayenne*, 78 M., in 4-5 hrs. (fares 14 fr. 20, 9 fr. 55, 6 fr. 20 c.).

Caen, see p. 166. Our train follows the *Cherbourg* line (p. 158) for a short distance, but soon diverges to the left from it and from the lines to *Courseulles* (p. 178) and *Aunay* (*Vire*; p. 186). It then ascends the valley of the *Orne*, crossing that river several times and passing several small stations. Beyond (26 M.) *Clécy* the train crosses the *Orne* for the last time and passes from its valley into that of the *Noireau* by a tunnel upwards of 1 M. long. 28½ M. *Berjou-Cahan* is the junction of a line to (18½ M.) *Falaise* (p. 189), which also leads partly through the valleys of the *Noireau* and the *Orne*.

The valley of the *Noireau*, which we cross repeatedly, is pleasantly diversified. 31½ M. *Pont-Erambourg*. — 33 M. **Condé-sur-Noireau** (*Lion d'Or*), a manufacturing town with 6663 inhab. and numerous spinning-factories, was the birthplace of *Dumont d'Urville* (1790-1842), the distinguished navigator, to whom a bronze statue, by *Molknecht*, has been erected here. At (38 M.) *Caligni-Cerisy* we join the *Granville* line (p. 186). Beyond (41 M.) *Flers* (p. 186) we continue to follow the main line for some time in the direction of *Paris*, and then turn to the right. — 44 M. *Messei*; this station is nearer the

market-town of Messei than that on the Paris railway (p. 186). The town contains considerable remains of a castle of the 10th century. — We now descend the valley of the *Varenne*, crossing the stream several times. — As we near Domfront, we have a fine view of the town to the right.

55 M. **Domfront** (*Hôt. Larsonneur; du Commerce*, both centrally situated), an ancient town with 4966 inhab., is picturesquely situated on a hill rising steeply from the *Varenne*. Its position made it one of the chief fortresses of Normandy, and it was repeatedly besieged in the Hundred Years' War and in the religious contests of later date. Its military history begins in 1048 with its siege and capture by William the Conqueror, and ends in 1574, when Gabriel de Montgomery, the Scottish knight who accidentally killed Henri II in a tournament (1559) and afterwards became a Huguenot leader, sought refuge here but had to yield to Marshal Matignon.

It takes $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to ascend from the station to the town by road, but pedestrians may follow short-cuts to the left. The small *Church of Notre-Dame-sur-l'Eau*, at the base of the hill, near the station, is a Norman edifice of the 11th century. The *Castle* (to the left, on the top of the rock) has been in ruins since the 16th cent., and little now remains of it except a picturesque corner dominating the valley. Henry II. of England here received the papal nuncio sent to reconcile him with Thomas Becket. The ramparts have been converted into a promenade, and command a beautiful view. A street leads hence to the *Hôtel de Ville*, a large modern building, and to the uninteresting *Church of St. Julien*. Behind these are some well preserved remains of the *Town-Walls*.

From Domfront to *Alençon*, see p. 199. — A branch-line runs to the W. from Domfront to (15½ M.) *Mortain* (p. 187). Thence to Avranches, see p. 187.

Beyond Domfront the railway traverses a district of some interest. 69 M. *Ambrières*, with a ruined castle founded by Henry I. of England. We now reach the banks of the *Mayenne*, which we cross almost immediately.

78 M. **Mayenne** (*Hôtel de l'Europe*, Rue St. Martin, near the station; *Grand Hôtel, Grandguillot*, on the quay), an ancient cloth-manufacturing town with 10,300 inhab., is situated on both banks of the *Mayenne*, here a wide and navigable stream.

The lordship of Mayenne was advanced to a marquisate in favour of Claude I., Duke of Guise, and in 1573 it was created a duchy and peerage for Charles of Lorraine, who styled himself henceforth Duc de Mayenne. Its strongly fortified castle was frequently besieged during the middle ages and was taken by the English, under the Earl of Salisbury, in 1424.

On quitting the railway-station, we turn first to the right and then to the left, and descend the Rue St. Martin to the *Mayenne*, where we obtain a fine view of the town proper on the opposite bank, with Notre-Dame and the castle in the foreground. The views up and down stream are also fine.

The *Church of Notre-Dame* (12th cent.) was in great part skillfully rebuilt in the original style in 1868-72. In front is a statue of *Joan of Arc* (1896). The *Castle*, reached by the streets to the left beyond the bridge, is now a prison, but part of its enclosure has been converted into a public promenade.

Behind the *Hôtel de Ville*, at the upper end of the main street beginning at the bridge, is a bronze statue of *Cardinal Jean de Cheverus* (1768-1836), Bishop of Boston (U. S. A.) and Montauban and Archbishop of Bordeaux, who was a native of Mayenne. The statue itself and the bronze reliefs on the pedestal are by David d'Angers.

Branch-railways run from Mayenne to (29 M.) *Pré-en-Pail* (Alençon; p. 199) and to (30 M.) *La Selle-en-Luitré* (Fougères; p. 207). The latter passes (18½ M.) *Ernée*, an industrial town of 5150 inhab., with a fine château of the 16th century. — *Jublains* (p. 204) lies about 7 M. to the S.E. of Mayenne.

Farther on we cross a viaduct 78 ft. high. — 82½ M. *Commer*; 86½ M. *Martigné-Ferchaud*. At (91 M.) *La Chapelle-Anthenaise* we join the line from Paris via Le Mans (R. 28). 94½ M. *Louverné*. 97 M. *Laval*, see p. 204.

28. From Paris to Rennes.

232 M. RAILWAY (*Chemin de Fer de l'Ouest*), from the Gare Montparnasse (see Pl. G, 16; p. 1) or the Gare St. Lazare (Pl. C, 18), in 7-11½ hrs. (fares 42 fr., 28 fr. 30, 18 fr. 55 c.). — From Paris to *Le Mans*, 131 M., Railway in 3½-5¼ hrs. (fares 23 fr. 75, 16 fr. 5, 10 fr. 50 c.).

I. From Paris to Chartres.

55 M. RAILWAY in 1¾-2½ hrs. (fares 9 fr. 85, 6 fr. 65, 4 fr. 35 c.), from the Gare Montparnasse or the Gare St. Lazare (see above). Comp. the Map, p. 10).

From Paris to (14 M.) *St. Cyr*, see p. 181. Farther on, the line to Cherbourg diverges to the right, and we pass, on the same side, the fort of *St. Cyr*. — 17½ M. *Trappes*. About 3 M. to the S.S.E. lie the remains of the ancient *Abbaye de Port-Royal*, a favourite retreat, from 1625 to 1656, of men of learning and religion, around whom clustered some of the most illustrious younger men of the day, such as Pascal and Racine. The attachment of the society to Jansenism led to its dispersion and to the destruction of the convent. — 20½ M. *La Verrière*; 24 M. *Les Essarts-le-Roi*; 25 M. *Le Perray*. We traverse a small wood.

30 M. *Rambouillet* (*Lion d'Or*, *Croix Blanche*, Rue Nationale, near the château), a town with 6090 inhab., known for its old château, where Francis I. died in 1547. The château afterwards belonged to Charles d'Angennes, husband of the celebrated Marquise de Rambouillet (d. 1665), and was acquired for the crown by Louis XVI. Charles X. signed his abdication here in 1830.

The street to the left as we quit the station leads to (5 min.) the Place de la Foire, whence we may enter the Small Park (see p. 195).

The *Château* or *Palais National*, reached by the Rue Nationale and the avenues in the park beyond the ornamental water, consists of a number of incongruous buildings, surrounding an old crenelated tower. Neither exterior nor interior is of any special interest.

The great attraction of Rambouillet is the **Parks* of the château, which surpass the gardens of Versailles in size, variety, and natural beauty, and contain many charming and secluded walks. In front of the château is a *Parterre*, adjoined by the *Small Park*. The sheet of water in the latter is diversified by several islets (boat 50 c. per hr. for each pers.). To the right beyond this lake is the *Parc Anglais*, which we reach most directly by skirting the left margin of the lake and passing through a magnificent avenue of Louisiana cypresses, said to be unique in Europe. The English Park contains streams of water, a chalet, and a hermitage. To the right of this park, to the N.E. of the lake, is a *Dairy* constructed by Louis XVI., with a temple and an artificial grotto. Beyond, at the top of the avenue, is a *Farm*, where Napoleon I. kept the first merino sheep brought from Spain to France. To the right, between the Parc Anglais and the N. part of the town, lies the *Great Park*, which covers 3000 acres and contains numerous avenues of noble trees. — To the N. of the town extends the Forest of Rambouillet.

At (38 M.) *Epernon*, a small and ancient town, to the right, an obelisk has been erected to its defenders in 1870.

43 M. **Maintenon** (*St. Pierre; de la Gare*), a small town on the Eure, to the right of the railway, possesses a handsome château of the 16-17th cent., from which Françoise d'Aubigné, widow of the poet Scarron, took the title of Marquise de Maintenon on her marriage to Louis XIV. in 1684, at the age of forty-nine. To the right, beyond the station, are the ruins of the huge *Aqueduct* begun by Louis XIV. to conduct the waters of the Eure to his gardens at Versailles. Upwards of 30,000 men, chiefly soldiers, were employed on this work from 1684 to 1688, but it was then discontinued owing to the great mortality among the labourers. Louis XV. used part of the materials to construct a château for Mme. de Pompadour, which, however, has disappeared. — Branch-lines hence to *Dreux* (see p. 182) and to *Auneau* (p. 267).

Beyond Maintenon the train crosses the valley of the *Voise* by a lofty viaduct and ascends the valley of the *Eure*. 48½ M. *Jouy*; 51 M. *La Villette-St-Prest*. The train crosses the Eure, and the spires of Chartres now come into sight on the left.

55 M. **Chartres**. — **Hotels.** GRAND MONARQUE, R., L., & A. 3½-5½, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 4, pens. 10-12, omn. ½ fr.; DE FRANCE, R. 3-7, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 3½ fr.; DUC DE CHARTRES; all in the Place des Epars (Pl. b, c, a, A, 4, 5); DE L'OUEST, near the station, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr.

Cafés. In the Place des Epars; Boul. Charles 20; and near the railway station. — *Buffet* at the station. — *Restaurant-Pâtisserie*, Rue de Change 45, near the cathedral.

Cabs. Per drive ¾, per hr. 1¼ fr.

Chartres, the *Autricum* of the Gauls and now the capital of the *Département d'Eure-et-Loir*, is a town with 23,180 inhab., situated on the left bank of the *Eure*.

Chartres, one of the most ancient places in France, is said to have been founded by the Carnutes (whence Chartres) 600 years before the Christian era, and it was the centre of early Gallic worship and the seat of the College of Druids. The powerful Counts of Chartres play an important part in the history of the gradual development of the French monarchy. The city also became the capital of the fertile grain-producing province of *Beauce*, and it is still one of the most important corn-markets in France. Chartres was several times besieged in the Norman, Burgundian, and religious wars. Henri IV, of Navarre, was crowned king of France here in 1594. Chartres was occupied by the Germans in 1870, and formed a useful *point d'appui* in their operations against the Army of the Loire. It gives its name to a duchy, held since 1661 as an appanage of the Orleans family, but now merely titular. Most of the streets are narrow, steep, and tortuous'

The American visitor will not forget that it is to 'a day at Chartres' and to the inspiration of its: —

'Minster's vast repose,
'Silent and gray as forest-leaguered cliff

'Left inland by the Ocean's slow retreat' —

that we owe Mr. Russell Lowell's 'Cathedral'. The pilgrim must be left to himself to identify the 'pea-green inn' at which the prudent bard 'first ordered dinner'.

The **CATHEDRAL OF NOTRE-DAME (Pl. B, 3), one of the grandest Gothic edifices in France, is dedicated to the Virgin, and tradition avers that it is built above a grotto where the Druids celebrated the worship of a 'maiden who should bear a child'. The oldest part of the building is the crypt, a relic of an earlier church destroyed by fire in the 11th century. The rebuilding of the cathedral was undertaken about 1120, amid great popular enthusiasm, the devout peasants yoking themselves to carts and dragging materials for the towers; but a great part of the church was again destroyed by fire in 1194, and the cathedral in its present form probably dates mainly from the first half of the 13th century. The principal tower was almost wholly rebuilt in 1507-14. Its vast dimensions, the huge blocks of stone employed in its construction, the simplicity of its design, and the grandeur of its conception combine to invest this cathedral with an air of the most impressive dignity.

The large *W. *Façade*, which is somewhat severe in general aspect, is pierced by three doorways lavishly adorned with sculptures, representing scenes in the life of Jesus Christ, with statues and statuettes of Prophets, the Elders of the Apocalypse, and other Biblical characters. Above the doors are three pointed windows, surmounted by a handsome rose-window, above which again runs an arcade with sixteen large statues. Over the arcade rises a gable, containing a figure of the Virgin between two angels and bearing on its apex a figure of the Saviour. The lower part of this façade dates from the 12th, the rose-window from the 13th, and the higher parts from the 13-14th centuries. The statues in the doorways are stiff and Byzantine in type, with flat faces, short arms, elongated bodies, and ungraceful drapery. The façade is flanked by two fine

**Towers*, rising to a height of 350 ft. and 375 ft. The older of the two, to the S., beautiful as it is, is thrown into the shade by the richly adorned spire added to the N. tower in 1507-14, which is described by Fergusson ('History of Architecture') as the most beautifully designed spire on the continent of Europe, surpassing those at Strassburg, Vienna, and Antwerp in elegance of outline and appropriateness of design.

The **Side Portals*, which are much more elaborately decorated than those in the W. front, date from the 13th cent. and are preceded by porches of the 14th century. The sculptures on the N. portal represent scenes from the life of the Virgin, and those on the S. the Last Judgment. The noble style of the large statues, the wonderful expressiveness of the statuettes, the variety and life of the bas-reliefs, and the finish of the mouldings combine to range these portals among the most splendid examples of monumental sculpture. The other parts of the exterior of the church are also conspicuous for the originality of their conception and the richness of their ornamentation. There are two other towers flanking each of the side-portals and one on each side of the beginning of the apse, but none of them have been carried above the springing of the roof. — The *Chapelle St. Piat* (16th cent.), adjoining the chevet to the right, is entered from within the cathedral by a staircase. To the left of the chevet is the *Bishop's Palace* (17th cent.).

The **Interior* produces a no less imposing effect than the exterior through the vast and majestic harmony of its proportions and the purity of its details. It is 428 ft. long, 105 ft. wide across the nave, 150 ft. across the transepts, and 120 ft. high. The superb **Stained Glass* dates chiefly from the 13th cent., perhaps the finest being that in the three wheel windows of the W. front, each of which is 36 ft. in diameter. Above the arches of the nave runs a low triforium-gallery, surmounted by a lofty clerestory. The wide and lofty windows are either plain single openings, or are divided into two lights by a mullion of unusual slenderness. On the floor of the nave is a curious maze of coloured lines, called *La Lieue*, the total length of which is said to be 967 ft. It is supposed to have served as a penitential path for worshippers, the stations on it corresponding to the beads of a rosary. Each arm of the transept has an aisle and is embellished with a rich wheel-window above a row of single-light pointed windows.

The *Choir* and *Apsé* are surrounded by a double ambulatory, and the latter is adjoined by seven chapels. The **Wall enclosing the Choir* is adorned with exquisite sculptures ('like point-lace in stone'), begun by Jean Texier (architect of the N. spire) about 1514 and not finally completed till two centuries later. At the beginning of the N. choir-aisle is a *Madonna* (the '*Vierge du Pilier*') of the 15th or 16th cent., which is an object of great veneration. In the Treasury is shown the *Veil of the Virgin Mary*, said to have been presented to Charlemagne by the Empress Irene.

The large *Crypt*, below the choir, contains some mediocre mural paintings, but is of little interest to the ordinary traveller. It is reached by a flight of steps adjoining the N. portal. It is open before 9 a.m., but after that hour those who wish to see it apply at the *Maison des Clercs*, to the S. of the choir.

At the corner of the *Rue des Changes*, to the S. of the cathedral, is the post-office in a fine *13th Cent. House* (Pl. B, 4), and in the

Place de la Poissonnerie, reached thence by the second street on the left, is a *House of the 15th Century*. From this point we may follow the Rue St. Eman (Pl. C, 3, 4) and the Rue du Bourg (Pl. C, 4) to the *Porte Guillaume* (Pl. D, 4), an interesting relic of the mediæval fortifications of the town. Crossing the moat here and following the boulevard to the right as far as the first bridge (Pl. D, 4), we then ascend to the church of *St. Pierre* (Pl. C, D, 5), a fine edifice of the 11-13th centuries. The apsidal chapel contains twelve splendid Limoges **Enamels*, by Léonard Limosin (1547), each 2 ft. high and 11 in. wide, brought from the Château d'Anet (p. 59) and representing the Apostles (bell for the custodian on the left).

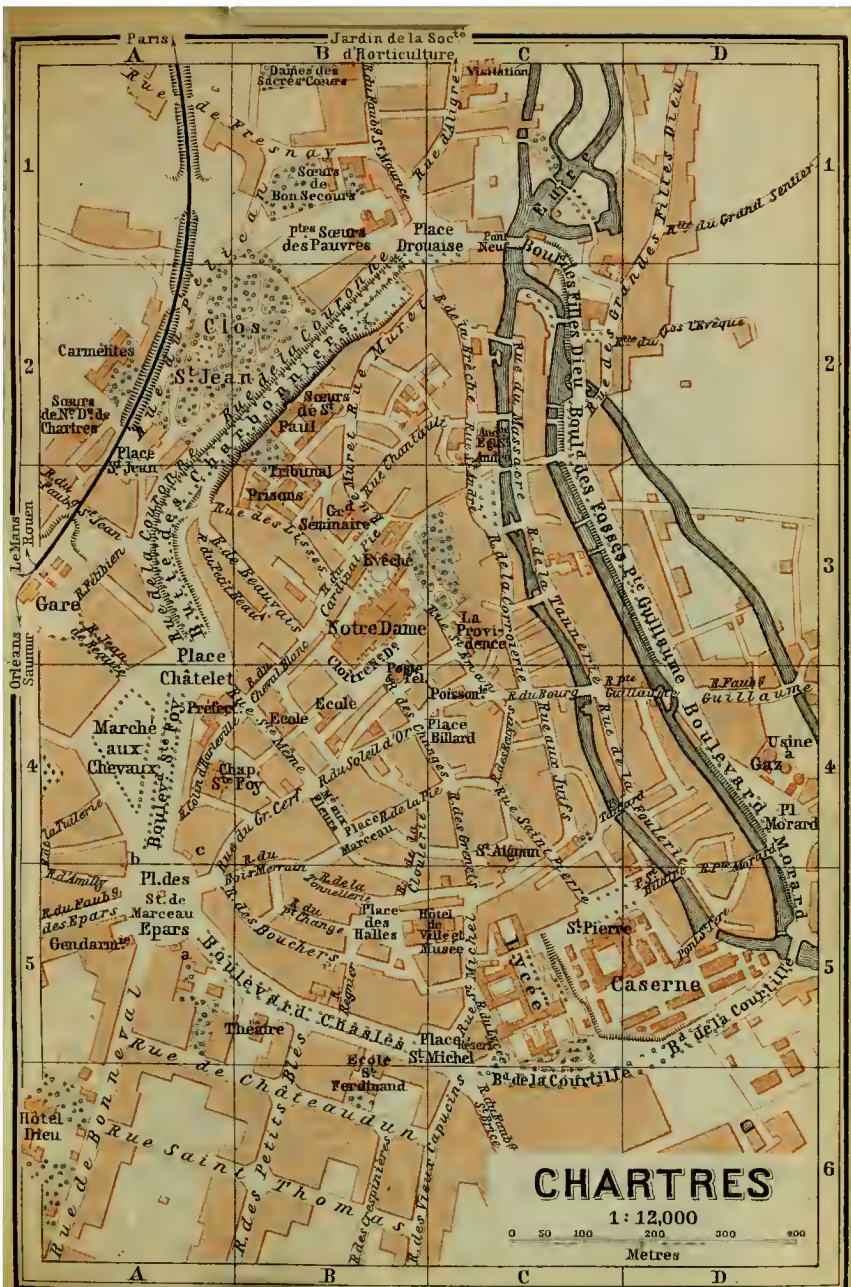
The Rue St. Pierre leads hence to the N., passing near the *Church of St. Aignan* (Pl. C, 4), a building of the 13th, 16th, and 17th centuries. A little to the S.W. stands the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. B, C, 5), of the 17th cent., containing a small *Musée* (open on Sun. & Thurs., 12-4, and shown on application on other days 11-4).

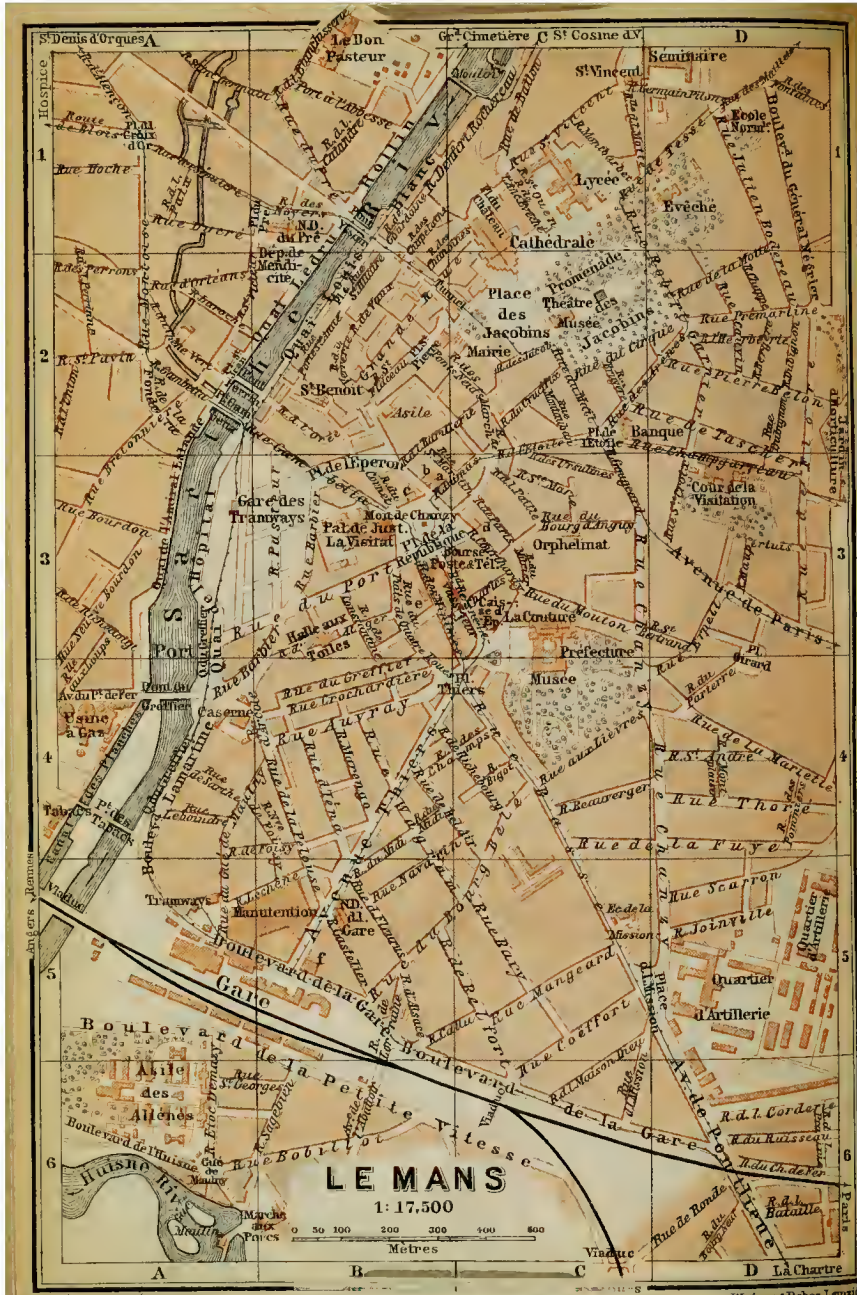
Proceeding towards the W. from the *Hôtel de Ville*, we reach the expansion of the boulevards called the *Place des Epars* (Pl. A, 5), in the centre of which rises a bronze statue, by Prévault, of *General Marceau* (1769-96), a native of Chartres.

The finest part of the boulevards is the *Butte des Charbonniers* (Pl. A, B, 2, 3), on the N.W. side of the town. To the right, at this point, are some remains of the old city-walls.

Line from *Rouen to Orléans* viâ Chartres, see p. 59. — A branch-line runs from Chartres to (18 M.) *Auneau* (p. 267).

FROM CHARTRES TO SAUMUR, 123 M., railway in 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ -6 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 19 fr. 30, 14 fr. 95, 9 fr. 75 c.). The line at first traverses an uninteresting plain and crosses the *Eure*. — 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Illiers*, a small town on the *Loir*. — 23 M. *Brou* (*Hôtel des Trois-Maries*), a small town on the *Ozanne*, with important markets and a *Church* of the 13th century. — Beyond (32 M.) *Arrou*, the junction for Nogent-le-Rotrou (see p. 199), we see the château of *Courtalain* (15th cent.) to the left and cross the *Yerre* by a large viaduct. — 34 M. *Courtalain-St-Pellerin* (Buffet) is the junction of a line to Orléans (see p. 199). The country now becomes more varied. — Beyond (47 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Mondoubleau*, on the *Grenne*, with a picturesque ruined castle of the 10-15th cent., the train descends the valley of the *Braye*, crossing the stream several times. From (53 M.) *Sargé* a line runs to (50 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Tours* (p. 279) viâ *Châteaurenault* and *Vouvray* (p. 266). From (60 M.) *Bessé-sur-Braye*, a small industrial town, a line diverges to St. Calais and Conneré (see p. 199). — 65 M. *Pont-de-Braye* is the junction of the line to Vendôme and Blois (p. 278), traversing the pretty valley of the *Loir*, which our train also follows for some time. Ronsard, the poet (1524-85), was born at the manor of *La Poissonnière* (relics; visitors admitted), 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. — To the right are the château of *La Flotte* (15th cent.), two other châteaux, and several grottoes. — 71 M. *La Chartre*, connected with Le Mans by a steam-tramway (see p. 203). 81 M. *Château-du-Loir*, a small town with another station on the railway from Le Mans to Tours (p. 204). We now cross the *Loir* and quit its valley, of which we obtain a fine view as we ascend. We then descend into another beautiful valley. — 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Châteaulla-Vallière*, on the *Fare*, was the capital of a duchy which gave title to *Mdlle. de la Vallière* (1644-1710), mistress of Louis XIV. Railway from Châteaurenault to Port-Boulet, see p. 270. — 104 M. *Noyant-Méon*, junction of a line to Angers (p. 238). — 119 M. *Vivy*, the junction of a line to La Flèche (p. 232). — 123 M. *Saumur* (*Gare d'Orléans*), the principal station, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the town proper (see p. 236).





II. From Chartres to Le Mans.

76 M. RAILWAY in 2-3 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 14 fr., 9 fr. 35, 6 fr. 10 c.).

The first station beyond Chartres is (61 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Paris) *St-Aubin-St-Luperce*. At (66 M.) *Courville* the line approaches the *Eure*, the course of which it now follows, quitting the plains of La Beauce for the pastures of *Le Perche*, on which are reared the excellent draught-horses known as 'Percherons'.

About 5 M. to the S. of *Courville*, on the road to *Illiers* (p. 198), is the extensive and interesting château of *Villebon*, built in the 15th cent. and restored and altered subsequently. It afterwards came into the possession of *Sully*, the powerful minister of *Henri IV*, who died here in 1641.

71 M. *Pontgouin*; 77 M. *La Loupe* (*Chêne-Doré*), the junction of a branch-line to (24 M.) *Verneuil* (p. 184); 84 M. *Bretoncelles*. — 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Condé-sur-Huisne* (*Lion d'Or*).

FROM CONDÉ TO ALENÇON AND DOMFRONT, 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in 5-5 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. This line at first ascends the valley of the *Huisne*, traversing a hilly district. — 18 M. *Mortagne* (*Grand Cerf*; *Poste de France*), an ancient but decaying town with 4277 inhab., possesses a church of the 15-16th cent., the tower of which fell in 1890. It is an important horse-breeding centre, and is the junction of lines to *Laigle* (p. 184), *Mamers* (see below), *Ste. Gaurburge* (p. 184), etc. — 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Alençon*, see p. 191. Line from *Surdon* (*Caen*) to *Le Mans*, see pp. 190, 194. — From (54 M.) *La Lacelle* a diligence plies to (7 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Carrouges*, with a curious château (15-17th cent.), containing a 16th cent. staircase, portraits, and tapestry. — The small town of (59 M.) *Pré-en-Pail* is the junction of a line to (28 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Mayenne* (p. 193). 70 M. *Couterne*, the junction for *La Ferté-Macé* and *Briouze* (see p. 186). At (76 M.) *Juigny-sous-Andaine* is the so-called *Phare de Bonvouloir*, an ancient fortified enclosure or watch-tower. — 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Domfront*, see p. 193.

Our line now crosses the *Huisne*, the valley of which it descends all the way to *Le Mans*.

92 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Nogent-le-Rotrou* (*Buffet*; *Hôtel du Dauphin*), a town with 8490 inhab., was the birthplace of *Remy-Belleau*, the poet (1528-77), to whom a statue was erected here in 1897. The *Castle*, of the 11-15th cent., was once the property of *Sully* (1560-1641), minister of *Henri IV* (comp. p. 399). At the *Hôtel Dieu* is the handsome tomb of *Sully*, with marble statues of himself and his wife, by *Boudin* (1642). The church of *St. Hilaire* dates from the 10th, 13th, and 16th centuries.

FROM NOGENT-LE-ROTROU TO ORLÉANS (p. 270), 72 M., railway in 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs., viâ (26 M.) *Arrou* (see p. 198); 28 M. *Courtalain-St-Pellerin*; 39 M. *Château-dun* (p. 267); and (57 M.) *Patay* (p. 159).

105 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *La Ferté-Bernard* (*St. Jean*; *Chapeau-Rouge*), a small town to the left, with a fine church in the style of the transition from Gothic to Renaissance, with curious galleries and elaborate sculptures. The *Hôtel de Ville* is established in one of the old town-gates (15th cent.). — 111 M. *Sceaux*. — 116 M. *Connerré-Beillé*.

A branch-line runs hence to (.8 M.) *Mamers* (*Hôt. d'Espagne*; *Cygne*), a cloth-making town (6000 inhab.), connected by railway with *Mortagne* (see above) and with *La Hutte-Coulombiers* (p. 192). — *Connerré* is also the point of divergence of lines to (33 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Courtalain* (p. 198), and to (20 M.) *St. Calais* (*Hôtel de France*), a small town with a ruined castle and an abbey-church of the 14-16th centuries. The last is connected by a short branch-line with (7 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Bessé*, on the railway from *Chartres* to *Saumur* (p. 198).

We again cross the Huisne. Beyond (120 M.) *Pont-de-Gennes-Montfort* and (122½ M.) *St. Mars-la-Brière* the train passes through plantations of pines. 126 M. *Yvré-l'Évêque*. The names of these last stations are all known in connection with the important battle of Le Mans in 1871 (see below). On the *Plateau d'Auvours*, above *Yvré-l'Évêque*, are a column commemorating the battle and the tomb of General Gougéard (d. 1886), one of the French commanders. There is another commemorative monument in the industrial suburb of *Pontlieue*, which our train crosses before entering the station of (131 M.) *Le Mans*. To the left diverges the line to Tours. *Pontlieue* is a station on the steam-tramway to La Chartre (p. 203).

Le Mans. — **Hotels.** GRAND-HÔTEL (*Boulevard d'Or*), R. 3-6, B. 1¼, déj. 3, D. 3½ fr.; HÔTEL DE FRANCE, R., L., & A. 3½-5, B. 1¼, déj. 3, D. 3½ fr.; SAUMON, R., L., & A. 2-3, B. 1, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr. incl. wine; DU DAUPHIN; all four in the Place de la République (Pl. a, b, c, d; B, 3); HÔTEL DU MAINE (Pl. e; B, 3), Rue des Minimes 10, R. 2, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr.; DE PARIS (Pl. f; B, 5), at the station, R. 2-6, B. 1, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr. — Cafés in the Place de la République and the Place des Jacobins. — **Restaurants.** *Soyez*, Place de la République; *Buffet* at the railway-station.

Cab with one horse 1¼ fr. per 'course', 1 fr. 80 c. per hr.; at night 1 fr. 75 and 2 fr. 25 c.; with two horses 1 fr. 60, 2 fr. 25 c., 2 fr., 2 fr. 50 c.

Electric Tramways from the *Place de la République* (Pl. B, 3) to the *Station* (Pl. A, B, 5), to the *Jardin d'Horticulture* (Pl. D, 2, 3), to *Pontlieue* (Pl. D, 6), etc.; fare 15 c. — *Steam-Tramways*, see p. 203.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. B, 3), Place de la République.

Le Mans, formerly the capital of Maine, and now the chief place of the *Département de la Sarthe*, the headquarters of the 14th Corps d'Armée, and the seat of a bishop, is an ancient town with 60,000 inhab., situated on the Sarthe, chiefly on a height rising from the left bank. Le Mans manufactures linen, sail-cloth, wax-candles, and numerous other articles, and carries on a large trade in poultry.

Le Mans, the ancient capital of the Auleri-Cenomani, afterwards occupied and fortified by the Romans, became under Charlemagne one of the most important cities in the kingdom of the Franks. Taken by William the Conqueror in the 11th cent., it had afterwards, like the towns of Normandy, many vicissitudes to bear during the Anglo-French wars, and it is said to have undergone upwards of twenty sieges. The Vendéens were defeated here by General Marceau in 1793; and the victorious troops, in spite of the efforts of some of their officers, massacred many thousands of the unfortunate Royalists in the streets of the town, not even sparing women and children. In 1871 the Germans under Prince Frederick Charles defeated the Second Army of the Loire here in a 'week of battles' (Jan. 10-17th), effectually preventing the attempt to relieve Paris.

Le Mans was the birthplace (in 1133) of Henry II., the first of the Plantagenet line of English kings.

The *Avenue Thiers*, a long street of recent construction, leads from the railway-station to the *Préfecture* and the church of *Notre-Dame-de-la-Couture*, in the centre of the town. In the Square de la *Préfecture* is a bronze statue, by *Filleul*, of *Pierre Belon*, a physician and botanist of the 16th century.

The church of **Notre-Dame-de-la-Couture** (*i.e.* 'de culturâ Dei'; Pl. C, 3), dating mainly from the 12th and 14th cent., has a fine W. front, flanked with two unfinished towers. The *Portal, which is pre-

ceded by a porch, is lavishly adorned with sculptures representing the Last Judgment (tympalum), statues of Apostles, and statuettes of saints (on the vaulting). The nave, which is in a very primitive Gothic style, has no aisles and is roofed by domical vaulting, stilted in the same way as that of St. Maurice at Angers (p. 239). The choir, which is surrounded by an ambulatory and chapels, is still earlier than the nave, the end of it being in the Romanesque style. Beneath it is a crypt. The nave contains the following noteworthy pictures (named from right to left): Sleep of Elijah, by *Phil. de Champaigne*; Entombment, by *G. Zeghers*; Abraham and the Angels, by *Restout*; Feast of Pentecost, by *Van Thulden*; Crown of Thorns, by *Bart. Manfredi*; St. Veronica, by *L. Carracci*. The large chapels opening off the aisles of the choir contain handsome marble altars and altarpieces of the 18th cent., and the high-altar is a piece of elaborate modern work. The Lady Chapel, to the right of the choir, is embellished with good modern stained glass. In the sacristy is preserved the shroud of St. Bernard, Bishop of Le Mans in the 6th cent., made of some Oriental fabric.

The conventual buildings of the *Abbaye de la Couture*, rebuilt in the 18th cent., contain the *Préfecture* (see p. 200) and the municipal Museum (open daily, except Mon., 12-4). We enter by the iron gate and the door opposite it.

The first GALLERY entered and the GALLERY to the left contain objects of natural history, 27 scenes and portraits from Scarron's 'Roman Comique', by *Coulom* (of Le Mans; ca. 1712-16), engravings, pottery, weapons, sculptures, Egyptian antiquities, etc. — Room at the end, adjoining the first gallery. Paintings (from right to left): 305. *Videmand*, Norwegian bride's toilet; 269. *Ribera*, Christ delivered to the executioner; 226. After *Q. Matsys*, St. Jerome; 173. *Heemskerck*, Alchemist; 353. *Unknown Artist*, Portrait of Scarron, the author; 223. *Marilhat*, Landscape. — The glass-cases contain bronzes, antiquities, cameos, medals, enamels, etc. Among these is the famous *Enamel of Geoffrey Plantagenet* (d. 1151), a plaque of Champlévé enamel, 2 ft. high and 1 ft. wide, representing Geoffrey, Count of Anjou, father of Henry II. of England (see p. 200) and founder of the Plantagenet line. It originally adorned his tomb in the cathedral. A richly chased and enamelled knife with the arms of the Dukes of Burgundy; a casket of the 13th cent.; and the grave-plate of a surgeon of Le Mans in the 16th cent. may also be noticed. — Room to the right: 183. *Troyon*, Farmer; 297. *Sorieul*, 272. *Royer*, Battles of Le Mans in 1793 and 1871; 138. *L. David*, Portraits; 333. *Moreau de Tours*, Blanche of Castille. In the glass-cases are curiosities and works of art.

GRANDE GALERIE (from right to left). By the 1st window: Several Madonnas, by Italian artists, including one by *Perugino* (No. 30). — 2nd window: 39. *Barocci*, Entombment, sketch for a painting at Rome. — 3rd window: 179. *Huysmans*, Landscape; 192. *Kalf*, Still-life. — 4th window: 46. *Van Bloemen*, Peasants; 303. *Tenters*, Tavern; 251. *Poussin*, Child awakened by Cupid; above, *Fr. Floris*, Last Judgment. — Beyond the 5th window: *A. Hesse*, Germain Pilon. — At the end: 285. *Ulysse Roy*, Execution of a murderer in the 13th century. — On the other side: 105. *Constable*, 74. *Corot*, Landscapes; 244. *C. Norie*, Waterfall in the Jura; 153. *Français*, Landscape; 141. *J. Dupré*, Harvesters; 52. *L. Boulogne*, Jupiter and Semele; 49. *F. Bot*, Child and goat; 61. *Bronzino*, Portrait; 252. *Poussin*, Rebecca; 57. *French School*, Adoration of the Magi; 183. *K. du Jardin*, A magistrate; 311. *Valentin*, St. John in Patmos; 312. *Vaidès Léal*, Nun; 247. *Palma Vecchio*, Madonna with SS. Jerome and Antony; 109. *Cuyp* (?), Portrait; 248. Attributed to

Luini, St. Catharine; 473. Attributed to *Rubens*, Portrait; 189. *Jouvenet*, Presentation in the Temple; 191. *Kalf*, Still-life; 38. *Guercino*, Orpheus and Eurydice; 220. *Lesueur*, Diana hunting; 42. *Pietro da Cortona*, Reconciliation of Jacob and Laban; 34. *Caravaggio*, Prodigal Son; 60. *Cignani*, Fortune-teller; 63. *Lebrun*, Hosannah; 137. *Van Dyck*, St. Sebastian; 20. *Italian School*, Purification of the Virgin; 110, 111. *Jeanet*, surnamed *Clouet*, Portraits. On the ceiling: 282. *Riss*, Assassination of a Russian patriarch (a large canvas about a yard of which has had to be folded back). To the right of the door: 45. *Blès*, St. Christopher.

The Préfecture also contains the *Public Library*, open daily, 11-4, except on Sun., Wed., and holidays. It contains 50,000 printed volumes and 700 MSS.

The Boulevard René-Levasseur leads hence to the *Place de la République* (Pl. B, 3), in which stands a **War Monument for 1871* (see p. 200). The statue of General Chanzy, commander of the Army of the Loire, is by Crauk; the fine groups of Attack and Defence are by Croisy.

In this Place are the *Bourse* and the *Tribunal de Commerce*, completed in 1890, and, farther on, the *Palais de Justice* and the *Church of the Visitation*, two 18th cent. buildings, belonging originally to the Convent of the Visitation. — The Rue Gambetta, which descends from this point towards the Grand Pont, passes between the *General Hospital* (Pl. A, B, 3), an edifice of the 17th cent., with a fine chapel, and the *Place de l'Éperon* (Pl. B, 3), where upwards of 5000 Vendéens were wounded or slain in 1793 (comp. p. 200).

The Rue Dumas (adjoining the Grand Hotel; Pl. B, 3) and the following streets (Rue Marchande, etc.) lead from the Place de la République to the *Place des Jacobins* (Pl. C, 2) and the *Theatre*, the latter constructed in 1842 on the site of a Gallo-Roman amphitheatre and surrounded by tastefully laid out pleasure-grounds. The basement contains a small *Museum of Historical Monuments*, open to the public on Sun., 12-4, and shown on application on other days also (entr. to the right). Its contents consist of antiquities and of mediæval and Renaissance objects of art, including some ancient vases, pottery, faience, enamels, funereal monuments, an ancient relief-plan of the town, and a colossal bust of General Négrier, a native of Le Mans, slain at Paris in the insurrection of June, 1848. — On the W. side of the Place is a modern *Tunnel* descending to the Sarthe (see p. 203).

On the W. side of the Place des Jacobins rises the **Cathedral* (Pl. C, 1, 2), which is dedicated to St. Julian, the traditional founder of Cenomanian Christianity and the first Bishop of Le Mans (3rd cent.). The building consists of two distinct parts, differing widely from each other: the nave of the 11-12th cent., with some modifications in the Transitional style; and the choir and transept rebuilt on an ampler scale in the 13th and following cent., the one in the early-Gothic style, the other partly in the late-Gothic of the 15th century. In spite of this discrepancy, however, the Cathedral of Le Mans ranks among the leading churches of France, and the

general effect is one of great nobility. The W. portal, dating from the 11th cent., is severe and simple, and is unrelieved by a tower. Between two buttresses to the right is a stone supposed to be a 'menbir' or 'long stone'. On the S. side of the nave is a *Lateral Portal* in the Transition style of the 12th cent., preceded by a crenelated porch, adorned with statues resembling those of the great portal of Chartres Cathedral (p. 196). The transept terminates at each end in a tower, of which the base is Romanesque and the upper portions of the 15-16th centuries. The soaring apse, with its girde of chapels, is one of the most imposing features of the exterior.

The interior presents the same striking contrast as the exterior, but each of the two parts is a fine example of its own style. The nave is divided into five bays roofed with domical vaulting; the aisles consist of ten bays, with groined vaulting. The richly ornamented capitals also deserve attention. The transept, the vaulting of which is loftier than that of the nave, has an open triforium and a magnificent rose-window (N. arm) filled with ancient stained glass. The *Choir*, with its double ambulatory, is in the purest Gothic style and is beautified by fine *Stained-Glass Windows* of the 13-14th centuries. Among the minor features of interest in the interior are five pieces of tapestry of the 15-16th cent. (N. aisle); the tomb of Mgr. Bouvier (d. 1854), in the style of the 13th cent. (N. transept); two Renaissance tombs, in a chapel opposite; the tomb of Queen Berengaria of Sicily, wife of Richard Cœur-de-Lion (13th cent.), brought to the cathedral from the abbey-church of Epau (S. transept); the organ-screen, in the Renaissance style; a Holy Sepulchre of 1610, in terracotta, painted and gilded (chapel adjoining the screen); and the door leading from the ambulatory to the sacristy, constructed from the fragments of a rood-screen of 1620.

The *Hôtel du Grabatoire*, a Renaissance building opposite the cathedral, was formerly the canons' hospital. The Rue des Chanoines and the Grande Rue (Pl. B, C, 1, 2), to the S. of the cathedral, also contain several quaint old houses. No. 11 Grande Rue is named the *House of Queen Berengaria*, because it occupies the site of a mansion said to have been occupied in the 13th cent. by the widow of Richard Cœur-de-Lion (see above). It contains a small art-museum (9-11 and 1-5; fee).

Crossing the river by the Pont Yssoir, we next reach the church of *Notre-Dame* or *St. Julien-du-Pré* (Pl. B, 1), dating mainly from the 11-12th cent. and well illustrating the Romanesque style of that period. Below the choir is a crypt. The N. aisle contains a bas-relief of the 16th cent., representing a procession. The church is decorated with modern frescoes, by Andrieux and Jaffard.

About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E. of the Place des Jacobins is the *Horticultural Garden* (Pl. D, 2), open to the public on Sun. and Thurs. and on Tues. when the band plays, and to strangers on other days on application.

From Le Mans to Angers and to Nantes, see R. 31a; to Alençon, see R. 26. FROM LE MANS TO LA CHARTRE, 30 M., steam-tramway in 3 hrs. (fares 3 fr., 2 fr. 25 c.) via Pontlieue (p. 200), Parigné, Grand-Lucé, etc. — 30 M. La Chartre, see p. 195.

FROM LE MANS TO ST. DENIS-D'ORQUES, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., steam-tramway on the right bank of the Sarthe, with about twenty stations. At (22 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Loué this tramway intersects the line from Sillé-le-Guillaume to Sablé (see p. 204).

FROM LE MANS TO TOURS, 61½ M., railway in 2½-3¼ hrs. (fares 9 fr. 95, 6 fr. 75, 4 fr. 40 c.). This line at first coincides for a short distance with that to Paris, then turns to the S. and traverses the *Huisne*. At (5 M.) *Arnage* we quit the valley of the *Sarthe*. To the right and left are several châteaux. 23½ M. *Aubigné* (*Buffet*) is the junction of a branch-line to (20½ M.) *La Flèche* (p. 232), which passes the small town of (7½ M.) *Le Lude*, with its handsome chateau of the 15-17th centuries. In the neighbourhood of (26 M.) *Vaas*, a large village on the *Loir*, are several interesting châteaux and castles. 31 M. *Château-du-Loir*, also a station on the line from Chartres to Saumur (p. 198). We now cross the *Loir* and ascend the valley of the *Escotais*. 44 M. *Neuillé-Pont-Pierre*, a small town 1 M. to the right, on the Châteaurenault and Port-Boulet line (p. 270). About 2 M. to the W. of (48½ M.) *St. Antoine-du-Rocher* lies *Semblançay*, with the picturesque ruins of a castle of the 12-13th centuries. 53½ M. *Mettray*, with a well-known agricultural reformatory for boys. A little farther on we join the railway from Paris to Tours via Vendôme (see p. 267). Beyond (56½ M.) *Fondettes-St-Cyr* we cross the *Loire* and reach the Nantes railway (R. 31 b). — 61½ M. *Tours*, see p. 279.

III. From Le Mans to Rennes.

101 M. RAILWAY in 3-4¾ hrs. (fares 18 fr. 45, 12 fr. 50, 8 fr. 40 c.).

On leaving Le Mans we cross the *Sarthe* and obtain a fine view of the town to the right. The line to Angers (R. 31 a) runs to the left, and the line to Alençon (R. 26) diverges to the right, farther on. — 138½ M. (from Paris) *La Milesse-la-Bazoge*; 144 M. *Domfront*; 146 M. *Contlie*; 149½ M. *Crissé*.

153½ M. *Sillé-le-Guillaume* (*De Bretagne*, déj. or D. 2½ fr.), a town with 3152 inhab., possesses a ruined castle of the 15th cent., the keep of which is 125 ft. high, and a Gothic church with a beautiful portal of the 13th cent., and a large crypt of the 12th. The castle was several times taken by the English.

A branch-railway runs hence to (18 M.) *La Hutte-Coulombiers* (p. 192), passing (14 M.) *Fresnay-sur-Sarthe* (*Chevalier*), a small town on a steep, rocky hill, with a ruined castle and a church in the Transitional style.

Another branch-line leads via (15½ M.) *Loué* (tramway to Le Mans, see p. 203), and (20 M.) *Brulon* to (32½ M.) *Sablé* (p. 232).

168 M. *Evron* (*Aigle d'Or*), a small town with an interesting church (11-14th cent.). Part of the rich ornamentation of the interior refers to a miracle attributed to some of the 'Milk of the Madonna', brought from the Holy Land by a pilgrim, and now preserved in the church. The timber *Market Buildings* date from the 14th century.

From Evron an omnibus runs to Jublains (*Hôt. de l'Ouest*), a village 9 M. to the N.W., occupying the site of the Roman *Neodunum*, of which considerable remains still exist. The most notable of these is the *Castellum*, or fort, the walls of which, strengthened by round and square towers, are standing up to a height of about 15 ft. — The omnibus goes on to (7 M.) *Mayenne* (p. 193).

Another omnibus plies to *Ste. Suzanne* (*Lion d'Or*), an old town 4½ M. to the S. of Evron, with an ancient fortified wall and a ruined chateau.

180 M. *La Chapelle-Anthenaise*, the junction of a line to Caen via Flers, Domfront, and Mayenne (see R. 27).

186½ M. *Laval* (*Buffet*; *Hôtels de l'Ouest, de Paris*, Rue de la Paix), the capital of the department of the *Mayenne* and the seat

of a bishop, is a busy town with 29,850 inhab., situated on the river Mayenne. For 500 years it has been the centre of an active manufacture of linen, now chiefly producing tickings. The marble found in the neighbourhood is sawn or made into lime here. Laval was taken by Talbot in 1428, and changed hands several times during the wars of the League and La Vendée.

The ancient part of the town, rising in tiers on the right bank of the river and dominated by the cathedral and the castle, presents a very picturesque aspect as seen from the railway-viaduct (see p. 206) or from the bridge. Its streets, however, are narrow and irregular. To reach it we follow the Rue de la Gare and the Rue de la Paix, crossing the river by the Pont-Neuf. Beyond the bridge we reach the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, embellished with a bronze statue, by David d'Angers, of *Ambroise Paré*, styled the 'Father of French Surgery', who was born near Laval about 1510.

Thence the Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville leads to the left to the *Castle*, which consists of two parts, the 'Old' and the 'New'. The *Old Castle*, a sombre-looking edifice now transformed into a prison, is seen to most advantage from the Rue du Val-de-Mayenne, near the river. Visitors are admitted (on application at the Préfecture, Rue des Trois-Croix) to the court, to the interesting donjon (12th cent.), with its fine timber-roof, and to the chapel (11th cent.). The *New Castle* dates partly from the Renaissance period and is now the court-house.

The *Cathedral*, an unimposing and irregular building of the 12th and 16th cent., was finally freed from the neighbouring buildings in 1889. The Romanesque W. portal is modern; but the S. portal, with its unfinished tower, also Romanesque, and the Renaissance N. portal are ancient. The interior is more interesting than the exterior. The oldest part is the transept (12th cent.). The choir (16th cent.) has five radiating chapels.

To the S.W. of the cathedral stands the *Porte Beucheresse*, one of the old town-gates, in the Gothic style, flanked by two towers. — The Rue Marmoreau descends hence to the Place de Hercé, in which are the *Galerie de l'Industrie* (18th cent.) and the *Musée des Beaux Arts*, built in 1891-96 and containing a small collection of paintings, by *Flandrin*, *Isabey*, *Lenepveu*, *Meissonier*, etc.

In the Place de la Bibliothèque, between the cathedral and the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, stands the *Museum*, containing the public library and a small archæological collection. — To the left, in the Rue Joinville, which begins at the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, is the church of *Notre-Dame*, a structure of the 14-15th cent., containing several fine marble altars of the 17th century.

Below the Pont Neuf is the *Pont Vieux*, or *Pont de Mayenne*, a Gothic structure of the 14th cent., $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from which is the beautiful 12th cent. church of *Notre-Dame-d'Avenières*, with a spire of 1534 and a handsome modern pulpit. — In the Rue du Pont-de-

Mayenne, beyond the bridge, rises the 15th cent. church of *St. Vénérand*, with double aisles.

From Laval a branch-line runs to (20 M.) *Gennez-Longuefuye* (Sablé, Angers; p. 232), viâ (13½ M.) *Meslay*, whence a visit may be paid to the stalactite caves (adm. 1 fr.) of *Saulges* (Hôt. des Grottes). — From Laval to *Mayenne, Domfront, Fiers, and Caen*, see R. 27.

FROM LAVAL TO CHÂTEAUBRIANT, 48 M., in 2½-3 hrs. (8 fr. 60, 5 fr. 80, 3 fr. 80 c.). — 13½ M. *Cosse-le-Vivien* (2930 inhab.). — 23 M. *Graon* (*Monnier*), with 4250 inhab., on the *Oudon*, has a fine 18th cent. château. Branch to *Chemazé*, see p. 234. — At (38 M.) *Pouancé* a branch diverges to *Segré* (p. 234). — 48 M. *Châteaubriant*, see p. 234.

In leaving Laval the train crosses the valley of the Mayenne by a lofty granite viaduct (92 ft. high), which affords a fine view of the town to the left. — Beyond (192 M.) *Le Genest* we have a view to the right of the interesting old *Abbey of Clermont*, founded in 1150 and now converted into a château. The abbey-church contains some magnificent monuments of the Sires de Laval, dating from the 14-15th centuries.

209 M. *Vitré* (**Hôtel des Voyageurs, *Hôtel de France*, both near the railway-station), an ancient town with 10,600 inhab., is picturesquely situated on the left bank of the *Vilaine*. It still retains some portions of its former fortifications, a ruined castle, and numerous quaint mediæval houses, and is in many respects one of the most interesting towns in France. *Vitré* early embraced the Protestant doctrines, and the Huguenots successfully defended themselves here against the army of the League in 1589.

On leaving the railway-station, we proceed at first to the left and, beyond one of the towers of the old fortifications, turn to the right by the *Rue Beaudrairie*, which passes farther on between the *Rue d'Embas* and the *Rue Poterie*. These streets are the most quaint and picturesque in the town, exhibiting a singular array of old and sombre-looking houses of timber or stone, with galleries, sculptured ornamentation, balconies, and porches of the most varied description. In some cases the upper stories project over the foot-pavement so as to form covered arcades resembling those at *Berne* and not unlike the 'Rows' at *Chester*.

In the *Place du Châtelet*, to the left of the *Rue Beaudrairie*, is the remarkable entrance-gateway of the *Castle*, an imposing brown edifice, dating mainly from the 14-15th centuries. The present remains consist of the outer wall, strengthened with machicolated towers, and of the massive donjon, lately restored. Part of the interior has been converted into a prison, but visitors are admitted to the rest on application to the gate-keeper. The *Public Museum* and *Library* are established in the donjon-tower. The castle belonged to the Seigneurs de la Trémoille, whose motto ('post tenebras spero lucem'), above the gateway, is supposed to refer to their attachment to the Reformed faith.

The *Church of Notre-Dame*, in the upper part of the town, reached from the *Place du Châtelet* viâ the *Rue de Notre-Dame*, is

a handsome Gothic edifice of the 15-16th cent., with a stone spire, recently rebuilt, above the crossing. On the outside, to the right, is a fine pulpit of the 16th cent., bearing a symbol of the Trinity, in the form of a head with three faces.

The chief treasure of the interior is the ^aTriptych in the chapel to the right of the entrance to the choir, dating from 1544 and consisting of thirty-two Limoges enamels depicting scenes from the New Testament. Among the other objects of interest are the two marble holy-water basins, the modern pulpit, the stained-glass windows (all modern, except one of the Renaissance period in the S. aisle), a modern tomb on the N. side of the choir, and two tombs of the 15th cent., one in the Lady Chapel and one in the first chapel to the left.

The Rue de Notre-Dame leads to the *Place Marchix*, with various public buildings, beyond which are the Boulevard du Mail (see below) and the *Place de la Halle*, which contains several picturesque old houses, with lean-to roofs and outside staircases. Here also stands a round tower, forming a relic of the old fortifications. The street to the left of the tower leads straight back to the station.

We, however, follow the *Boulevard du Mail*, in order to view the town from its most picturesque side, where the *Ramparts* are still in existence. Turning to the left into the *Promenade du Val*, we have a fine view of the castle, a little beyond which we regain the station.

About 4 M. to the S. of Vitré, and 2½ M. to the N. of Argentré (p. 208), is the Château des Rochers, a mansion of the 15th cent., where Mme. de Sévigné frequently resided. It contains a gallery of portraits of the 17th cent., including one of Mme. de Sévigné by Mignard, and various souvenirs of the same period. Enquiries as to admission should be made in Vitré. — About 5½ M. to the W.N.W. of Vitré is *Champeaux*, with an interesting church of the 16th cent. and a ruined château of the 14th.

FROM VITRÉ TO PONÇONSON (Mont St. Michel), 49 M., railway in 3-3½ hrs. (fares 8 fr. 85, 5 fr. 95, 3 fr. 90 c.). The train passes in full view of the castle of Vitré (to the right), crosses the *Vilaine*, and ascends to the N. through the picturesque valley of its affluent, the *Canache*. — 12 M. *Châtillon-en-Vendelois*. To the left is a small lake. 19½ M. *La Selle-en-Luitré*, the junction of a branch-line to Mayenne (p. 193).

23 M. Fougères (*St. Jacques, Des Voyageurs*, both in the upper part of the town; *de la Gare*, unpretending), a busy town of 20,735 inhab., with large shoe-making factories, picturesquely situated on the small river *Nançon*, is still partly surrounded by its ancient fortifications and possesses a feudal castle of great extent and importance. Both castle and town were taken by the English in 1166 and in 1449 and underwent numerous other sieges. Fougères was also the scene of important contests during the Vendéen war of 1793.

The modern quarter of the town adjoining the railway-station gives no idea of the picturesque appearance of the town proper on the opposite side. The avenue to the right, as we leave the station, ascends to the *Place d'Armes*. To the left is the *Place du Marché*, with an equestrian statue of *General de la Riboisière* (1759-1812), by G. Récipon (1893). The Rue Rallier leads thence to the Rue Nationale, in which are some old houses resembling those at Vitré, and, farther on, the *Church of St. Leonard* (15-17th cent.), with a modern portal and a Flamboyant rose-window. In the interior are six large paintings by Eug. Devéria and a war-monument for 1870. — In the opposite direction the Rue Nationale leads to a small square containing the *Theatre*. We descend to the right by the old Rue de la Pinterie and the Rue de la Fourchette (left) to the *Porte St. Sulpice*, an old town-gateway (15th cent.), adjoining the wall of the castle. It is

most picturesque when viewed from the outside, and commands a good view of the upper town. A little farther on is the *Church of St. Sulpice*, of the 15-18th cent., containing some wood-carving of the 17th and 18th cent., a fine ciborium, a kind of altar-piece in granite (in a chapel off the S. aisle), and an ancient statue of the Virgin. — The *Castle*, commandingy situated on a rocky height overlooking the town, dates from the 12-16th cent., and presents a picturesque and imposing appearance, with its eleven battlemented towers. The ruins are now being restored. — A branch-line runs from Fougères to *St. Hilaire* (p. 187).

In leaving Fougères the train passes through a short tunnel below the town. 42½ M. *Antrain* (inter amnes), at the confluence of the *Oysance* and the *Couesnon*. — 49 M. *Pontorson*, see p. 227. — Thence to *Mont St. Michel*, see p. 227.

Another branch-line runs from Vitré to (25½ M.) *Martigné-Ferchaud* (see p. 194; for Châteaubriant and Nantes). The most important intermediate stations are (7 M.) *Argentré*, with a château of the 15th cent., 2½ M. to the S. of the *Château des Rochers* (p. 207), and (15½ M.) *La Guerche-de-Bretagne*, a town of 4665 inhab., with an interesting collegiate church, part of which dates from the 13th century.

Beyond Vitré our line descends the valley of the *Vilaine*, diverging to the left from the line to Pontorson (see above), and passing several small stations. — 232 M. *Rennes* (Buffet).

Rennes. — **Hotels.** *GRAND HÔTEL (Pl. a; A, 3), Rue de la Monnaie 17; HÔTEL DE FRANCE (Pl. b; B, 2), No. 6 in the same street, R. 2½-7, B. 1¼, déj. 3, D. 3½ fr.; CONTINENTAL (Pl. c; B, 3), Rue d'Orléans; MODERNE (Pl. d; A, B, 3), Quai Lamennais 17, new; DU BOUT-DU-MONDE, Rue St. Michel (Pl. B, 2); DE BRETAGNE, opposite the railway-station, R. 2-5, B. ¾, déj. 2, D. 2½ fr.; PARISIEN, same place to the right, a good second-class house; DES VOYAGEURS, Avenue de la Gare 20, unpretending.

Cafés. *Grand Café*, *Café de France*, Rue de la Monnaie; *de la Comédie*, *Café Glacier*, *des Fleurs*, at the theatre; *de la Paix*, at the Palais du Commerce (p. 210); *du Palais*, *de l'Europe*, on the quay. — *Brasserie du Cog-d'Or*, at the back of the theatre. — *Café-Concert de l'Alcazar*, Rue du Champ-Jacquet (Pl. B, 2).

Cabs. Per course 1¼, per hr. 1¾ fr.; at night 1½ and 2½ fr.

Electric Tramways (all passing the *Place de la Mairie*; Pl. B, 3). 1. From the *Station* (Pl. D, 5) to the *Faubourg de Fougères* (Pl. D, 1). 2. From the *Avenue de la Gare* (Pl. D, 4) to the *Cimetière du Nord* (Pl. B, 1). 3. From the *Avenue de la Tour-d'Auvergne* (comp. Pl. A, 3) to the *Octroi de Paris* (comp. Pl. D, 2). 4. From the *Mail* (Pl. A, 3) to the *Croix-St-Helier* (comp. Pl. D, 4). Fares 10 c. from any terminus to the *Place de la Mairie*, 15 c. beyond that point. — DEPARTMENTAL TRAMWAYS (comp. the Plan) to (14 M.) *St. Aubin-du-Cormier* and (30 M.) *Fougères* (p. 207) on the N.E.; to (22 M.) *Plélan*, on the S.W.; to (10 M.) *Châteaugiron*, on the S.E.; and to (15 M.) *Hédé* and *Miniac-Morvan* (p. 181), on the N.E.

Post Office (Pl. B, 3), at the Palais du Commerce.

United States Consular Agent, *Mons. Ernest Folliard*.

Rennes, the ancient capital of *Brittany*, and now the chief town of the department of *Ille-et-Vilaine*, the headquarters of the Xth Corps d'Armée, and the seat of an archbishop and of a university, is a town of 69,930 inhab., situated at the confluence of the canalized *Ille* and the *Vilaine*. Few traces of its ancient importance remain, as nearly the whole of the town was burned down in 1720 by a conflagration that lasted for seven days, and since then it has been rebuilt on a regular and monotonous plan. It has now little industry or commerce, and its spacious modern streets are generally dull, lifeless, and deserted.

A Cimet. du Nord, B

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RENNES

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Mètres.



Rennes, the capital of the *Redones*, one of the Celtic tribes inhabiting the *Armorican Peninsula*, was formerly called *Condate* (whence *Condé*) and became a place of some importance under the Romans. At a later date it retained its importance as the capital of the Duchy of Brittany, down to the time when the duchy passed to France through the marriage of Anne of Brittany, first to Charles VIII. in 1491, and secondly to Louis XII. in 1499. Rennes was one of the centres of the Republican army in the Vendean struggle of 1793.

A well-built modern quarter lies between the railway-station and the town proper on the left bank of the Vilaine. To the left of the Avenue de la Gare is the spacious *Champ-de-Mars* (Pl. C, 4), with the departmental *War Monument for 1870*. At the foot of the Avenue stands the *Lyceum* (Pl. C, 3), an imposing structure in the style of the 17th cent., with a handsome chapel. It occupies the site of a Jesuit college, of which the only relic now left is the *Eglise Toussaints* (Pl. C, 3), a little behind the university. Farther on, on the quay, is the *Palais Universitaire*, another imposing modern edifice, partly occupied by the **Musée* (Pl. C, 3), which includes various scientific collections and one of the finest provincial picture galleries in France (open on Sun. & Thurs., from 12 to 4 or 5, and to strangers on other days also). The principal entrance faces the quay, but on the days when the museum is not open to the public we enter by the back.

Ground-Floor. — **SCULPTURES.** In the middle and from right to left: *Barrias*, Last funeral; *Blanchard*, Bathsheba; *Falguière*, Woman and peacock; *Longepied*, Immortality; *Falguière*, Diana; 107. *Quinton*, Defence of the country; 10. *Boisseau*, Genius of Evil; 11. *Captier*, Hebe; *Pech*, Guido of Arezzo; *St. Marceaux*, Vine; *Millet*, George Sand; 105. *Dolivet*, Magdalen; *Mercié*, David; *Escoula*, Spring. By the walls, to the right of the entrance: *Marochetti*, Casts of figures from the tomb of Mme. de la Riboisière in Paris; *Barré*, Mary Magdalen; 48. *Dolivet*, Mignon; 23. *Lanno*, Noah; 44. *Barré*, Graziella; *David d'Angers*, Philopocemen; 74. *Quinton*, Death of Diogenes; 5, 4 (farther on), *Coyzevox*, Bronze bas-reliefs from the old monument of Louis XIV. in the Place du Palais (p. 210), representing France triumphant at sea and Brittany offering the design of the statue to the king; *David d'Angers*, Bust of Lamennais; 22. *Lanno*, Lesbia; 26. *Travaux*, Day-dream; 25. *Thomas*, Thought; 64. *Lanno*, Samson; 27. *Florentine Master*, Girl caressing a greyhound; 24. *Molknecht*, Colossal statue of Louis XVI.; 106. *Leofanti*, Pro Patria. — The galleries beyond this room contain the NATURAL HISTORY COLLECTIONS.

First Floor. — **PICTURES.** The staircase and Room I contain *Engravings* and *Drawings*. Room II, at the end, to the left, contains several modern French works: 264. *Cl. Jacquand*, The Count of Cominges recognizing Adelaide; 363. *T. Abraham*, Landscape; 378. *M. Roy*, The beggars' part.

ROOM III. To the right: *84. *De Crayer*, Raising of the Cross; 21. *Giordano*, Martyrdom of St. Lawrence; 251. *Ferdinand* (of Rennes), Presentation of the Virgin. — 294 (easel), *Honthorst*, Betting; 271. *Jouvenet*, Christ in the garden; 38. *Ricci*, St. Barbara; 31. *Bassano*, Penelope; 23. *Pordenone* (?), Totila, King of the Ostrogoths, visiting St. Benedict; 105. *Van Kessel*, Noah's Ark; 15. *L. Carracci*, St. Philip; 104. *Van Kessel*, Terrestrial paradise; 85. *De Crayer*, Raising of Lazarus; 298. *Monnoyer*, Flowers and fruit; *101. *Honthorst*, Denial of St. Peter; 329. *French School*, St. Peter. — 4. *Guercino*, Pieta; 142. *Sandart*, Holy Family, with landscape. — 89. *Van Dyck* (?), Holy Family; *103. *Jordaens*, Crucifixion; 102. *Huysmans*, Landscape; 95. *Sir Peter Lely*, Charles I. as a child and the Earl of Arundel; 17. *Cerquozzi*, Fruit and flowers; 81. *Philip de Champaigne*, Penitent Magdalen; 139. *Rubens* (?) and *Snyders*, Lion and tiger hunt; *10. *Paolo Veronese*,

Perseus delivering Andromeda; 110. *Loth*, Woman taken in adultery; 144. *Schwartz*, Crucifixion; 181. *German School*, Still-life.

Room IV. No. 165. *Wouwerman*, Horse-fair; 29. *Palomino de Velasco*, Vision of St. Antony; 150. *Svanevelt*, Landscape; 13. *Ann. Carracci*, Repose in Egypt; 137. *Pourbus the Younger*, Charron, the author; 292. *Monnoyer*, Vase and flowers; 296. *Le Nain*, The new-born child; 146. *Snyders*, Wounded dog; 143. *Schoeewaerdt*, Landscape; 311. *Quesnel*, Portrait; 255. *Claude Lorrain*, Landscape; 212. *Bon Boulogne*, Children and birds; 221. *Casanova*, Destruction of a bridge (3 other paintings of this series farther on); 253. *Ch. de la Fosse*, Iphigenia; 30. *J. de Arellano*, Flowers; 34. *Guido Reni* (?), Assumption; 141. *S. van Ruysdael* (?), Landscape; 135. *P. Neeffs the Elder*, Interior; 87. *Decker* (?), Landscape; 305. *Poussin*, Ruins of a triumphal arch. — *Ant. Coypel*, 239. Venus bringing arms to Æneas, 240. Jupiter and Juno upon Mt. Ida; 282. *Van Loo*, Portrait; 168. *Wynants*, Landscape; 111. *Maas*, A magistrate; 96. *Franck the Younger*, Jesus at the house of Simon; 132. *W. van Mieris*, Lady at her toilette; 162. *Vuchel*, Man listening to a woman who robs him; 153. *Tenters the Younger*, Tavern; 164. *J. Wildens*, Landscape; 134. *Mytens*, Fête; *159. *Van Tol*, Dutch interior; 109. *Leermans*, Trumpeter and maid-servant; 297. *Le Nain*, Madonna, St. Anne, the Holy Child, and angels; *237. *Jean Cousin* (?), Jesus at the marriage in Cana of Galilee, a large painting from the church of St. Gervais, at Paris; 76. *Brouwer*, Topers in a barn; 99. *Van Herp*, 'La Vierge au chardonneret' (goldfinch); 73. *J. van der Bent*, 133. *Moucheron*, Landscapes. — *161. *Heemskerck (Van Veen)*, St. Luke painting the Virgin. — Sculptures: *Dubois*, Florentine singer; *Delaplanche*, Dancing and Music; *Moreau-Vauthier*, Fortune.

Room V. No. 331. *French School*, Ball at the court of the Valois; no number, *Lévy*, Death of John the Baptist; 325. *Cl. Vignon*, St. Catharine; 216, 217. *Callot* (?), 80. 'Velvet' *Brueghel*, Landscapes; no number, *Restout*, Orpheus; 14. *L. Carracci*, Martyrdom of St. Peter and of St. Paul; 276. *Lebrun*, Descent from the Cross; 238. *N. Coypel*, Resurrection; 242. *Desportes*, Wolf-hunt; 213. *L. Boulogne*, The Woman with an issue of blood; 39. *Tintoretto*, Massacre of the Innocents; 298. *Natoire*, St. Stephen.

Room VI contains nothing of importance. The door of the staircase to the 2nd floor opens here.

Room VII. No. 326 (above the door), *Voillemot*, Velleda; 233. *Chaigneau*, Forest of Fontainebleau; no number, *Bourgogne*, Gifts of autumn. — 234. *Couder*, Tanneguy-Duchâtel carrying off the Dauphin (Charles VIII.) from Vincennes to save him from the attacks of the Duke of Burgundy (1418); 260. *Guérin*, Ulysses exposed to the wrath of Neptune; 275. *Lansyer*, Landscape. — 208. *Blin* (of Rennes), Landscape; 262. *Guillemot*, Sappho and Phaon; 295. *Mouchot*, Bazaar at Cairo; no number, *Feyen-Perrin*, Sleeping nymph; 207. *Blin*, Landscape; 196. *Abel de Pujol*, Naomi and Ruth.

The Second Floor is devoted to the ARCHÆOLOGICAL MUSEUM, comprising vases, medals, arms, casts of ancient gems and other precious objects found in the district, and various other antiquities. There are also several paintings of the early Italian school, including a triptych ascribed to Giotto, and a representation of Death said to be painted by King René of Anjou. A small room contains a ceramic collection.

At the end of the Quai de l'Université, to the left, rises the *Chamber of Commerce*, a large structure in the Renaissance style, only partly completed. In front is a *Statue of Bastard*, maire and benefactor of Rennes.

The Pont de Berlin, to the right of the Quai de l'Université, and the street forming its continuation lead to the *Place du Palais* (Pl. B, C, 2, 3), one of the principal open spaces of the town. It contains a fine fountain.

On the N. side of this Place stands the **Palais de Justice** (Pl. C, 2), or court-house, the finest secular edifice in Rennes, erected in 1618-54, by Jacques Debrosse, the architect of the Luxembourg,

for the Parlement of Brittany. The somewhat heavy façade is preceded by statues of D'Argentré (1519-46), La Chalotais (1701-85), Gerbier (1725-88), and Toullier (1752-1835), four eminent lawyers of Brittany. Several of the rooms in the interior are adorned with paintings by Coytel, Jouvenet, Gosse, Jobé-Duval, and other well known artists.

To the S.W. of the Place du Palais lies the *Place de la Mairie* (Pl. B, 3), the centre of the tramway-system (p. 208), with the Hôtel de Ville and the theatre. The *Hôtel de Ville*, rebuilt by Gabriel, the architect of Louis XV., after the great fire of 1720 (p. 208), is in the form of a semicircle between two pavilions and is surmounted by a tower ending in a bulbous dome. The *Theatre* (Pl. B, C, 3), dating from 1835, is also in a semicircular form, but presents its convex side to the Place. The façade is surmounted by figures of Apollo and the Muses. The colonnade surrounding the building contains cafés and attractive shops. — To the N. of the Hôtel de Ville is the *Library*, with 80,000 vols. and several interesting MSS.

The street to the N. of the Hôtel de Ville leads to the church of *St. Sauveur* (Pl. B, 3), an uninteresting building of the 18th cent., containing a canopied high-altar, a handsome pulpit, a bas-relief of the marriage of the Virgin (altar on the S.), statues of SS. Peter and Paul, good modern stained glass, a few old paintings, and other works of art.

A little farther on rises the **Cathedral** (Pl. A, 3), a building of ancient foundation but dating in its present form mainly from the 19th century. The façade is in the classical style. The interior, which is scarcely ecclesiastical in style, is richly adorned with paintings by Le Hénaff and Jobé-Duval. The last chapel in the S. aisle contains a fine altar-piece, in carved and painted wood, executed in the 15th century. In the N. arm of the transept is a monument, by Valentin, erected in 1883 to Cardinal St. Marc (1803-78).

In the lane opposite the cathedral rises the *Porte Mordelaise* (Pl. A, 3), an interesting relic of the mediæval fortifications of the town (15th cent.), surrounded by old houses. Through this gate the Dukes of Brittany and Bishops of Rennes made their formal entries into the town.

A little to the right, farther on, is the *Church of St. Stephen* (Pl. A, 2), of the 17th cent., containing several statues by Barré, stained-glass windows by *Lavergne*, and a painting by *Jourjon*.

We now follow the Rue de la Monnaie (Pl. A, 3, B, 2), towards the E. The fourth turning on the left brings us to a small square with a bronze statue, by Dolivet, of *Leperdrit*, maire of Rennes during the Terror, who had the courage to resist the ferocious Carrier (p. 246). Farther to the N. is the large unfinished modern Gothic church of *Notre-Dame-de-Bonne-Nouvelle* (Pl. B, 2), whence the Rue St. Melaine leads to the E. to the church of *Notre-Dame-en-Saint-Melaine* (Pl. D, 2), an abbey-church of the 11-13th cent., with a tower surmounted by a modern statue of the Virgin. The chief

objects of interest in the interior are the handsome monument by Valentin (near the entrance), the Gothic high-altar, and the choir screen in carved wood, all modern.

A little farther on, to the right, is the *Thabor* (Pl. D, 2), part of the garden of the former Abbey de St. Melaine, and now the chief open-air resort of Rennes; it is embellished with a figure of Liberty and with a statue of Duguesclin, who was born near Rennes in 1314 or 1320. On the E. this promenade is adjoined by the *Jardin des Plantes* (Pl. D, 2), which is open to the public and affords extensive views.

From the Place St. Melaine we return by the Contour de la Motte, passing the modern *Chapelle des Missionnaires*, the *Préfecture*, and the *Motte*, a promenade upon an ancient moat-hill. The Rue Victor-Hugo leads thence to the right to the Place du Palais, while the Rue Gambetta descends straight to the Vilaine, which it reaches beside the *Université* (Pl. C, D, 3), a handsome new stone building. On the opposite bank begins the Avenue de la Gare (p. 209).

A walk may be taken, on the left bank of the Vilaine, to the *Château de la Prévalaye*, famous for its butter (2 M. to the S.E. of Rennes).

From Rennes to *St. Malo*, *Mont St. Michel*, *Dinan*, etc., see R. 30. — A branch-line also runs to (38 M.) *Châteaubriant* (see p. 231; for Angers), joining the line from Vitré (p. 208) at (29 M.) *Martigné-Ferchaud*. About 2 M. to the N.E. of the station of (21 M.) *Retiers lies Essé*, with a large dolmen or 'Allée Couverte' named the *Roche aux Fées*.

FROM RENNES TO REDON, 44½ M., railway in 1¼-2¼ hrs. (fares 8 fr. 5, 5 fr. 45, 3 fr. 55 c.). — The valley of the *Vilaine*, which this line follows more or less all the way to Redon, crossing repeatedly from one bank to the other, affords numerous picturesque views of wooded hills and rocky summits surmounted by castles and châteaux. — At (23 M.) *Messac* our line is joined by one from Châteaubriant (p. 234), which is to be continued to Ploërmel (p. 254). We now cross a viaduct 70 ft. high and traverse a tunnel ½ M. long. 32½ M. *Besté*. The train passes through a marshy district, crossing the *Lac de Morin*. At (36 M.) *Massérac* we join the line from Châteaubriant and Segré (p. 234). 40 M. *Avessac*. To the left runs the railway to Nantes. — 44½ M. *Redon*, see p. 253.

29. From Rennes (*Paris*) to Brest.

155 M. RAILWAY in 5½-7½ hrs. (fares 28 fr. 10 c., 19 fr., 12 fr. 40 c.).

The ancient duchy of *Bretagne* or *Brittany*, 'pays de granit, recouvert de chênes', forming the extreme N.W. corner of France, still differs in many important respects from the rest of the country. The inhabitants are of pure Celtic race and their native tongue is akin to Welsh. In upper or E. Brittany this language has to a great extent given place to French, but upwards of a million inhabitants in the W. provinces (Finistère, Côtes du Nord, Morbihan) still speak it, and in many places in the interior French is not understood. The peasants still retain their ancient picturesque dress, which is seen to greatest advantage on Sundays and at 'Pardons' and other fêtes. Many of their manners and customs are also quaint and primitive, and curious old legend and superstitions are met at every turn. In addition to its wild scenery, Brittany offers the traveller a special attraction in the stupendous monuments of the ancient Celts at Carnac and Locmariaquer.

Rennes, see p. 208. On leaving Rennes, our line diverges to the right from those to Châteaubriant and Redon (see above), and crosses the *Vilaine*. To the right runs the line to *St. Malo* (R. 30). — 13½ M. *Montfort-sur-Meu* (*Cheval Blanc*), an ancient town, with

a tower of the 15th cent. and other relics of its former fortifications. 20 M. *Montauban-de-Bretagne* (Cosnier), with a château of the 14-15th centuries. 23 M. *La Brohinière*.

A branch-line runs hence to (26 M.) *Ploërmel* (p. 254), where it meets a branch from *Questembert*, on the railway from Nantes to Brest (p. 254). — Branch to *Dinan*, see p. 232.

The train ascends the valley of the *Garun* and crosses the *Rance*. 28½ M. *Caulnes*; 33½ M. *Broons*; 40 M. *Plenée-Jugon*.

50 M. *Lamballe* (*Hôtel de France; du Commerce*), a town with 4530 inhab., is picturesquely situated to the right of the railway, on a hill crowned by the *Church of Notre-Dame*, a handsome and interesting edifice of the 13-15th centuries. *Notre-Dame* was originally the chapel of the castle of the Comtes de Penthièvre, which was destroyed by Card. Richelieu in 1626. It was in besieging this castle in 1590 that La Noue, the 'Bayard of the Huguenots', met his death. A suburb of *Lamballe* contains the interesting church of *St. Martin*, dating mainly from the 11th and 12th centuries. — The name of *Lamballe* is, perhaps, most familiar from its connection with the Princess *Lamballe*, the unhappy favourite of Marie Antoinette, one of the victims of the atrocious massacres of September, 1792.

A diligence plies from *Lamballe* to *Le Val André* (*Grand Hôtel; de la Plage*, etc.), a small sea-bathing place 9½ M. to the N., passing (7½ M.) the village of *Pléneuf*. — *Erquy* (*Hôt. des Bains*), 5½ M. to the N.E., another bathing-resort, is also served by a diligence (13 M. from *Lamballe*). Cape *Fréhel* (p. 181) is 11 M. distant.

An omnibus (fare 4¾ fr.) runs from *Lamballe* to *Montcontour*, a small town 10 M. to the S.W., the parish-church of which (*St. Mathurin's*) is a favourite resort of Breton pilgrims who bring their cattle to be touched by the reliquary of the saint. It contains some admirable stained glass of the 16th century. The 'Pardon de *St. Mathurin*' is celebrated here on Whitmonday, attracting great crowds of visitors.

From *Lamballe* to *Dinan*, *Pontorson*, etc., see R. 30.

57 M. *Yffiniac*. The train now traverses a lofty embankment and viaduct (125 ft. high).

63 M. *St. Brieuc*. — *Hotels*. D'ANGLETERRE, R. 2-8, B. ¾-1¼, déj. 2½-3, D. 3-4 fr.; DE L'UNIVERS, R. 2-6, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 4½ fr.; DE FRANCE, R. 2½-6, B. 1, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr.; CROIX-BLANCHE, commercial, R., L., & A. from 2½ fr. — *Cafés*. *Jouhaux*, Rue St. Guillaume; *Champ de Mars*, Place du Champ-de-Mars; *Univers*, near the theatre. — *Cabs*. Per drive, 2 pers. 1¼, 3-4 pers. 1½ fr.; per hr. 2 fr., at night (8-7) ¼ and ½ fr. extra.

St. Brieuc, a town with 21,665 inhab., the capital of the *Département des Côtes-du-Nord* and the seat of a bishop, is situated on the left bank of the *Gouët*, about 1 M. above the point where it flows into the *Manche*. The town sprang into existence round a monastery founded here at the end of the 5th cent. by *St. Brieuc*, a missionary from Britain. Though ill built, with irregular streets, *St. Brieuc* contains many quaint and picturesque old houses.

Following first the Rue de la Gare, opposite the station, and then the Rue du Lycée (to the right), we soon reach the *Champ-de-Mars*, with a *War Monument for 1870-71*, by *Ogé*, a native of the town.

On the other side, to the right, is a boulevard with a *Statue of Duguesclin*; to the left stands the church of *St. Guillaume*, dating originally from the 13th cent., but rebuilt in 1854. The first turning to the right in the Rue St. Guillaume leads to the *Grande Promenade*, containing the *Palais de Justice*. In the neighbouring quarter is the modern church of *St. Michel*, in the classical style. The street opposite this church, and the Rue Jonallan lead to the Marché au Blé, with the *Theatre*. Thence de Rue des Halles, to the right, leads past the end of the Rue des Pavés-Neufs, No. 4 in which is the *Hôtel de Rohan*, one of the most interesting old mansions in the town (15th cent.). Farther on in the same direction rises the *Cathedral*, an unimposing edifice of the 13-15th and 18th cent., containing numerous monuments. Many of these are erected to the bishops of St. Briec, including three by Ogé (S. aisle and transept). The *Hôtel de Ville*, adjoining the cathedral, contains a small Musée, open on Sun. and Thurs., 2-4 p.m.; in front of the building is a bronze *Statue of P. Corbion*, by Ogé. Opposite the cathedral is the *Préfecture*, which is adjoined by the *Bishop's Palace*, dating partly from the 16th century. The street passing to the left of the latter leads to *Notre-Dame-d'Espérance* or *St. Pierre*, another 13th cent. church, recently rebuilt. It is resorted to by pilgrims and contains a Calvary. The cross-street to the left brings us back to the Champ-de-Mars.

Good views of the picturesque ravine of the Gouët and of the Bay of St. Briec are obtained from the *Croix de Santé*, to the N.E. of the Grande Promenade, and from the *Terre de Bué*, to the N.W., with a figure of the Madonna by Ogé.

The port of St. Briec is *Le Légué*, 1 M. to the N. (railway). About 1½ M. farther on stands the ruined *Tour de Cesson*, built in 1395 to protect the mouth of the river, but blown up by Henry of Navarre in 1598.

FROM ST. BRIEUC TO BINIC, PORTRIEUX, AND ST. QUAY, 12½ M., diligence daily (fare 3 fr., to Binic 1¾ fr.). — 4 M. *St. Croix*; 5 M. *Pordic*. — 7½ M. *Binic* (*De Bretagne; de France*), a prettily situated little town and sea-bathing resort, with a small harbour for boats engaged in the cod-fishery. — 11 M. *Portrieux* (*De la Plage; du Talus*, etc.), a village with a good harbour of refuge, also frequented for sea-bathing. On the Sunday nearest the first flood-tide in May the fishing-fleet of the Bay of St. Briec (with about 4000 men) sets sail hence for the Newfoundland fishing-banks. — 12½ M. St. Quay (lodging at the *Convent*), a small town and sea-bathing place affected by the French clergy. — Beyond St. Quay the road goes on to (15 M.) *Paimpot* (p. 216), passing (4 M.) *Plouha*, (3 M.) *Lantoup*, (3 M.) *Plouézec*, (1¼ M.) *Kéridy*, and the (¾ M.) finely-situated ruins of the *Abbaye de Beauport* (13-15th cent.; no admission).

FROM ST. BRIEUC TO AURAY, 79 M., railway in 6 hrs. (fares about 14 fr. 45, 9 fr. 75, 6 fr. 35 c.). — 5 M. *St. Julien*, about 1 M. to the N.E. of which is the *Camp de Péran*, an ancient vitrified fort. — 12 M. *Quintin* (Du Commerce; Grand Maison), picturesquely situated on the *Gouët*, is noted for its manufacture of 'toiles de Bretagne', a particular kind of linen cloth. The château was built in the 17-18th centuries. Diligences ply hence viâ (10½ M.) *Corlay* to (25 M.) *Rostrenen*. — 14 M. *Le Pas* contains iron-works. The *Wood of Lorges* and the *Château of Lorges* (to the left) are passed. — 31 M. *Loudéac*, another cloth-manufacturing town, gives name to a forest, 11 sq. M. in extent. The railway now crosses the *Oust* and the canal from Brest to Nantes. — 39 M. *St. Gérard*.

45 M. *Pontivy* (*Hôtel Grosset; de France*), a town with 9290 inhab., on the *Blavel*, grew up round a monastery said to have been founded in the

7th cent., by St. Ivy, a monk of Lindisfarne. Pontivy was situated in the midst of those parts of Brittany most loyal to the house of Bourbon, and in 1806 Napoleon ordered the erection of a new town, to overawe the district. This addition, known as *Napoléonville* and consisting mainly of barracks, gave its name to the whole community under the first and second empires. The old town contains some considerable remains of a *Château* of the 15th cent., now containing the *Musée Le Brigand*, and the church of *Notre-Dame-de-la-Joie*, of the same period. A statue (by Léofanti) of *Dr. Guépin* (1805-78), an ardent democrat, stands in the Place Egalité; another (by the Comte de Nogent) of *General de Lourmel* (d. 1855 at Sebastopol) in the Place d'Armes. — A diligence plies hence to (13 M.) *Guéméné-sur-Scorff* viâ (1 $\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Stival*, with the 16th cent. *Chapelle St. Mériadec*.

5 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *St-Nicolas-des-Eaux* has a 16th cent. chapel of *St. Nicodemos*, which is annually visited by many pilgrims. On the day of the 'Pardon' (the first Sat. in Aug.) the cattle of the neighbourhood, gaily adorned with ribands, are driven to two fountains near the chapel, which are supposed to possess miraculous virtues. Young cattle are presented to the saint, and afterwards sold by auction, the popular belief being that one of them in a herd brings prosperity. — Beyond two short tunnels is the (63 M.) station of *Baud*. The small town of that name lies 3 M. to the E. At the ruined chateau of *Quinipily*, about 1 M. from Baud, is the curious 'Venus' of *Quinipily*, a rude stone statue, formerly worshipped by the peasantry with obscene rites. The figure, which is of granite, is about 7 ft. high, and on the fillet about the head are the letters I I T. The origin or meaning of the statue is obscure, but it seems clear that it was never intended for Venus. Some authorities ascribe it to Moorish soldiers in the early Roman armies; to others it has an Egyptian appearance. — The train now traverses the *Forest of Camors* and reaches (72 M.) *Pluvignier*. The town, with 5160 inhab., lies $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the left. We join the line from Brest to Nantes. — 79 M. *Auray*, see p. 256.

Beyond St. Briec the train crosses the valley of the Gouët by a *Viaduct*, 190 ft. high. — 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Plouvara-Plerneuf*. — 74 M. *Châtelaudren*. The village, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N., has a chapel containing panelling painted in the 15th cent. with 72 Biblical subjects.

82 M. *Guingamp* (*Hôt. de France; Périssé*), a town with 9272 inhab., is noted for its church of *Notre-Dame-de-Bon-Secours* (13-16th cent.), one of the chief pilgrim-resorts in Brittany. The 'Pardon' takes place on the Sat. before the first Sun. in July, and presents a most interesting spectacle. Guingamp also contains a fine *Fountain*, reconstructed in the style of the 15th century. The Gothic chapel at *Grâces*, a village $\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the W., dates from 1507-21 and contains some noteworthy sculptures.

FROM GUINGAMP TO CARHAIX AND ROSPORDEN, 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ -5 hrs. (fares about 11 fr. 65, 7 fr. 90, 5 fr. 10 c.). This line penetrates the heart of *Basse-Bretagne*, a sombre district, comparatively unknown to tourists, and inhabited by a highly superstitious people, with many curious customs. — *Coadut*, a village about halfway between Guingamp and (7 M.) *Moustérus-Bourbriac*, the first station, is noted for its 'Pardon des Coqs' (1st Sun. in Advent), so called from the cocks (sometimes 6-700) presented to St. Ildut. — 12 M. *Pont-Melvez*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. of which is *Bulat-Festivien*, with an interesting church (15-16th cent.) and a 'pardon' on Sept. 8th. — 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Callar* (3300 inhab.), noted for its cattle-fairs. — 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Carhaix* (p. 217). — Beyond (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Motreff* the line passes the E. extremity of the *Montagnes Noires* (1070 ft.), a small chain of granite hills: running parallel with the *Montagnes d'Arrée* (p. 217). — 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Gourin* (*Cheval Blanc*). a mining-town (4723 inhab.). Diligence viâ Le Faouet to Quimperlé (p. 260). — 57 M. *Scæñr* (5840 inhab.). — 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Rosporden* (p. 260).

FROM GUINGAMP TO PAIMPOL, 23 M., railway in 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 4 fr. 15, 2 fr. 80, 1 fr. 80 c.). The railway crosses the *Triëux*, passes under the Brest

line, and ascends towards the N. — Beyond (9½ M.) *Plouec* we return to the valley of the Trieux and skirt the river. — 13 M. *Pontrieux* (Hôt. de la Grande-Maison; de France), a village with a small harbour, on the Trieux. From Pontrieux to Tréguier, see below. — 19½ M. *Plourivo-Lézardrieux*. Lézardrieux (Hôt. du Commerce), on the left bank (reached by a suspension bridge), is another small port. — 23 M. *Paimpol* (*Guicquel; Michel*), a small town, has a harbour at the end of a bay, which is of importance as a centre for the French boats engaged in the cod-fishery off Newfoundland and Iceland. — About 5 M. to the N., ¼ M. off the coast, is the *Ile Bréhat* (Hôtels; sea-baths), offering a good harbour of refuge, large enough for men-of-war (boat from the *Pointe de l'Arcouet*, 25 c.). About 8 M. to the S., and 1 M. to the E. of the direct road to *St. Briec* (see p. 213), is the *Temple de Lanleff*, an interesting circular church, formerly looked upon as a heathen temple and probably erected by the Templars in the 12th century. — A public conveyance (2-4 fr.) plies from Paimpol to (20½ M.) *Lannion* (see below) viâ (3 M.) Lézardrieux (see above) and (9½ M.) Tréguier (see below). — Road to *St. Quay* viâ *Kéridy* and the *Abbaye de Beaufort*, see p. 214.

A diligence (2 fr.) plies from Pontrieux (see above) to (9½ M.) Tréguier, viâ (2½ M.) *Plözal*, near the curious 15th cent. *Château de la Roche-Jagu*, (4½ M.) *Pommerit-Jaudy*, and (5½ M.) *La Roche-Derrien*, a village with an interesting church and a ruined castle. — 9½ M. Tréguier (*Grand Hôtel; de France*), a picturesque fishing-town, lies partly on the hills at the confluence of the two streams that unite to form the *Tréguier*. The *Cathedral* (14-15th cent.), with three towers over the transepts, contains the large tomb of *St. Yves* (1253-1303), patron-saint of advocates, restored in 1890. The *Cloisters*, entered from the left transept, are as old as the church. Ernest Renan (1823-92) was born at Tréguier. — Diligence to *Paimpol* and *Lannion*, see above.

The railway skirts Guingamp, affording a pretty view of the environs. 91 M. *Belle-Isle-Bégard*. — 98 M. *Plouaret* (Hôt. Rocher).

FROM PLOUARET TO LANNION, 10 M., railway in 30-35 min. (fares 2 fr., 1 fr. 35, 90 c.). — *Lannion* (*Hôtel d'Europe; de France*), a town with 6126 inhab. and a small fishing harbour, is situated on the *Léguer*. In the pretty valley of this river, which deserves a visit, are the ruins of the (2½ M.) *Château de Coëtrec*, the Renaissance *Chapel of Kerfons* (2-2½ M. farther), the *Château of Kergrist* (2 M. farther), and the ruined *Château of Tonquédec*, 3 M. beyond Kerfons.

A diligence (75 c.) plies from Lannion to (6 M.) *Perros-Guirec* (*Hôt. du Levant; des Bains*), a small port with two bathing-beaches, viz. those of *Trestraou* (Hôt. de la Plage, pens. 6-8 fr.; Grand Hôtel des Bains) and *Trestrignel* (Grand Hôtel de Perros-Guirec, opened in 1897). Thence we may visit the curious rocks of *Ploumanac'h* (3 M. to the N.W.) and *Tregastel* (2½ M. farther W.). *Tregastel* (*Communauté de Ste. Anne*, kept by nuns, pens. 5-6 fr.; *Hôt. de la Plage*, small) is another bathing-resort, also served by a diligence from Lannion (8 M.; 1 fr.).

The railway traverses an undulating country, and beyond two short tunnels reaches (103 M.) *Plounérin*.

About 2½ M. to the S.E. lies the *Chapel of Keramenac'h*, a curious structure of the 15th century. — A diligence plies from Plounérin to (7½ M.) *Plestin-les-Grèves* (*Grand Maison*), a bathing-resort (3900 inhab.), 6 M. from which is *Locquirec* (*Hôt. des Bains; du Port*), another resort of the same kind. *St. Jean-du-Doigt* lies 8 M. to the W. of Locquirec (see p. 218).

To the left of the railway, farther on, lies the village of *Plouégat-Moysan*, near which is the rude chapel of *St. Laurent-du-Poldour*, a frequented pilgrim-resort on the night of Aug. 9-10th, when many curious superstitious rites are performed. — 112 M. *Plouigneau*. We cross the lofty *Viaduct of Morlaix* (see p. 217).

118 M. *Morlaix* (*Hôtel de l'Europe; de Provence; Bozellec*), a town with 16,000 inhab., picturesquely situated on a tidal river,

about 4 M. from the English Channel. The Rue Gambetta describes a considerable curve in descending from the station; a flight of steps to the left offers a shorter route for pedestrians. At the end is the *Hôtel de Ville*, in front of which is the Place Thiers, with a bronze *Bust of Cornic-Duchêne* (1731-1809), a famous corsair of Morlaix, by Lud. Durand (to be removed to a new arch beyond the viaduct). Between this Place and the harbour is the **Viaduct*, 310 yds. long and 190 ft. high, with a bridge for foot-passengers below the railway.

The *Harbour* is formed by the *Jarlot* and the *Queffleut*, which unite in a vaulted channel beneath the *Hôtel de Ville* to form the *Rivière de Morlaix*. Morlaix carries on an active trade with the N. of Europe in grain, oil-seeds, vegetables, butter, honey, wax, leather, horses, etc. The large building to the left of the wet dock is a *Tobacco Manufactory*.

On the quay to the right of the same dock is the *Fontaine des Anglais*, marking the spot where 600 Englishmen were surprised asleep and slain after an attack on Morlaix by Henry VIII. (1522).

The church of *St. Mélaine*, near the Place Thiers, dates chiefly from the 15th cent.; the carvings on the fonts, organ-case, and vaulting should be noticed. The old streets behind the *Hôtel de Ville* contain quaint old houses, with interesting interiors. — Farther on is *St. Mathieu* (16th cent.), with a massive tower.

In the Place des Jacobins, on the other side of the Jarlot, is an old convent-church (with two fine windows) now containing the *Musée* (Sun. and Thurs., 1-4, free; other days 25 c.). — The quaint costume of the peasants is seen at Morlaix to advantage on market-days.

FROM MORLAIX TO ROSCOFF, 17½ M., railway in 50-55 min. (fares 3 fr. 15, 2 fr. 10, 1 fr. 40 c.). — Beyond (6¼ M.) *Taulé-Henvic* we cross the *Pensée* by means of a viaduct, 100 ft. in height. 10½ M. *Plouévan*. — 13½ M. *St. Pol-de-Léon* (*Hôtel de France*), a town with 7620 inhab., is ½ M. from the sea, on which lies its small port *Pempoul*. The *Cathédral*, a partly Romanesque and partly Gothic structure of the 13-14th cent., possesses two beautiful spires, and contains various tombs and other works of art. Still more interesting, however, is the **Chapelle de Creizker*, chiefly 14th and 15th cent. work, with an exquisite tower and spire, traditionally said to have been built by an English architect. The cemetery contains Gothic ossuaries and a church of the 15th century. — 17½ M. *Roscoff* (*Hôtel des Bains-de-Mer; Talabardon; de la Maison-Blanche*), a town with 4730 inhab. and a small harbour, carries on a trade in the vegetables which grow in the neighbourhood. The Gulf Stream is said to contribute to the fertility of this district. Mary, Queen of Scots, landed here in 1548, at the age of five, on her way to be betrothed to the Dauphin Francis. Prince Charles Edward Stuart also landed here after escaping from Scotland. — About 2½ M. off the coast lies the small *Ile de Batz* (Hôt. Robinson), inhabited by mariners.

FROM MORLAIX TO CARHAIX, 30 M., railway in 2-2½ hrs. (fares 5 fr. 50, 3 fr. 70, 2 fr. 40 c.). — Beyond (5½ M.) *Plougouven-Plourin* the line crosses the *Montagnes d'Arrée* (1280 ft.), the principal chain in Brittany. — 20½ M. *Huelgoat-Loctmaria*. *Huelgoat* (Hôt. de Bretagne; de France) is situated ¾ M. from the station (hotel-omn. 1½ fr.) near a lake and a wooded valley in which is a huge rocking-stone ('*rocher tremblant*'). The *Church* (16th cent.) has some interesting wood-carvings. About 4½ M. to the S.W. is *St. Herbot*, with a remarkable 16th cent. chapel, which is the scene of an interesting 'pardon' in May. — 23½ M. *Poullaouen*. — 30 M. *Carhaix* (*Hôt. de la Tour-d'Auvergne*), on the *Aven* or *Hière*, an old town with

3032 inhab. and two old churches, is the birthplace of La Tour-d'Auvergne, 'the first grenadier of France' (1743-1800). A branch-line runs hence to (13½ M.) *Rostrenen*, whence a diligence plies viâ (10 M.) *Goarec* to (30 M.) *Loudéac* (p. 214). — From Carhair to *Guingamp* and to *Rosporden*, see p. 215.

Other interesting excursions may be made from Morlaix to (8½ M.) *Carantec* (carr. 12-15 fr.); to *St. Thégonnec* and *Gimiliau* (carr. 12 fr.); and to (10 M.) *St. Jean-du-Doigt* (*Hôt. St. Jean*), the church of which (15-16th cent.) contains a finger of St. John, in a gold and silver enamelled casket of the 15th century. The local 'pardon' takes place on St. John's Eve (23rd June). St. Jean may be conveniently reached by means of the diligence (1 fr.) from Morlaix to (11¼ M.) *Plougastou* (Hotels), 1¼ M. from St. Jean. The diligence goes on to *Primel* (Hotels; sea-baths).

114 M. *Pleyber-Christ*. — 119 M. **St. Thégonnec** (*Hôtel Ferer*). The town (3073 inhab.), 1¾ M. to the N., has a handsome Renaissance church. In the churchyard are a curious triumphal arch and an ossuary of the same epoch, a 'Calvary', and a Holy Sepulchre. — The line now crosses the *Pensez* by a viaduct 100 ft. high. The village of *Gimiliau*, to the right, contains one of the most curious 'Calvaries' in Brittany, adorned with statues and statuettes (1581). — 125 M. **Landivisiau** (*Hôt. de l'Industrie*) is a small industrial town (4240 inhab.), 1¼ M. to the N. of the railway.

About 3½ M. to the N.W. lies *Bodilis*, with a tasteful Renaissance church, and 4½ M. farther on, to the left of the road, are the interesting ruins of the *Château of Kerjean* (16th cent.). — About 5 M. to the N.E. is *Lambader*, with a pilgrimage-chapel of the 14th cent., beyond which are (½ M.) *Ploworn* and (1½ M.) the *Château of Kéruzoré* (17th cent.).

We now descend the valley of the *Elorn*. — 140 M. *La Roche*, 2½ M. to the S.E. of which is *La Martyre*, a village with a handsome church (15-16th cent.), and a noted horse-fair in July.

143½ M. *Landerneau* (*Buffet*; **Hôtel de l'Univers*; *Raould*), the junction of the Nantes line (R. 34), is a cloth-manufacturing town with 8038 inhabitants. It contains two churches of the 16th cent., one dedicated to St. Thomas of Canterbury, and a mediæval bridge across the *Elorn*.

FROM LANDERNEAU TO PLOUNÉOUR-TREZ, 17½ M., railway in 1¼-1½ hr. (fares 2 fr. 15, 1 fr. 40 c.). 10 M. *Le Folgoët* is a pilgrim-resort, with a curious Church of the 15th cent., containing a handsome *Rood-loft of the same period. 10½ M. *Lesneven* (*Hôt. de France*; *Trois-Piliers*), a small town (3485 inhab.). 17½ M. *Plounéour-Trez* (2900 inhab.), near which is *Brignogan* (Hotels), a small sea-bathing resort.

The railway continues to follow the valley of the *Elorn* and traverses a forest. To the left is the *Anse de Kerhuon*, a small bay crossed by a lofty viaduct and containing the chief timber depot of the French navy. — 150 M. *Kerhuon*.

A ferry (10 c.) here crosses the *Elorn* to *Le Passage*, whence a road ascends to (1¼ M.) *Plougastel* (*Hôt. Kervella*), a village noted for the quaint costumes of its inhabitants, and for the 'Pardon' of St. John, which takes place on June 24th. The cemetery contains a curious monumental **Calvary* of 1602-04, embellished with numerous statuettes and reliefs. — Diligence (1 fr.) daily to (7 M.) *Daoulas* (p. 262); steamer from Brest to *Le Passage* on June 24th and Sun. in summer.

152½ M. *Le Rody* is also situated on a creek. About this point begin the *Roads of Brest*, the shores of which are well wooded and picturesque. The train traverses a long cutting.



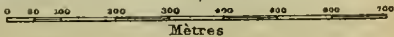
1 : 400,000 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 Kilomètres



Bassin à flot projeté

BREST

1 : 16,000



155 M. Brest. — Hotels. HÔTEL CONTINENTAL (Pl. a; D, 3), Place de la Tour-d'Auvergne, R., L., & A. 3-7, B. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -2, déj. 3, D. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, omn. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 $\frac{1}{4}$ fr., well spoken of; DES VOYAGEURS (Pl. b; D, 2, 3), Rue de Siam 16, R., L., & A. from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 3, D. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; GRAND HÔTEL (Pl. c; D, 3), Place du Champ-de-Bataille; DU GRAND-TURC (Pl. d; D, 2), Place des Portes. R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 2, D. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; DE FRANCE (Pl. e; D, 3), Rue de la Mairie.

Cafés. *Laplanche, du Commerce, de Paris*, Rue d'Aiguillon and Place du Champ-de-Bataille; *Grand Café, Brestoïis*, Rue de Siam 15 and 17. — *Café-Concert des Folies-Bergère*, Rue Guyot 4.

Cabs. For 1-2 pers., per drive 1 $\frac{1}{4}$, per hr. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ fr.; 3-4 pers., 2 & 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.

Post Office (Pl. D, 3), at the corner of the Rue du Château and Rue d'Aiguillon, in the Place du Champ-de-Bataille.

British Consul, *Herbert Gye, Esq.*; vice-consul, *Fred. Bonar, Esq.* — American Consular Agent, *M. A. Pitel*.

French Protestant Church, Rue d'Aiguillon 4 (service at 11 a.m.).

Brest, a town with 74,538 inhab., the chief naval port of France, and a fortress of the first class, is situated in the department of *Finistère*, the westernmost part of France, to the N. of the Roads of Brest. Though it also possesses a commercial harbour, its importance depends entirely upon its naval dockyard, and its history is practically the history of the latter.

The date of the foundation of the town of Brest is unknown. It was one of the twelve Breton ports given by John IV., Duke of Brittany, to Edward III. of England in 1342, and it repulsed an attack of the French under Duguesclin. In 1386, 1387, and 1388 John IV. made attempts to recover Brest, but the English did not relinquish it until 1397, when Richard II. sold it to Charles VII. of France for 12,000 crowns. In 1489, during the Breton War of Succession, Brest opened its gates to Charles of Blois, and offered a successful resistance to Anne of Brittany, who was assisted by an English fleet. The English afterwards threatened Brest several times, and Lord Howard attacked it unsuccessfully in 1513. Though it passed finally to France in 1532, along with the rest of Brittany (see p. 209), it did not begin to be a naval port of importance until about 1631. Richelieu began the extensive harbour-works, and Vauhan fortified the port in time to heat back an energetic attack of the English and Dutch fleets in 1694. Information of this expedition is believed to have been conveyed to the French court by Jacobite spies. In 1794 Admiral Howe defeated the French fleet, under Villaret and Joyeuse, off Brest.

The town is built on two rocky hills on the banks of the *Penfeld*, which forms the naval harbour, the chief part being on the left bank. Three roads lead to the town from the *Station* (Pl. E, 3), which lies outside the fortifications. That straight in front conducts us in a few minutes to the *Place du Champ-de-Bataille* (Pl. D, 3), viâ the *Porte Foy*, the *Rue Voltaire* (left), and the *Rue de la Rampe* or *Rue d'Aiguillon* (right). The two last streets lead on beyond the Place to the *Rue de Siam* (Pl. C, 3), the principal street in Brest, while in the other direction they end at the *Cours Dajot* (see below). — The *Avenue de la Gare*, to the right from the station, leads to the upper end of the *Rue de Siam*, which descends thence to the naval harbour. — The street to the left from the station passes between the commercial harbour and the *Cours Dajot* to the *Place du Château*.

The *Commercial Harbour* (Pl. E, 3), of recent construction, includes at present four basins, with a total area of 100 acres, with two moles, and a breakwater $\frac{1}{2}$ M long. The *Cours Dajot* (Pl. C, D, 4)

is a handsome promenade laid out in 1769, and embellished with statues of Neptune and Abundance, by Coyzevox. It communicates with the commercial harbour by flights of steps. The **View* of the roadstead thence is particularly fine.

Brest Roads, in which several men-of-war are usually anchored, are formed of an irregular bay, 14 M. long and 7 M. wide, almost landlocked by a peninsula, which leaves free only a single channel on the N., called the *Goulet*, 1-2 M. broad and 3 M. long. The entrance is thus somewhat difficult, but the Goulet once passed, ships find themselves in perhaps the largest and safest roadstead of Europe, in which 400 men-of-war can ride at anchor at one time. The roads are defended by powerful batteries, for the most part on the level of the water, and commanded themselves by the guns of the vast system of fortifications which guard the harbour and town. The peninsula of Plougastel (p. 218) divides the roadstead into two main parts, from which various smaller bays ramify. The part next the town is called the *Bras de Landerneau*, into which the Elorn or Landerneau falls; the other is the *Bras de Châteaulin* (p. 262), which receives the Châteaulin or Aulne.

At the W. end of the Cours Dajot, on a rock overlooking the harbour, rises the *Castle* (Pl. C, 4), an important military work, modified by Vauban from a construction of the 13th century. Visitors are admitted on application at the entrance (at 10 a.m., 2 p.m., or 4 p.m.; fee), but there is nothing of great interest in the interior. The **View* from the Tour de Brest, on the side next the harbour, is, however, very fine. Including the donjon, the castle has eight towers, the original conical roofs of which were replaced by Vauban with platforms, on which cannon were mounted. Various cells and dungeons are shown to the visitor, most of them with their special tale of horror or suffering.

The ***NAVAL HARBOUR** (Pl. B, 4, 3, 2) is a sort of canal, 3 M. long, averaging 100 yds. in breadth, and from 30 to 40 ft. deep, excavated in great part from the living rock, at the mouth of a small stream called the *Penfeld*. It has been made accessible from the castle by levelling the ground. It is most conveniently reached from the centre of the town by the Rue de Siam (Pl. C, 4).

The **Swing Bridge* (*Pont Tournant*; Pl. B, 4), at the end of this street, constructed in 1861 to connect Brest with Recouvrance, is one of the largest of the kind in existence. It is 125 yds. long, with an average height of upwards of 65 ft. The two iron wings of which it is composed turn upon tower-shaped piers; four men can open or shut the bridge in 10 minutes. The visitor will hardly fail to be struck with the combined boldness and lightness of this remarkable structure. A bridge-of-boats for foot-passengers crosses the harbour below the swing-bridge.

Perhaps the best general survey of the naval port is obtained from the swing-bridge, though as the canal forms a series of curves, concealed by the rising banks, nothing like the whole of it can be seen from any one point. The animation and variety of the port, with the immense magazines, workshops, barracks, etc., lining it on both sides, are more easily imagined than described. No one

at all interested in naval matters should fail to endeavour to obtain permission to inspect the dockyard, which employs between 8000 and 9000 workmen. Foreigners, however, require a special permission from the French Admiralty.

The town offers few other points of interest besides those already mentioned. The principal church, *St. Louis* (Pl. C, 2), though founded in 1688, has only recently been finished.

Near the upper end of the harbour, on the right bank, is the *Etablissement des Pupilles de la Marine*, where orphans are received at the age of seven to be trained as sailors. At thirteen they enter the *Ecole des Mousles* (ship-boys) on board a vessel lying in the roads, from which they are drafted into the navy, or pass at the age of sixteen to the *Ecole des Novices*, on board another ship for farther training. The 'Borda', also anchored in the roads, contains the *Naval School*.

The *Musée*, in the Place Sadi-Carnot (Pl. C, 3), is open free on Sun. & Thurs., 11-4 or 5, and to strangers on other days also. It contains a collection of modern paintings and the public *Library*. The *Botanic Garden* (Pl. C, 2), beyond the Quartier de la Marine, is open in summer, on Sun. & Thurs., 2-3. It includes a museum of natural history. Near it is the large *Naval Hospital*, with 1200 beds. — The suburb of *Bel-Air*, beyond the fortifications to the N.E., contains the handsome *Church of St. Martin* (Pl. E, 1), a modern building in the Gothic style of the 12th century.

EXCURSIONS. Various pleasant excursions may be made in the roads and environs of Brest by means of steamers and public conveyances. Small steam launches may also be had for hire. — Besides *Plougastel* (see p. 218) perhaps the most interesting points, commanding the finest views, are ($13\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Le Conquet*, a small port, and (14 M.) the *Pointe St. Mathieu*, the W. extremity of Finistère, near which stands a ruined abbey-church. The road to both starts from Recouvrance (diligence twice a day from No. 1 Grand' Rue). Beyond ($1\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *St. Pierre-Quilbignon* on this road we may diverge to the *Chapel of St. Ann* near ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Portzic*, which is also reached by a picturesque road along the coast. — The *Ile d'Ouessant*, a small islet inhabited by fishermen, lies about 13 M. off the coast, and is reached by steamers plying from Le Conquet in 3- $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. It gives name to the indecisive battle of *Ushant*, fought in 1788 between the English fleet under Keppel and the French under D'Orvilliers. Between this island and the *Isle de Molène*, to the S.E., are the *Pierres Vertes*, on which the English liner 'Drummond Castle' was lost, with 300 lives, in June, 1896.

FROM BREST TO MORGAT. Steamer ($\frac{1}{2}$ fr.) from the commercial harbour on Mon., Wed., Frid., and Sun. at 7 a.m. and 4.30 p.m. to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Le Fret*, and diligence thence to ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Crozon* (8276 inhab.) and (4 M.) *Morgat* (*Hôtel Richard*), a bathing-resort on the peninsula of Crozon, which offers much curious rock-scenery. — From Morgat we may drive to (22 M.) *Châteaulin* ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; carr. 20 fr.) or to ($27\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Douarnenez* (4 hrs.; 25 fr.); see p. 261.

FROM BREST TO LANDEVENNEC, by special steamer (1 fr.) on Sun. in summer or by the Châteaulin steamer, twice weekly. At *Landevennec* (Inns), at the mouth of the Châteaulin, is a ruined *Abbey* (16th cent.)

FROM BREST TO PLOUDALMÉZEAU, 20 M., railway in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (fares 2 fr. 45, 1 fr. 65 c.). This line starts from the *Gare des Chemins de Fer Départementaux* (Pl. C, 3). — $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Lambzélec* (16,400 inhab.), an industrial suburb of Brest. — $10\frac{1}{2}$ M. *St. Renan*. — 20 M. *Ploudalmézeau* (De Bretagne; Grande-Maison), $1\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the wild and tempestuous coast.

FROM BREST TO LANNILIS, $18\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. This line diverges from the above beyond *Lambzélec*. $18\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Lannilis* (Hôt. Lagadec) lies about $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the remarkable estuaries of the *Aber-Benoît* (N.) and the *Aberwrach* (S.). On the latter is *Paluden* (Hotel), a bathing-resort.

30. From Rennes to St. Malo. Environs of St. Malo. Excursions from St. Malo.

Mont St. Michel. Dinan.

a. From Rennes to St. Malo.

51 M. RAILWAY in $1\frac{3}{4}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 9 fr. 20, 6 fr. 20, 4 fr. 5 c.).

Rennes, see p. 208. To the left diverge the lines mentioned at p. 212. We cross the *Vilaine* and then ascend the pretty valley of the canalized *Ille*, crossing the stream several times. 8 M. *Betton*; $12\frac{1}{2}$ M. *St. Germain-sur-Ille*; 15 M. *St. Médard-sur-Ille*; $17\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Montreuil-sur-Ille*; 20 M. *Le Pas-d'Ille*. The train then leaves the valley of the *Ille*. — 26 M. *Combourg* (Des Voyageurs; de la Bannière). The small town (5541 inhab.) lies about $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the left and possesses a château (14-15th cent.) belonging to the Chateaubriand family, in which the famous author of that name spent part of his childhood. — 31 M. *Bonnemain*.

36 M. *Dol* (*Buffet*; *Grand Hôtel*, near the station; *Grand' Maison*, in the town), a town with 4762 inhab., still preserves many quaint mediæval houses, with the first stories projecting over the street and supported by arches. The *Cathedral*, an interesting building of the 13th and 16th cent., is dedicated to St. Samson, an English monk who is said to have founded a monastery on the site of Dol; and some authorities are inclined to trace the influence of English architects in the square end of the choir and in other particulars (comp. p. 109). The W. façade, with its two towers of the 13th and 16th cent., is remarkably plain, but on the S. side of the church is a handsome 15th cent. portal with a porch. The S. transept also has a portal; but there is none on the N., where the church touches the town-walls, and where the chapels are furnished with battlements. The church also possesses a central tower. The square end-wall of the choir is pierced with a large window, filled with good stained glass of the 13th century. The N. transept contains the tomb of Bishop James (d. 1503), by Jean Juste, sculptor of the tomb of Louis XII. at St. Denis; unfortunately it has lost the statue and is otherwise mutilated. In the apse is a fine chapel dedicated to St. Samson.

Excursion-breaks (2 fr. per pers.) leave the *Grand Hôtel* at 9.30 a.m., and 1.30 and 3.30 p.m. and visit the cathedral, *Mont Dol*, and the *Champ Dolent*.

Near *Carfantain*, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the S.E., is the *Stone of Dol* or of *Champ Dolent*, a menhir 30 ft. high, surmounted by a cross. — About $1\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the N. is the *Marais de Dol*, a fertile plain inundated in 709 but reclaimed in the 12th cent., and protected by a 'digue' or embankment 22 M. in length. In the middle of the plain rises the *Mont Dol* (210 ft.), on which is situated a village with a 15th cent. church. — Railways to *Pontorson* (Mont St. Michel) and *Dinan*, etc., see p. 181.

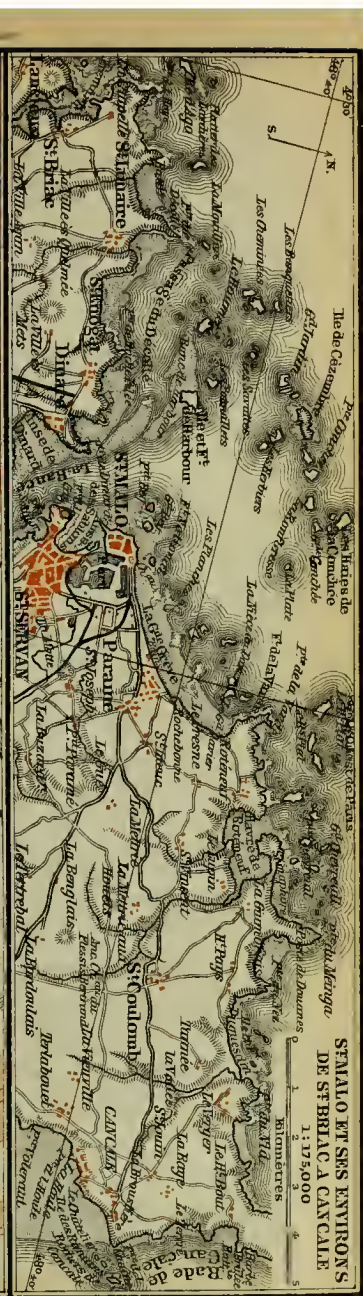
The line now crosses the marsh of Dol (see above). 42 M. *La Fresnais*. From (45 M.) *La Gouesnière-Cancale* an omnibus plies to *Cancale* ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.; see p. 226); and a branch-line diverges to *Miniac* (p. 230). To the left as we approach St. Malo appears St. Servan (p. 225).



- St-MALO:**
- 1. Douane
 - 2. Halle aux blés
 - 3. Hôtel de Ville
 - 4. Hôtel-Dieu
 - 5. Marché aux légumes
 - 6. Poissonnerie
 - 7. Poste et Télégraphe
 - 8. Sous-Préfecture
 - 9. Statue de Grateaubriand
 - 10. Statue de Duguay Trouin
- Tramways

1. an. Bull.

Gare



ional
 ande Grève

Bassin à flot
 Digue de Réduction
 Avenue Louis Martin

Réservoir
 intérieur

Digue de Réduction
 Bassin à flot

Quai du Val
 Le Rouzouan
 Douane
 Hôpital de St-Malo
 St-SERVAN
 Rue de la Nation
 Rue de la République
 Rue de la Liberté
 Rue de la Paix
 Rue de la Justice
 Rue de la Sagesse
 Rue de la Force
 Rue de la Gloire
 Rue de la Victoire
 Rue de la Santé
 Rue de la Miséricorde
 Rue de la Pitié
 Rue de la Compiègne
 Rue de la Flandre
 Rue de la Normandie
 Rue de la Bretagne
 Rue de la Normandie
 Rue de la Bretagne
 Rue de la Normandie
 Rue de la Bretagne

St-Malo et ses environs
 de St-Briac à Cancale
 1:75,000

51 M. St. Malo. — **Hotels.** ***DE FRANCE**, with sea-view from the back-windows, R. 3-5, L. & A. $\frac{3}{4}$, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, déj. 3, D. 4 fr. incl. cider, pens. 10-12, omn. $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 fr.; **CONTINENTAL** ('hôtel meublé'); **DE L'UNIVERS**, all these in the Place Chateaubriand; **FRANKLIN**, outside the town, near the casino, pens. from 10 fr.; **DU CENTRE, DE NORMANDIE, DU COMMERCE**, Rue St. Thomas; **UNION**, R., L., & A. from 3 fr., **DE PROVENCE**, unpretending, both Rue de la Poissonnerie; **DU LOUVRE, CENTRAL**, Rue Boursaint; **CHADON, DES VOYAGEURS**, at the station, déj. 2 fr. — Many English and other visitors patronize St. Malo in summer, so that the hotels are often crowded and expensive.

Cafés. *Continental, des Voyageurs, de l'Ouest*, Place Chateaubriand; *Grand Café*, Rue St. Thomas.

Cabs. Stand in front of the castle (Porte St. Vincent), where the tariff is posted up: per drive $1\frac{1}{4}$ fr., per hr. $2\frac{1}{4}$ fr., each additional $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.

Steam-Tramways (comp. the Plan). 1. From the *Cale de Dinan* to the *Porte St. Vincent* (10 c.). 2. From the *Porte St. Vincent* to *Paramé-Bourg* viâ the coast (20 & 30 c.). 3. From the *Porte St. Vincent* to the *Mairie* at *St. Servan* viâ the railway-station (15 & 20 c.). 4. From the *Mairie* at *St. Servan* to *Paramé-Bourg* viâ the railway-station (15, 20, & 30 c.). — *Omnibus* to Cancale, see p. 226.

Sea-Baths. Bathing-box and costume 1 fr., towel 10 c. *Warm Salt Water Baths* (1 fr.), near the Casino. — **Casino.** Admission 5 fr. per day. Subscription for a week 20, fortnight 30, month 40, season 50 fr.; for 2 pers. 25, 35, 50, & 70 fr.; for 3 pers. 30, 40, 60, & 80 fr.

Pont Roulant (see p. 224) between St. Malo and St. Servan (p. 225), fares 10 and 5 c., after 8 p.m. 20 and 15 c., after 10 p.m. 30 and 25 c. — **Steam-Ferry** to Dinard hourly (from 6. 30 a.m. to 8. 30 p.m.) during the season, starting at the *Cale de Dinan*, in the outer harbour, the *Cale du Grand-Bey* (p. 224), or the *Cale du Petit-Bey*, according to the tide. From Dinard at the full hours. No boats at midday. Passage in 10 min. (fares 50, 25, and 15 c.).

Steamers. To *Dinan*, see p. 229. — To *Jersey*, thrice a week during the season, under the same conditions as from Granville, by which the return may be made (comp. p. 188). — To the *Islands* in the bay, *Cancale, Mont St. Michel, Granville, Cap Fréhel*, etc., at irregular intervals; see local advertisements and bills. — To *Southampton (London)*, see p. xiii.

Post & Telegraph Office, opposite the W. façade of the church.

British Vice-Consul, Hon. E. Henniker-Major. — **United States Consular Agent, Raymond Moulton, Esq.**

English Church, at Paramé. — Work among the British seamen frequenting the port is carried on by the *St. Andrew's Waterside Mission*.

St. Malo, a fortified seaport with 11,476 inhab., occupies a remarkably picturesque situation, on a rock (formerly an island) rising between the harbour and the mouth of the Rance, flanked on the left by St. Servan, and facing Dinard on the opposite bank.

St. Malo derives its name from the Welsh monk St. Malo or St. Maclou, who became its first bishop in the 6th cent., but its importance, for many much greater than at present, dates from a considerably later period. The inhabitants of St. Malo early distinguished themselves as bold traders in time of peace and as daring privateers in time of war. Jacques Cartier, who discovered Canada in 1534, was a native of St. Malo; the famous admiral Duguay-Trouin (1673-1736) was at first a privateersman from the same port; Surcouf (1773-1827), well known as a corsair, and Mahé de La Bourdonnais (1699-1753), who took Madras from the English in 1746, were also 'Malouins'. In 1622 St. Malo sent valuable aid to Louis XIII. at the siege of La Rochelle; and its cruisers had been so successful in war and trade, that in 1711 the town contributed 30 million francs to support Louis XIV. in the wars of the Spanish Succession. The English made various unsuccessful attempts to capture the town and bombarded it several times. In 1758 the Duke of Marlborough landed at St. Servan with 15,000 men, but though he did immense damage to shipping and other property, he

was unable to take St. Malo. — St. Malo was also the birthplace of Maudpertsuis (1698-1759), Lamettrie (1709-51), Chateaubriand (1768-1848), Broussais (1772-1838), and Lamennais (1782-1854).

The railway-station is situated in the suburb of *Rocabey*, near the harbour, between St. Malo and St. Servan, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from each. To reach the former, we turn first to the right, and then to the left, between a wet dock and the inner reservoir. The tramway route (5 min. longer) traverses the *Sillon*, an embankment 220 yds. long and about 150 ft. broad, which connects the rock on which the town stands with the mainland.

The *Harbour* (recently completed), in a shallow bay between St. Malo and St. Servan, consists mainly of an outer basin, a tidal harbour, two wet docks, and an inner reservoir. St. Malo is the twelfth port in France in point of importance; it imports timber and coal, exports provisions of all kinds to England, and takes a considerable share in the Newfoundland cod-fishery.

At the end of the *Sillon* next the town, to the right, is the modest *Casino* (see p. 223), in front of which is a bronze *Statue of Chateaubriand*, by Millet.

Opposite rises the *Castle*, dating from the 14-15th cent., now used as barracks. It consists mainly of four towers, one of which may be ascended for the sake of the view. An almost equally extensive and more varied view may, however, be enjoyed from the *Ramparts*, which date mainly from the 16th century. Visitors should not omit to make the circuit of the town on the ramparts, both for the sake of enjoying the curious appearance of the town, and also for the view of the bay, which is finest when the tide is full. The bay is dotted with fortified islets, one of which, the *Grand-Bey*, 550 yds. from the town, contains the simple tomb of Chateaubriand (d. 1848). St. Malo is remarkable for the great height to which the tide rises. Ordinary tides rise from 23 to 26 ft., spring-tides 48 ft. above low-water mark; and at low water an immense tract is uncovered, so that it is possible to walk dryshod to the *Grand-Bey*.

The town is hemmed in on all sides by the ramparts, and most of its streets are steep, narrow, and tortuous. From the small *Place Chateaubriand*, in front of the castle, we ascend to the centre of the town by the *Rue St. Thomas* or the *Rue St. Vincent* (opposite the gateway), and then turn to the left.

The *Parish Church*, formerly the cathedral, is built mainly in the Gothic (15th cent.) and Renaissance styles, but some parts date from the Transition period, and the elegant spire is modern. The best part of the interior is the choir, which has a fine triforium and three windows filled with modern stained glass. The ivory figure of Christ (facing the pulpit), a modern tomb to the right, and other sculptures are well executed, and several of the pictures are also of some value; the latter, however, are badly lighted.

The street nearly opposite the front of the church leads to another small Place, embellished with a marble *Statue of Duguay-Trouin* (p. 223), by Molknecht. — The *Hôtel de Ville*, also in this square, contains a small *Musée* (open to the public on Sun. and Thurs., 1-4) and a *Library* (open on other days only, at the same hours).

The *Sea-bathing Establishment* lies beyond the castle, to the E. of the town. The heach consists of fine sand, and slopes gradually.

b. Environs of St. Malo.

Comp. the Plan and the Map to the right of the Plan.

St. Servan. — **Hotels.** GRAND HÔTEL BELLEVUE, Grande Rue (St. Malo end); DE L'UNION, Rue Dauphine 21, on the beach; DU PÉLICAN, Grande Rue. PENSION PRIMAVERA (*Miss Goldham*), Rue Ville Pepin.

Steam Ferry to *Dinard*, every hour from the Port St. Père (fares 50, 25, 15 c.), returning at the half-hours.

English Church, Rue Chapitre; services at 11 and 5. *English Physician*, Dr. Ashdown. — *English Banker*, J. O. Rorke, Rue Ville Pepin.

St. Servan, formerly only a suburb of St. Malo, is now a separate but uninteresting town with 12,240 inhabitants. It may be reached from St. Malo by the road passing the station, or (better) by the *Port Roulant* at the mouth of the harbour. This bridge (fares, see p. 224) moves upon rails laid at the bottom of the sea, and is drawn from side to side of the harbour-mouth by means of a stationary steam-engine on the St. Servan side. The platform for passengers is 40 ft. above the rails. The handsome modern *Mairie* or *Hôtel de Ville* (tramway, p. 223) is at the top of the Grande Rue. To the S. is the *Church of Ste. Croix*, built in the 18-19th cent. and containing a handsome modern pulpit in carved stone and some mural paintings by Duveau. Besides sharing the harbour of St. Malo, St. Servan has two small harbours at the mouth of the *Rance*, the *Port de Solidor* and the *Port St. Père*, between which rises the 14th cent. *Tour de Solidor* (visitors admitted; view). These harbours are separated from the bay of *Les Sablons* by a rocky promontory, crowned by a fort on the site of an ancient town called *Aleth*. The small *Bathing Establishment* of St. Servan, with its casino, is situated on the bay of Les Sablons, on the side next St. Malo. There is another, even less pretentious, outside the town, near the Rance.

Paramé. — **Hotels.** At *Paramé-les-Bains*, about $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from St. Malo by the Sillon (tramway): GRAND HÔTEL DE PARAMÉ, adjoining the Casino, first class, déj. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; DUGUAY-TROUIN, R. with sea-view from 5 fr. — At *Rochebonne*, about $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther on: HÔTEL DE LA PLAGÉ (English landlady), pens. from 70 fr. per week; QUIC-EN-GROIGNE, on the shore; CONTINENTAL; DES BAINS; DE L'Océan; DE FRANCE; DU CENTRE.

Sea-Baths at the new beach (*Nouvelle Plage*) 1 fr. 40 c., at Rochebonne 1 fr. — **Casino**, at the new beach; adm. 1 fr. per day; a week 5, fortnight 10, month 25 fr.; for 2 pers., 10, 20, 40 fr.

Paramé (4826 inhab.) is formed by three distinct parts: *Paramé-les-Bains*, *Rochebonne*, both of recent origin, and the village of *Paramé*, situated at a short distance from the sea, on the road to Cancale (see p. 226). *Paramé-les-Bains* consists mainly of the hotels

and casino, with a paved terrace and a fine sandy beach, but the surroundings are flat and shadeless, and there is no promenade except the terrace. Rochebonne, $1\frac{3}{4}$ M. from St. Malo, is more pleasantly situated and less expensive.

Rothéneuf (Grand Hôtel), $1\frac{3}{4}$ M. from Rochebonne, and *La Guimorais* (Hotel, moderate), a little farther on, are also sea-bathing resorts.

Dinard. — **Hotels.** DES TERRASSES, near the Casino, pens. 10-25, déj. 4, D. 5 fr. incl. cider; DU CASINO; GRAND HÔTEL DE DINARD, with a sea-view, though at some distance from the beach; DE LA PLAGE, nearer the beach; DES BAINS, in the village; D'ANGLETERRE ET DE PROVENCE, Rue du Casino; *DE LA VALLÉE, on the quay, pens. 8-13, déj. 3, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; DE LA BAIE; HÔT. REST. DE LA PAIX.

Sea-Baths. 'Bain complet' 1 fr., to subscribers, 70 c. at the chief establishment, less at the others. — **Casino.** Subscription for a week 17, fortnight 25, month 35, season 55 fr.; for two pers., 30, 45, 65, & 95 fr.

Steam Ferries to St. Malo (see p. 223) and to St. Servan (p. 224).

Omnibuses from the quay and from the station to *St. Enogat*, *St. Lunaire* (75 c.), and *St. Briac* (1 fr.; see below). — *Diligence* thrice a week to ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *St. Jacut-de-la-Mer* (p. 184) and ($13\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *St. Cast (La Garde)*; p. 181).

The Steamboats from St. Malo to Dinan (see p. 229) touch at Dinard $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. after leaving St. Malo.

Dinard is a modern town, with 5095 inhab., picturesquely situated on a rocky promontory on the left bank of the estuary of the Rance, opposite St. Malo and St. Servan. It is the leading sea-bathing resort in Brittany owing to its attractive site, its spacious sandy beach, its picturesque views, and its pleasant walks. The environs are sprinkled with villas, and it is much frequented by English visitors.

The *Grève de l'Ecluse*, the chief bathing-beach, with the Casino, faces the open sea, between the *Pointe de Dinard* (to the S. of which passengers from St. Malo land) and the promontory of *La Malouine*. It may be reached either direct viâ the Grande Rue and the Rue de l'Ecluse (to the right), or (preferable for walkers) by a footpath ascending the *Pointe de Dinard* and then skirting the shore. — The other bathing-establishment (*Grève du Prieuré*) is on the bay of Dinard. The *Pointe de la Vicomté*, farther S., commands a fine view of the estuary of the Rance.

St. Enogat (*Hôtel de la Mer; des Etrangers et de St. Enogat*, pens. 6-7 fr., well spoken of; *Furnished Villas*), a large village about $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from Dinard, beyond the second promontory of La Malouine, is also a favourite bathing-resort. — **St. Lunaire** (*Hôtel de la Plage; St. Lunaire; de Paris*) and **St. Briac** (*Hôtel des Panoramas*, on the beach; *du Centre*), $1\frac{1}{4}$ and $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther to the E., also afford excellent bathing and beautiful views of the rocky coast and islands. There are good golf-links (18 holes) at St. Briac. Living at all these watering-places is more primitive but hardly cheaper than at Dinard or St. Malo, as the sources of supply are more limited. In all cases it is advisable to make enquiries beforehand.

c. Excursions from St. Malo.

Comp. the Maps to the right and left of the Plan at p. 222.

To Cancale, 9 M., *Brake* in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (fare $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr. there and back) corresponding with the omnibus to La Gouesnière (p. 222; 1 fr.). *Steamer* sometimes ply to Cancale in the season (there and back 3 fr.).

The road passes Paramé (see p. 226) and (6 M.) *St. Coulomb*.

Cancale (*Hôtel de l'Europe; du Centre; de France*), a town with 6641 inhab., is magnificently situated on a height above the bay of the same name, also called the bay of St. Michel. Its small harbour, known as *La Houle*, lies about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. The leading industry of the town is the rearing of oysters, which enjoy a high reputation. The oyster-beds cover a total area of 430 acres. The *Rochers de Cancale* form an islet well seen from the neighbourhood of the town. The height above the bay also commands a noble **View*.

To Mont St. Michel. *Railway* to (28 M.) *Pontorson* (fares 5 fr. 75, 4 fr. 30, 3 fr. 15 c.). *Railway-Omnibus* thence to ($5\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Mont St. Michel* (return-fare 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; exchange 'correspondance'-coupon for an omnibus-ticket at the office at the exit); no time to lose. Other *Omnibuses*, 2 fr. or 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr. (bargain advisable); *Carriage* (1-3 pers.), 10-12 fr. The entire journey takes 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ -3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. — *Steamers* sometimes ply to Mont St. Michel in the season (there and back 5 fr.).

From St. Malo to (15 M.) *Dol*, where we change carriages, see p. 222. — 20 M. *La Boussac*; 25 M. *Pleine-Fougères*, beyond which we cross the *Couesnon* and the railway to Vitré. The *Couesnon* is the boundary between Brittany and Normandy.

28 M. *Pontorson* (*Hôtel de l'Ouest; de Bretagne*), a small seaport with 2455 inhab., at the mouth of the canalized *Couesnon*. It is the junction of lines to *Avranches* (Granville; Cherbourg) and to *Vitré* (see pp. 181 and 208).

The road to Mont St. Michel ($5\frac{1}{2}$ M.) turns to the right at the public fountain. The last portion runs along an embankment or causeway, nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ M. in length, constructed in 1879 across the *Bay of Mont St. Michel*, to afford access to the village at all states of the tide.

On the flat expanse of the *Bay of St. Michel* (100 sq. M.) the tide recedes for a distance of $7\frac{1}{2}$ M., but rushes in again quicker than a horse can gallop. There are numerous dangerous quicksands (none, however, near the Mont). Since 1856 nearly 50,000 acres have been reclaimed from the sea here, and converted into pasture. Fine sand impregnated with carbonate of lime (known as 'tangué') is thrown up by the sea and is used as manure by the peasants.

Mont St. Michel (**Poulard Aîné*, R. & A. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 fr.; **Poulard Jeune* or *St. Michel; Ridel*) is a small village with 200 inhab., clinging to a curiously isolated rock, rising 160 ft. above the 'Grève' or sands at the end of the wide bay of the same name, about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the shore. Round the foot of the rock run the ancient **Fortifications*, dating mainly from the 15th cent., and consisting of thick and lofty walls, strengthened by towers and bastions. The summit of the rock is occupied by the buildings of the ancient monastery, and on the highest point of all is the church. The general effect is singularly picturesque.

The **ABBY* is reached by a flight of steps, beginning at the highest part of the village, or (better) by the ramparts, which we ascend opposite the *Hôtel Poulard*. The ascent of 662 steps is

made in about $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. The buildings, largely hewn out of the rock, are of different forms and various periods, but most of them date from the 12-13th centuries. The largest and most interesting is La Merveille, to the right, at which the visit usually concludes. Visitors are admitted daily in summer from 8 to 11 and from 12.30 to 4, 5, or 6, other seasons 9-11 and 12.30-4 (fee to the guide who conductst he visitor).

The Benedictine Abbey of Mont St. Michel was founded in 709 by St. Aubert, Bishop of Avranches, in obedience to the commands of the Archangel Michael, who appeared to him in a vision. The rock, previously known as *Mons Tumba*, had been a pagan sanctuary. The monks were protected by Rollo and the succeeding rulers of Normandy, and in 1066 they sent six ships to assist William in the conquest of England. Pilgrims resorted to the rock in great numbers, and their pious gifts greatly enriched the monastery. Learning also flourished here, and in the 12th cent. the abbey was known as the 'City of Books', from its extensive collection of MSS. In 1203 Philip Augustus burned the monastery, then an English possession, but he afterwards rebuilt it when he himself became master of Normandy. Mont St. Michel was the only Norman fortress that successfully defied Henry V. of England. In 1254 St. Louis visited the rock; and in 1469 Louis XI. founded the knightly order of St. Michel. Abuses and disorders began to prevail among the Benedictine monks here, and in 1615 they were replaced by brethren of the order of St. Maur, who remained until the Revolution. The monastery was then converted into a prison, but in 1863 it was restored to its religious uses under the Bishop of Avranches. It now belongs to the state, at whose expense it has been restored. The Abbey of St. Michael's Mount, in the Bay of Penzance, was an offshoot of Mont St. Michel.

We enter by the *Châtelet*, a lofty donjon of the 15th cent., flanked by two projecting turrets, and after visiting the *Salle des Gardes* ascend the *Abbot's Staircase* and the *Grand Degré* to a platform (245 ft.) known as the *Saut Gaultier*, from a prisoner who perished in an attempt to escape in the 16th century. The adjoining *Church*, begun in 1020 in the Norman style, has undergone many modifications. The central tower, with a Gothic spire, has been rebuilt in the original style, and since 1897 has been once more surmounted by a gilded bronze statue of St. Michael. The choir is in the Gothic style of the 15th cent.; the nave has been docked of three bays, which are to be restored. The interior preserves few traces of its once lavish decoration. In a chapel to the left of the choir is an alabaster bas-relief of the 14th century. Another contains a modern silvered statue of St. Michael. The choir-stalls date from the 15th century. The outer gallery and the top of the tower are reached by means of the 'staircase of lace'. — Crypt, see p. 229.

On quitting the church we find ourselves on a level with the third story of **La Merveille* ('the marvel'), a huge building abutting against the rock on the N. On this story we visit the **Cloisters*, a masterpiece of the 13th cent. (1225-28), forming a rectangle 27 yds. long by 15 yds. broad. They contain 220 columns of polished granite, 100 engaged in the walls and the others ranged in double arcades, with graceful vaults, and embellished with exquisite carvings, a beautiful frieze, and inscriptions. Adjacent is the *Dor-*

mitory, of the same epoch. — We next descend to the *Promenoir* (12th cent.), with the *Dungeon of La Balue*, the prison of Card. La Balue (p. 287) for two years, the *Crypte de l'Aquilon* (12th cent.), various other dungeons, and a *Crypt* used as a cemetery. The *Wheel* for hoisting provisions along an inclined plane is also shown. — On the second floor of *La Merveille* are the **Salle des Chevaliers*, an admirable specimen of 13th cent. architecture, 92 ft. long, with depressed vaulting and a triple row of columns, and the **Refectory*, one of the finest Gothic halls in France, also dating from the 13th cent. and divided into two parts by columns. Before inspecting the refectory visitors are usually conducted to the *Crypte des Gros-Piliers*, beneath the choir of the church, so called from its nineteen columns, each 12 ft. in diameter. — On the lowest story of *La Merveille* are the *Almonry* and the *Cellar* (1203), which are known as the *Mont-gomeries*, in memory of an unsuccessful attack by the Sire de Montgomerie, leader of the Huguenots.

In a lane to the right of the exit from the Abbey is a small local *Museum* (1 fr.), including representations of various more or less authentic scenes from the history of the Mont. — The *Trésor de St. Michel* (adm. 50 c.), lower down, is an exhibition of religious objects connected with pilgrimages, etc.

The tour of the rock ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) can seldom be made dry-shod, as there is usually a certain depth of water near the causeway. Visitors who desire to walk on the sands should carefully ascertain the hours of the tides (p. 227).

To Dinan. a. BY THE RANCE, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., Steamboats in 2 hours in the season, starting daily, at hours determined by the tide (see the bills), from the quay near the Porte St. Vincent; from *Dinard*, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. later. Fares (subject to alterations): 2-3 fr., according to class; return-tickets (when the tide permits) $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 fr. extra. Déj. on board $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 fr.

This is a very agreeable excursion, though the beauties of the Rance do not, perhaps, quite justify their local reputation. The banks are picturesque, but hardly bold enough in comparison with the breadth of the stream, except in the neighbourhood of Dinan, and the general effect wants variety. It is, therefore, hardly advisable both to go and come by the river, especially as the interval allowed by the steamer is not long enough for the proper inspection of the interesting town of Dinan, and as part of the return-journey is made after dark. The steamers also are often late.

The steamer touches at *Dinard* (p. 226). We have a fine retrospect of St. Malo, and then (to the left) of St. Servan, with the Tour de Solidor, the roadstead, etc. On the *Rocher de Bizeux*, between St. Servan and the Pointe de la Vicomté (p. 226), rises a colossal figure of the Virgin (40 ft. high), by Caravaniez. Farther on, to the right, appear *La Richardais*, the *Pointe de Cancaval*, and *Mont Maria*. The little tower rising from the river is named the *Tour des Zèbres*. The wide *Baie de St. Jouan*, and other picturesque inlets appear to the left. *St. Suliac*, on a small sheltered bay to the left, has an interesting church of the 13th century. Behind us, to the right, is *Le Minihic*. To the left is the *Pointe du Garrot*, and on the succeeding height, *La Ville-ès-Nonais*.

The channel contracts at the *Pointe St. Jean*, which is about halfway to Dinan; opposite rises the picturesquely-situated *Château*

de la Roche. The river again expands. In the distance, to the left, rises the church of *Pleudihen*. To the right, above a mill, lies *Plouër*. The modern tower of *Chêne-Vert* is a picturesque object as we look back upon it. To the left is *Mordreuc*. The channel again narrows considerably and the banks become wooded. To the left is the attractive little valley of the *Prat*. Above the wooded bank rise rocky heights. At a curve of the river we see the imposing *Viaduct* on the railway from Dol to Dinan, 105 ft. high. Fine cliff-view behind us and to the left. A little beyond the viaduct, and about 2 hrs. from St. Malo, is the *Lock of Le Châtelier*. The surplus water of the river sometimes escapes in a pretty waterfall (to the left). The banks now become low and the scenery monotonous. To the left is the fine *Château de Grillemont*; to the right are cliffs, and in front appears Dinan. Farther on we see, to the left, more wooded cliffs and obtain a picturesque view of the town and viaduct.

Dinan, see below. Omnibus to the station, on the other side of the town, 1 fr.

b. BY RAILWAY, 32 M., in 2 hrs. (6 fr. 50, 4 fr. 85, 3 fr. 55 c.).

A junction-line, 9 M. shorter, runs between *La Gouesnière-Cancalle*, the first station (p. 222), and *Miniac-Morvan* (p. 181), but there is no difference made either in the time or the fare. The branch passes *Châteauneuf*, with an old ruined castle.

From St. Malo to (15 M.) *Dol*, see p. 222. From Dol to (32 M.) *Dinan*, see p. 181; this line is a continuation towards the W. of that from Pontorson (p. 227).

32 M. *Dinan* (see Plan, p. 222). — *Hotels*. *DE BRETAGNE, Place Duclos, R. 3-9, B. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$, déj. 3, D. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; DU COMMERCE, déj. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 fr.; DE LA POSTE, Place Duguesclin; D'ANGLETERRE, Rue Thiers; DE L'EUROPE, at the station, déj. 2, D. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr. — *Miss Waller's Pension*, Place Duguesclin 4. — *Railway Restaurant*. — *Café Continental*, Rue Thiers.

Steamboat to St. Malo, starting from the harbour near the old bridge, at variable hours, announced on bills posted in the town (comp. p. 227).

English Church, in the *Petits-Fossés* (services at 11 and 6); chaplain, *Rev. W. H. Bray*.

Dinan, an ancient town of 10,620 inhab., with curious and picturesque houses and streets, is finely situated on a height on the left bank of the Rance. The railway runs on the right bank. — Comp. the Plan to the left of the Plan of St. Malo (p. 224).

Quitting the station, we follow the Rue Thiers to a cross-street. To the left diverges the fine promenade known as the *Grands-Fossés*, and farther on, beyond the little Place de Bretagne, the *Petits-Fossés* diverges to the right. On both sides considerable remains of the *Ramparts* of the 13th and 14th cent. are still extant. Near the end of the *Petits-Fossés* is the château (see p. 231). The suburb to the right is largely inhabited by the English colony (about 350).

From the harbour we ascend to the viaduct, whence we reach the centre of the town, and visit the promenades and the château last. — In the Place Duclos is the *Hôtel de Ville*, a modern building, containing a small but interesting *Musée*, with collections of all kinds (antiquities, coins, funeral monuments, objects of natural

history, etc.). — The street to the left leads to the *Place Duguesclin*, embellished with a poor modern statue of the Connétable Duguesclin, who recaptured the town from the English in 1359. The Place occupies the site of the field in which he defeated in single combat an English knight, named by the Breton chroniclers 'Sir Thomas of Cantorbéry'. — Farther on, to the right, is the *Castle*, now a prison, the donjon of which (112 ft. in height) is usually shown to visitors on application. It is partly built into the ancient walls and belongs to the same epoch (14th cent.). The exterior of this ancient pile is best viewed from the *Petits-Fossés*, a little farther on.

The *Rue du Château* leads to the most picturesque parts of the town, skirting the base of steep rocks, till it reaches the banks of the Rance, the wooded channel of which offers various attractive views. The river is spanned by an imposing stone **Viaduct*, 270 yds. long and 130 ft. high. — Thence we ascend direct to the centre of the town, the narrow streets of which contain many quaint old houses.

The church of *St. Sauveur*, in the neighbourhood, to the left, is a curious edifice, the right side of which is Romanesque, the left Gothic. The Romanesque portal is unfortunately in very bad preservation. The right wall is adorned on the exterior with arcades and mouldings, and a tasteful Gothic chapel was added at the third bay in the 15th century. There is but one aisle, consisting of the Gothic part of the W. arm. The choir is also Gothic. The holy-water basin, supported by Caryatides, to the left of the entrance, dates from the 12th century. In the N. transept is a stone marking the spot where the heart of Bertrand Duguesclin is buried; and in one of the choir-chapels, on the same side, are two tasteful Gothic credences. On the other side is a modern tomb in granite. — The cemetery of this church is now a *Public Garden*.

The narrow street opposite the left transept is continued by the *Rue Croix-Quart* to the old *Rue du Jerzual*, leading to the *Porte du Jerzual*, one of the most curious parts of the old town, Gothic outside and Romanesque within. A little to the left is the *Porte St. Malo*, a similar but less interesting structure.

The street leading to the S. from the *Porte St. Malo* debouches in the *Rue de l'Horloge*, near the 15th cent. *Tour de l'Horloge*. Farther on, a little to the left, is the *Place des Cordeliers*, beyond which is the *Grande Rue*, leading back to the *Hôtel de Ville*.

St. Malo, to the right, near the latter, is a large church of the 15th cent., the W. arm of which was rebuilt in 1855-65. In the interior is a large modern painting by Archenault, representing Christ triumphing over Death and Sin. The handsome high-altar has bas-reliefs from the life of *St. Malo*, and a statue of that saint, by Savary. In the central choir-chapel is a tomb of the 15th cent.; the holy-water basin dates from the same period, and the pulpit is also ancient.

About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the S.E. of Dinan is *Léhon*, with a ruined château of the 12-13th cent., and the church and other remains of a priory of the

13th century. — The *Château de la Coninçais* (15th cent.) is picturesquely situated about 1¼ M. to the E. Other excursions may be made to the château of *La Bellière* (5½ M.), formerly the residence of Duguesclin's wife, the Lady Tiphaine, with its curious octagonal chimneys; and to the château of *La Garaye*, famous for the charity and self-sacrifice of Claude Toussaint, Comte de la Garaye, and his wife, whose story has been pleasantly versified by Mrs. Norton.

Railway to *Lamballe*, joining the line to Brest, see p. 131.

A branch-railway, 13 M. long, runs from Dinan to Dinard (p. 226), passing *St. Samson*, *Fleslin-Plouër*, and *Pleurtuit*. — Another run: to the S., to (2¼ M.) *La Brohinière* (p. 213), on the line from Rennes to Brest.

31. From Paris to Nantes.

a. Viâ Le Mans and Angers.

246 M. RAILWAY in 7½-13¾ hrs. (fares 44 fr. 45, 30 fr. 5, 19 fr. 60 c.). The trains start from the Gare Montparnasse (see Pl. G, 16, p. 1; *Chemin de Fer de l'Ouest*, left bank) or the Gare St. Lazare (railway of the right bank; Pl. C, 18); comp. p. 194. — From Le Mans to Angers, 60 M. in 1¾-3¾ hrs. (fares 11 fr. 10, 7 fr. 40, 4 fr. 85 c.). — From Angers to Nantes, 54½ M., in 1½-3 hrs. (fares 9 fr. 85, 6 fr. 65, 4 fr. 35 c.).

From Paris to (131 M.) *Le Mans*, see pp. 194-200. — On leaving Le Mans, our line crosses the *Sarthe* and diverges to the left from the lines to Rennes and Alençon, affording a fine view of the town. Beyond (139 M. from Paris) *Voivres* we again cross the *Sarthe*. — 143 M. *La Suze* (*Hôtel du Commerce*).

FROM LA SUZE TO LA FLÈCHE (for Saumur and Angers), 19 M., railway in 50-55 min. (fares 3 fr. 60, 2 fr. 40, 1 fr. 60 c.). — Beyond the village of (12½ M.) *Villaines* our line is joined, on the right, by a branch-railway from Sablé (see below). Beyond (16 M.) *Verron* the railway to Angers diverges on the right (p. 244). — 19 M. La Flèche (*Hôtel de l'Image*), a town with 10,477 inhab., situated on the *Loir*, is chiefly famous for its *Prytanée*, a military college for the sons of officers. It occupies an old Jesuit college, founded by Henri IV in 1604, the most famous pupil of which was *Descartes* (1596-1650), the philosopher. The market-place is adorned with a bronze statue of *Henri IV*, by Bonnassieux.

From La Flèche to Angers, see p. 244; to *Aubigné* (Tours), see p. 204; to *Sablé*, see p. 233.

From La Flèche the line is prolonged to (33½ M.) *Saumur*, passing (12½ M.) *Baugé*, a small town on the *Couesnon*, with an old château of the 15th cent., and (24 M.) *Longué*, another small town, beyond which the line joins the railway from Chartres to Saumur (p. 198).

Beyond La Suze our line crosses the *Sarthe* for a third time. 157½ M. *Juigné-sur-Sarthe*, with a fine château of the 17th century.

161 M. *Sablé* (*Buffet*; **Hôtel St. Martin*), a town with 6118 inhab., pleasantly situated on the *Sarthe*, has an 18th cent. *Château* and a ruined *Castle*. In the vicinity are large quarries of black marble.

About 2 M. to the N.E. (omnibus) is Solesmes (**Hôtel Préau*), celebrated for its Benedictine *Abbey*, which was suppressed by government in 1880, like the other unrecognized convents, and is no longer open to the public. The abbey in itself is uninteresting, but its church contains two chefs-d'œuvre of sculpture dating from 1496-1550, representing the Entombment of Christ and the Entombment of the Virgin. These consist of two 'grottoes', containing groups of eight and fifteen life-size figures respectively, besides various subsidiary figures, and adorned with bas-reliefs and other sculptural ornamentation. Some of the faces, especially Mary Magdalen's, are wonderfully expressive. The figure of Joseph of Arimathea is supposed to be a portrait of King René (d. 1480).

FROM SABLÉ TO LA FLÈCHE, 20 M., railway in 1 hr. — The train passes through a tunnel and crosses the *Sarthe*. *La Chapelle-du-Chêne* owes its name to a chapel dedicated to the Virgin (recently rebuilt), which has been a pilgrimage-resort since the beginning of the 16th century. Before reaching (16½ M.) *Verron* our line joins the line from La Suze (see p. 232). — 20 M. *La Flèche*, see p. 232.

Railway to Nantes via *Segré*, see p. 234; to *Sillé-le-Guillaume*, p. 204.

Beyond Sablé the railway to Angers crosses the *Sarthe* for the last time, but continues to follow its valley for some distance. 179 M. *Tiercé*, to the left, with a fine modern church built in the Gothic style of the 14th century. We cross the *Loir*, an affluent of the *Sarthe*, before reaching (184½ M.) *St-Sylvain-Briollay*. — 187½ M. *Ecouflant* is situated at the confluence of the *Sarthe* and the *Mayenne*, which combine to form the *Maine*. Passengers for *Segré* and for the Gare St. Serge at Angers (see p. 238) change carriages here. We have a fine view to the right of Angers, with the towers of St. Maurice and St. Joseph.

At (190½ M.) *La Maître-Ecole* we join the line from Orléans (p. 237). — 191 M. Angers (principal station), see p. 238.

Our line descends the valley of the *Maine*, which it crosses before reaching the next station. 196 M. *La Pointe*, near the confluence of the *Maine* and the *Loire*. The line henceforth follows the right bank of the latter. Fine views of the opposite bank. Beyond (198 M.) *Les Forges*, to the right, we see a handsome modern château. — 201 M. *La Possonnière* (Buffet).

From La Possonnière to (24 M.) *Cholet*, see *Baedeker's South-Western France*.

204 M. *St. Georges-sur-Loire* (Hôt. de la Gare). The town, with a ruined abbey, lies 2 M. to the N. of the station.

About 1 M. to the N.E. is the *Château de Serrant*, dating from the 15-18th cent., one of the finest of the numerous châteaux of the district. The chapel contains the monument of the Marquis de Vaubrun, one of its former owners, with good figures by Coyzevox.

Beyond (209 M.) *Champtocé*, to the right, are the ruins of its 15th cent. château, once the abode of the wicked Gilles de Laval, Seigneur de Retz, notorious for his excesses and cruelty. He was known as 'Barbe Bleue' and is supposed to be the original of the Blue Beard of the nursery tale. He was executed at Nantes in 1440.

From (217 M.) *Varades* an omnibus runs to (1¼ M.) *St. Florent-le-Vieil*, at which is the fine monument of the Vendean general Bonchamp (1759-93), by David d'Angers. 220½ M. *Anetz*. The railway now quits the *Loire*.

225 M. *Ancenis* (Hôt. des Voyageurs), a town with 5048 inhab., has a château of the 18th cent., with parts dating from the 15th, situated to the left, on the bank of the *Loire*. *Joachim du Bellay*, the poet (1524-60), a native of the town, is commemorated by a monument here (1894). — 231 M. *Oudon* still preserves the fine donjon of its castle, dating from the 14-15th cent., but recently restored (to the right).

Champtoceaux, on the left bank, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. distant, contains the ruins of a huge mediæval castle, and a church with works of art by Maindron (1801-31), born at Champtoceaux, and others.

The valley of the Loire now becomes more irregular and the line threads two short tunnels. On a height on the left bank rises the *Château de la Varenne*. — Several small stations. — In entering (246 M.) **Nantes** (p. 245) we pass under the railway to Paris viâ Segré (see below), with the line to La Roche-sur-Yon and its two bridges on the left, and the line to Châteaubriant (see below) on the right.

b. Viâ Sablé and Segré.

(*St. Nazaire. Lorient. Quimper.*)

246 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. RAILWAY in 8-13 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares as by R.R. a and c). The trains start from the Gare St. Lazare or the Gare Montparnasse (see the Indicateur) and reach Nantes at the Gare de l'Etat (p. 245), not at the Gare d'Orléans. The direct trains to *St. Nazaire* and *Lorient-Quimper* run viâ Segré (see p. 252 and R. 34).

From Paris to (161 M.) *Sablé*, see p. 232. The line to Angers now diverges to the left. 166 M. *Les Agets-St-Brice*; 175 M. *Gennes-Longuefuye*, the junction of a line to Laval (p. 204).

180 M. **Château-Gontier** (*Hôtel de l'Europe*, on the quay), a town of 7227 inhab., pleasantly situated on the right bank of the *Mayenne*, with chalybeate springs and a bathing establishment. The church of *St. Jean*, in the Romanesque style of the 11th cent., but freely restored at a later date, is the only relic of its castle.

The line now crosses the *Mayenne*, and passes (to the left) the *Château of St. Ouen*, dating from the 15th century. — 185 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Chemazé*; branch-line to (8 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Craon*, see p. 206. — 191 M. *La Ferrière*. We cross the Oudon near Segré.

195 M. **Segré** (*De la Poste; de la Gare*), with 3720 inhab., is the junction of a line to Angers and of the direct line to St. Nazaire.

From SEGRÉ to ST. NAZAIRE (*Lorient-Quimper*), 82 M., railway in 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 15 fr. 10, 10 fr. 25, 6 fr. 65 c.). — 16 M. *Pouancé*, a town with 3350 inhab., on the *Verzée*, possesses a ruined castle of the 13-14th cent. and a fine modern château. Branch-line to (15 M.) *Craon* (p. 206).

26 M. **Châteaubriant** (*Buffet; Hôtel de la Poste; du Commerce*), a town with 7000 inhab., on the *Chère*, is known for an edict against the Protestants issued here by Henri II (1551). It contains an interesting *Château*, consisting of the remains of a mediæval castle and of another built between 1524 and 1538, now occupied by the prison, various public offices, and a small *Musée*. In the N.W. suburb, *Béré*, is the old priory-church of *St. Jean* (12th cent.). — A branch-line runs hence to (26 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Messac* (p. 212), viâ *Rougé*, *Ercé-en-Lamée*, and *Bain-de-Bretagne*; and a steam tramway plies to (9 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *St. Julien-de-Vouvantes*. Railways to Vitré and Rennes, see pp. 208, 212; to Nantes, see p. 252.

From (33 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *St. Vincent-des-Landes* a branch-line runs to (29 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Redon*, viâ (21 M.) *Massérac*, the junction of a branch-railway to Rennes. This is the shortest route from Paris to *Lorient* and *Quimper* (R. 34).

At (53 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Blain* are the remains of a château (13-16th cent.) of the Clissons and Rohans. We now cross the canal from Nantes to Brest, and beyond (64 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Campbon* we intersect the railway from Nantes to Brest. 78 M. *Besné-Pont-Château* is connected by a short branch-line with (12 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Pont-Château*, on the Nantes and Brest railway (p. 253). At (79 M.) *Montoir*

we join the railway from Nantes to St. Nazaire. — 82 M. *St. Nazaire*, see p. 252.

200 M. *Chazé-sur-Argos*. — 204 M. *Angrie-Loiré*. Angrie, to the left of the line, has a fine modern château. — 208 M. *Candé*, a small town on the *Erdre*, the valley of which we now ascend for some distance, passing several small stations. — 215 M. *St. Mars-la-Jaille*, with a château of the 18th cent.; 222 M. *Teillé*; 238 M. *Carquefou*, with a handsome Gothic church. — 243½ M. *Doulon*, also reached by tramway from Nantes. — We soon cross one of the arms of the Loire, obtaining a view of Nantes to the right.

246½ M. *Nantes*, Gare de l'Etat, see p. 245.

c. Viâ Orléans and Tours.

265 M. ORLEANS RAILWAY (Pl. G, 25; p. 1) in 7½-17½ hrs. (fares 44 fr. 45, 30 fr. 5, 19 fr. 60 c.). — From Tours to *Angers*, 67 M., in 2-3½ hrs. (fares 12 fr. 20, 8 fr. 15, 5 fr. 30 c.). From Tours to *Nantes*, 12 M., in 4-7 hrs. (fares 22 fr. 5, 16 fr. 90, 9 fr. 65 c.). — Passengers by the express-train, with through-tickets, go direct from St. Pierre-des-Corps (p. 266) to *Savonnières* without entering Tours. Finest views to the left.

From Paris to (75 M.) *Orléans* and (145 M.) *Tours*, see R. 35. — On leaving Tours, our line diverges to the right from the lines to Orléans and Bordeaux, passes underneath the line to Les Sables d'Olonne, and diverges to the left from the lines to Vendôme and Le Mans. To the right flows the *Loire*, to the left the *Cher*. — 153½ M. (from Paris) *Savonnières* has some interesting 'caves gouttières' (dropping caves), open to visitors (1-4 pers. 2 fr.). — We then cross the Loire, not far from its confluence with the Cher. The towers of Cinq-Mars come into view on the right.

158 M. *Cinq-Mars*, a village with many of its houses cut out of the rock, as at other places on this line. It contains the ruins of the château of the Marquis of Cinq-Mars, the favourite of Louis XIII., who was beheaded at Lyons in 1642, along with his friend De Thou, for having conspired against Richelieu. About 1 M. to the E. stands the *Pile de Cinq-Mars*, a solid tower without doors or windows, 95 ft. high and about 15 ft. in diameter, crowned by four small pyramids; it is probably of Roman origin and is supposed to be a funeral monument or a beacon marking the confluence of the Loire and Cher. The line still continues to skirt the right bank of the Loire. — 161 M. *Langeais* (Lion d'Or) has a **Château* regarded as a masterpiece of 15th cent. military architecture (visitors admitted). Near it are the ruins of a donjon of the 10-11th centuries. — 166½ M. *St. Patrice*. The *Château de Rochecotte*, ½ M. to the W., contains some artistic collections.

From (174 M.) *Port-Boulet* branch-railways run to *Château-renault* (p. 270) and to (9 M.) *Chinon* (p. 284). — 179 M. *Varennes-sur-Loire*. Before reaching Saumur we see, to the left, the bridge carrying the Chemin de Fer de l'Etat across the Loire (p. 198).

184 M. *Saumur*. — Hotels. BUDAN, at the bridge, opposite the theatre; *DE LONDRES, Rue d'Orléans 48; DE LA PAIX, Rue Dacier. — Cafés. De

la Paix, opposite the hotel of that name; *de la Renaissance, du Commerce*, Rue d'Orléans 45 and 17.

Cabs. Per drive $1\frac{1}{2}$, per hr. 2 fr. — **Tramways** from the Gare d'Orléans through the town to *Fontevault* (p. 237) and to *St-Hilaire-St-Florent*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N.W.

Post & Telegraph Office, adjoining the Café de la Paix.

Railway Stations. *Gare d'Orléans* (Buffet), on the right bank, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the town proper (omn.), for the trains of the Paris & Bordeaux Railway; *Gare de l'Etat*, on the other side of the town, $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the Gare d'Orléans, for the slow trains of the Ligne de l'Etat (comp. p. 198).

Saumur, an old town with 18,440 inhab., is situated on the left bank of the Loire and on an island in the river. At the end of the 16th cent. it was one of the chief strongholds of Protestantism in France, and it was the seat of a Protestant university previous to the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. At that time (1685) its prosperity greatly declined, owing to the expulsion of the Huguenots, but it began to revive in 1768, when a large Cavalry School was founded here. Its sparkling wines have some reputation. The town proper is backed on the S.E. by a hill crowned with windmills and a *Castle* of the 11th, 13th, and 16th cent. (uninteresting).

Leaving the Gare d'Orléans, we cross the river and the island, on which are the ruins of a *Château of the Queen of Sicily*, built by King René of Anjou (15th cent.). We enter the town by the Place de la Bilange, at the ends of the Rues d'Orléans and de Bordeaux, which traverse the whole town. To the left stands the handsome *Theatre*, built in 1864. Behind it is the Gothic *Hôtel de Ville*, mainly of the 16th cent., containing a small museum (open on Sun. & Thurs., 12-4; closed in Sept.; entr. in the street to the left). Adjacent (No. 3, Rue Cours St. Jean) is the entrance to the pretty *Chapelle St. Jean*, in the Romanesque and Gothic styles, with fine vaulting (when closed, apply at 25 Rue St. Jean). — The Rue St. Jean leads to the left to the church of *St. Pierre*, a building of the 12th cent., with a façade of the 17th cent. and a large chapel in the Renaissance style. The S. transept ends in a fine Romanesque portal. The beautiful choir-stalls date from the 15th century. The sacristy contains two fine pieces of tapestry (16th cent.). — About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E. is *Notre-Dame-des-Ardilliers*, a domed church of the 16-17th cent. (interesting interior), at the foot of the Butte des Moulins (view of the Loire).

The quarter at the foot of the hill, beyond St. Pierre, contains the *Protestant Church* (in the classical style), the *Collège*, the *Jardin des Plantes*, and *Notre-Dame-de-Nantilly*. The exterior of this church is uninteresting, with the exception of the portal, which belongs to the original edifice but has been spoiled. The interior, however, partly Romanesque (11-12th cent.) and partly Gothic, is noteworthy and contains some important works of art (bas-reliefs, tapestry of the 15-18th cent., an oratory made for Louis XI., etc.). — The street opposite this church passes near the Gare de l'Etat and ends near the *Pont Foucard*, which we cross to reach

Bagneux (see below). To re-enter the town we keep to the right.

The *Ecole de Cavalerie*, a handsome building near the river, a little below the town, contains about 400 pupils in training as cavalry officers and riding-masters. *Equestrian Exhibitions* ('Carnivals') are given in the latter half of Aug. on the *Chardonnet*, the large exercise-ground in front of the barracks. — The *Church of St. Nicholas* dates from the 12th cent. but has been modernized.

Beyond the *Pont Foucard*, which spans the *Thouet*, an affluent of the Loire, at the end of the Rue de Bordeaux ($\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the theatre), lies a suburb containing a handsome modern church in the Romanesque style. The road diverging at this church leads to *Bagneux* ($\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the bridge), with a *Dolmen*, which is one of the largest in existence. It is 65 ft. long and 22 ft. wide, with an average height of 9 ft., and is composed of 16 vertical and 4 horizontal stones (apply to the custodian, in an adjoining house).

FROM SAUMUR TO FONTEVRAULT, 10 M., steam-tramway thrice daily in 70 min. (fares 1 fr. 45, 1 fr. 10 c.). The cars start at the Gare d'Orléans, traverse the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, and follow the left bank of the Loire, passing several small stations. — 10 M. Fontevault (*Lion d'Or*) possesses the remains of the celebrated *Abbey* of that name, founded in the 11th cent. by Robert d'Arbrissel. It comprised both a monastery and a nunnery, filled by members of the aristocracy, with an abbess at the head of the joint establishment. It is now used as a prison, and only the unoccupied parts are open to visitors. The *Church*, which was built between 1101 and 1119 in the style of the cathedral of Angoulême, has only one of its original five cupolas remaining. Henry II. and Richard I. of England, with various members of their family, were interred in this church, but the tombs have been rifled and destroyed. Four fine statues of the 13th cent., however, still remain, representing these two Plantagenet monarchs, Eleanor of Guienne (wife of Henry), and Isabella of Angoulême. The *Cloisters*, the *Refectory*, and the *Chapter House* (16th cent.) are also interesting. The remarkable *Tour d'Evrault*, formerly the kitchen, belongs to the 12th century.

From Saumur to *Chartres* (Paris), see p. 198; to *La Flèche*, p. 232. — To *Niort* (*Bordeaux*), see *Baedeker's South-Western France*.

Beyond Saumur the railway skirts the *Levéé de la Loire*, a huge embankment 40 M. long, which, however, in spite of its great size, has not always been able to protect the country from the terrible inundations of the river; it was originally constructed between the 9th and 13th centuries. — 195 M. *Les Rosiers*.

From Les Rosiers an omnibus runs to (2 M.) *Gennes* (fare 30 c.), a village situated on the left bank of the Loire. About 2 M. farther up the river is *Cunault*, with a magnificent Romanesque church, adorned with fine mural paintings. The elaborate capitals of the columns deserve attention. At *Trèves*, 1 M. farther on, is a noble *Keep*, 100 ft. high.

Beyond (200 M.) *St. Mathurin* the railway gradually recedes from the Loire as it approaches Angers.

At (208 M.) *Trélazé*, a village with 5147 inhab., are the principal slate-quarries in the neighbourhood of Angers, to which an interesting visit may be made. Farther on we catch sight of the towers of the cathedral, to the right, and join the railway to Paris via Le Mans. — 212 M. *Angers* (*Buffet*), see p. 238. — Thence to **Nantes**, see pp. 233, 234.

32. Angers.

Stations. *St. Laud* (Pl. E, 5; Buffet), the principal station, to the S., belonging to the Compagnie d'Orléans, but also used by the trains of the Western Railway (Chemin de Fer de l'Ouest; see R. 31); *St. Serge* (Pl. D, 1), to the N., belonging to the Compagnie de l'Ouest, the station for the railway to Segré and Laval; *La Maître-Ecole* (beyond Pl. G, 3; no cabs), to the E., about the same distance as the others from the centre of the town, the station for the State Line (Ligne de l'Etat) to Loudun and Poitiers and also used by the Western Railway (see above).

Hotels. GRAND-HÔTEL (Pl. a; E, 3), Place du Ralliement, R., L., & A. 3-7, déj. 3, D. 4 fr., well spoken of; D'ANJOU (Pl. c; F, 4), Place de Lorraine, similar charges; CHEVAL BLANC (Pl. b; E, 4), Rue St. Aubin 12, nearer the station; DE LONDRES (Pl. d; C, 4), Quai Ligny 13, pens. 7½ fr.; HÔTEL & RESTAURANT ST. JULIEN, Place du Ralliement, R. from 2 fr.; DE LA GARE, opposite the Gare St. Laud, plain.

Cafés in the Place du Ralliement, at the Grand-Hôtel, and at the theatre; *Grand Café du Boulevard*, Boul. de Saumur.

Cabs. With one horse, per drive 75 c., per hr. 1½ fr., at night (10-6) 1½ and 2 fr.; with two horses, 1½, 2½, 2, and 3 fr.

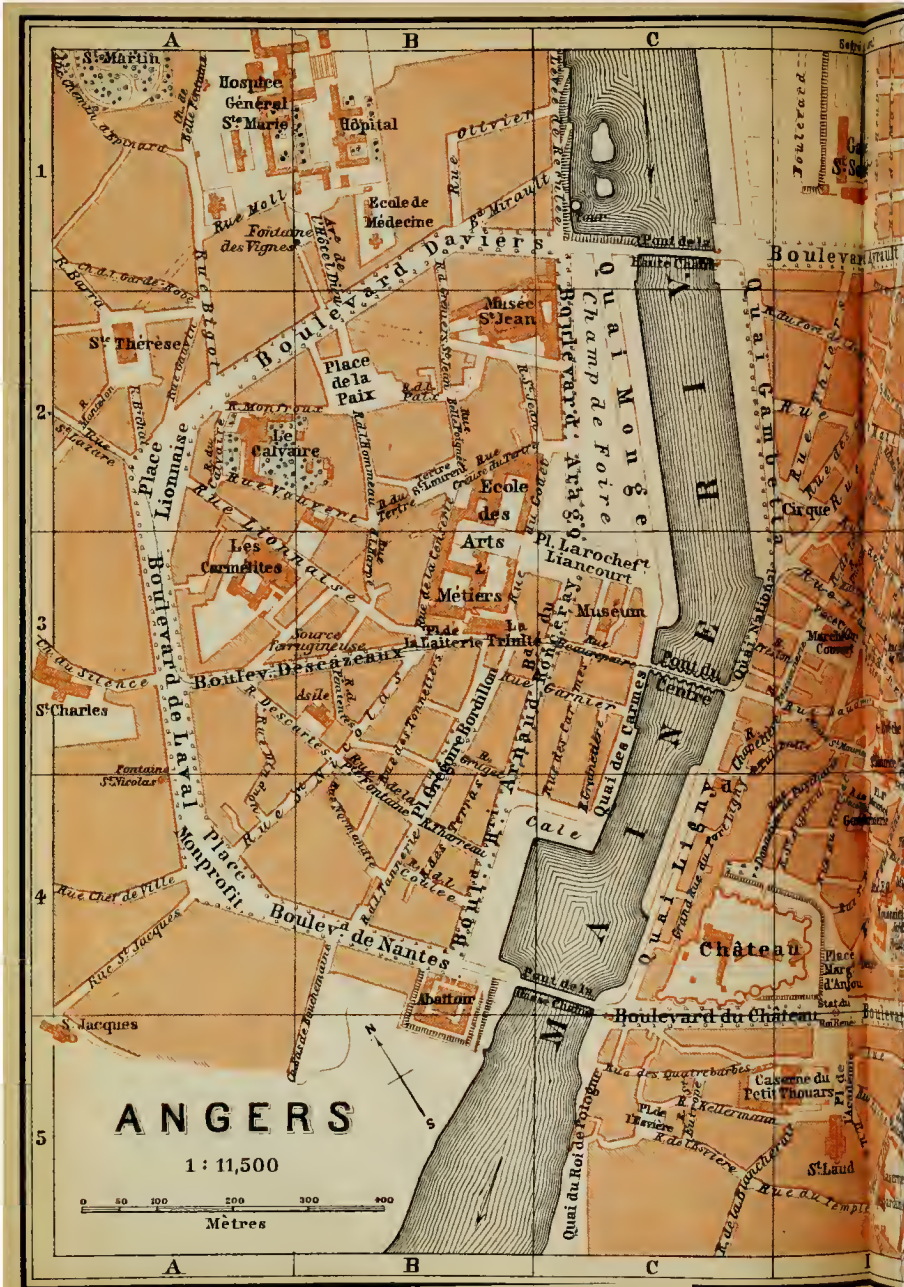
Electric Tramways. From the *Gare St. Laud* (Pl. E, 5) to the *Gare St. Serge* (Pl. D, 1) via the Place du Ralliement (Pl. E, 3) or via the Boulevards; to the *Route de Paris* (Pl. G, 1). — From the *Place du Ralliement* (Pl. E, 3) to the *Place Lionnaise* (Pl. A, 2); to the *Madeleine* (beyond Pl. F, 9, 4), two routes; to the *Génie* (on the S.) via the Gare St. Laud (Pl. E, 5); to (3¼ M.) *Trélazé* (p. 244); to (3 M.) *Ponts-de-Cé* (p. 244) and (1½ M.) *Erigué*. Fares 40 c., 15 c. with correspondence; outside the town 20 and 25 c.

Post and Telegraph Office, Place du Ralliement.

United States Consular Agent, *J. H. Luneau, Esq.*

Angers, the *Andegavia* of the Romans, afterwards the capital of *Anjou*, and now the capital of the *Département de Maine-et-Loire*, is an ancient and prosperous town with 77,164 inhab., advantageously situated on the navigable river *Maine*, which joins the Loire 5 M. farther down. The town proper lies on the left bank, and the suburb of *La Doutre* on the right bank. Angers was formerly very badly built and was known as the 'Black Town' on account of its sombre appearance, but in the 19th cent. it underwent an almost complete transformation. Its ancient ramparts were replaced by handsome boulevards adjoined by modern suburbs, new streets were opened up, others were widened and straightened, and numerous large edifices, quays, and bridges were constructed.

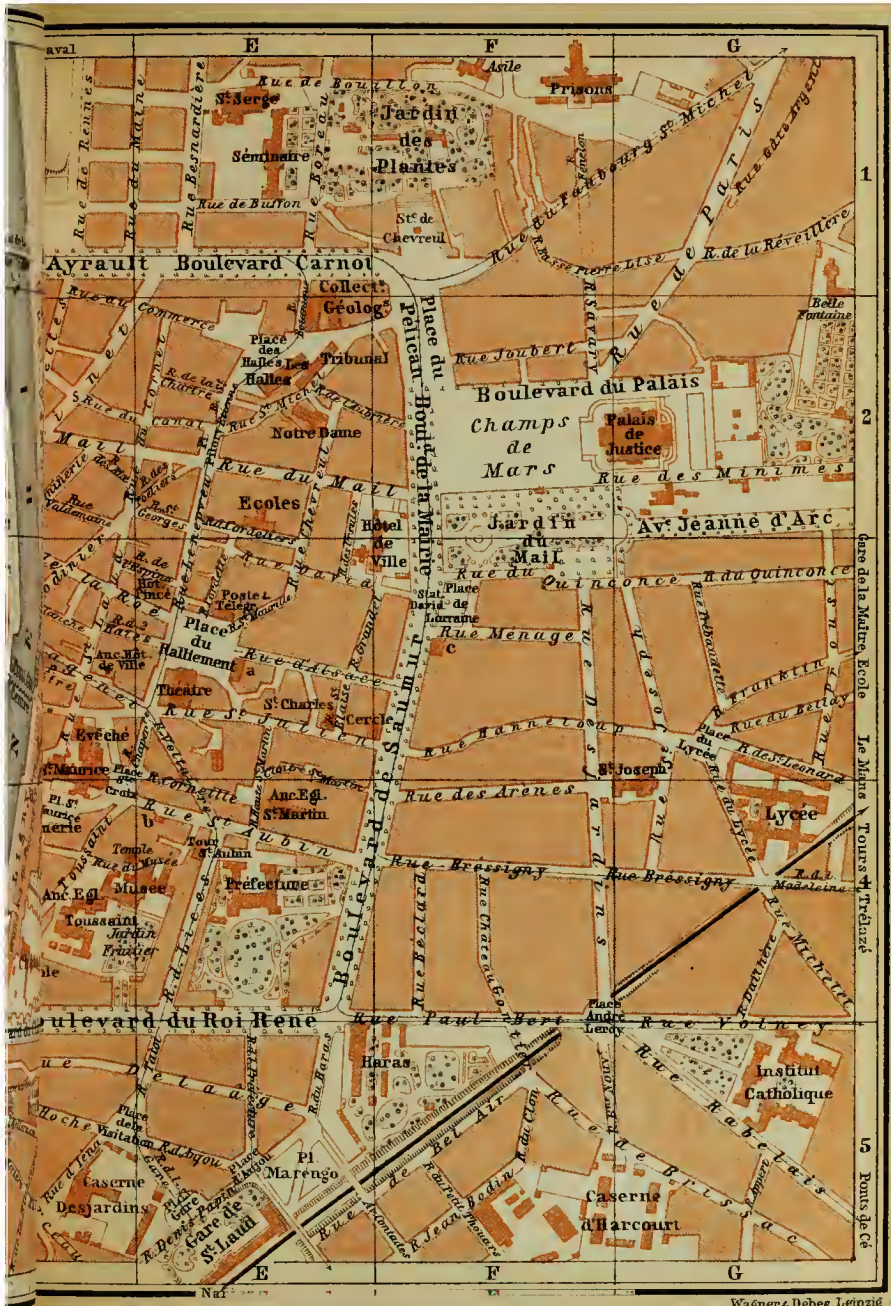
The history of Angers is practically identical with that of Anjou, one of the great fiefs of France, the historical prominence of which, out of all keeping with a district so destitute of geographical individuality, is due, as Mr. Freeman remarks, almost entirely to the energy and marked character of its rulers. Among the most illustrious Counts of Anjou may be mentioned Robert the Strong (d. 866), a valiant adversary of the Normans and founder of the Capet family; Foulques Néra or Fulk the Black (d. 1040); and Foulques V., who became King of Jerusalem in 1131. In 1127 Geoffrey Plantagenet, son of Fulk V., married the Empress Matilda, and the countship of Anjou passed into the possession of England on the accession of their son King Henry II. Plantagenet. In 1204, however, Anjou was reunited to France by Philip Augustus, who wrested it from the feeble John Lackland. In 1246 the province was given by Louis IX. to his brother Charles, afterwards King of the Two Sicilies. It next passed to the house of Valois, was assigned as an apanage to Louis, son of King John II. (1356), and descended to René of Anjou (p. 242), at whose death it was definitely annexed to France by Louis XI. (1480). From that time



ANGERS

1 : 11,500





Angers has been a mere provincial town, suffering severely, like other towns, from the Wars of Religion (1560-98), of the League (1582), and of La Vendée (1793), but otherwise playing no important part in history. It has now an extensive trade in slate. The celebrated sculptor *Jean Pierre David*, generally known as *David d'Angers* (1788-1856; p. 244), and the chemist *Chevreul* (1786-1889) were natives of Angers. The Duke of Wellington and the Earl of Chatham received part of their education at Angers in a military college which has since been removed to Saumur (p. 237).

The *Gare St. Laud* (Pl. E, 5) lies on the S. side of the town. From the Place de la Gare we first proceed to the N.W. to the *Place de la Visitation* (Pl. D, E, 5) and then turn to the right into the *Rue des Lices* (Pl. E, 5, 4), which crosses the Boulevard du Roi-René (p. 242) and passes between the tower of St. Aubin and the Préfecture, both relics of a Benedictine abbey of St. Aubin.

The *Tour St. Aubin* (Pl. E, 4) is a good example of the type of tower usual in the S.W. of France at the beginning of the Gothic period, consisting of a square base surmounted by an octagonal story, with four turrets at the springing of the spire. In the courtyard of the *Préfecture* (Pl. E, 4), the entrance to which is in the street to the right, is a screen of fine arches of the 11-12th cent., decorated with sculpture and painting, which Mr. Fergusson describes as unrivalled even in France 'as a specimen of elaborate exuberance in barbarous ornament'. The other parts of the building date from the 17th and 19th centuries. — A little to the N. of the Préfecture is the ancient *Church of St. Martin* (Pl. E, 4), said to date from the 9th century. It is now a mere fragment, but possesses details of great antiquarian interest. — The Rue St. Aubin (Pl. E, 4), at the end of the Rue des Lices, leads W. to the cathedral. From it diverges the *Rue Voltaire* (Pl. E, 3, 4), which ends behind the theatre, near the Place du Ralliement, in the centre of the town (p. 244).

The **Cathedral of St. Maurice* (Pl. D, 3, 4) is an interesting Romanesque and Gothic building dating from the 12-13th cent., except the spires of the two flanking towers of the W. front and the whole of the tower between them, which were added in the 16th century. The eight statues of warriors on the central tower, which is surmounted by an octagonal dome, also date from the 16th century. The *Façade*, originally too narrow, has been farther spoiled by the addition of this tower, but is adorned with interesting carvings of the 12th cent., recently restored and renewed, like many other parts of the building.

The interior consists of a long nave without aisles, novel in style and of imposing effect. The *Domical Vaulting*, or depressed cupolas, of the nave may be said to mark the transition from the Byzantine dome to groined or Gothic vaulting. The chief objects of interest are the *Stained Glass Windows*, magnificent works of the 12th, 13th, and 15th cent.; the *Tapestry*, of the 14-18th cent.; a *Calvary*, by David d'Angers, in a chapel to the left; a *St. Cecilia*, by the same master, in the choir; the *Pulpit* (16th cent.); and the *Organ-Loft*, supported by Caryatides (16th cent.). In the nave, to the left, is a monument to *Mgr. Angebault* (d. 1876), with a marble statue by Bouriché. To the left of the entrance is a *Holy Water Basin* in verde antico, supported by two white marble lions, said to have

been executed at Byzantium. — The tomb of René of Anjou (p. 242) was rediscovered in 1895 in a vault beneath the choir.

The *Bishop's Palace*, to the N. of the cathedral, is built on the site of an ancient castle of the Counts of Anjou. It dates from the 12th cent., but was thoroughly restored inside and out by Viollet-le-Duc in 1862-65, and now forms an admirable example of a mediæval mansion. To see the back of it, which is the most interesting part of the building, we descend the street a little farther, and turn to the right. — In the same street, to the left, are two old *Timber Houses*, with carving. There is a similar house a little farther up, at the corner of the street to the right, behind the cathedral. We now follow the winding street that begins immediately opposite this house, and turn to the left into the short Rue du Musée.

In this street, to the right, are the **Museum* (Pl. D, E, 4) and the *Public Library*, installed in the *Logis Barrault*, an interesting mansion of the end of the 15th cent., built by *Olivier Barrault*, Treasurer of Brittany. In the court-yard are some Gothic and Renaissance remains. The Museum, comprising sculpture and picture galleries and a natural history collection, is open to the public on Sun. and Thurs., from 1-5 (12-4 in winter), and to strangers on other days also.

The GROUND-FLOOR is devoted to the collection of Sculpture. — VESTIBULE. *Plaster Casts* of ancient and modern works; model of the statue of David (p. 239). — ROOM TO THE RIGHT. Continuation of the plaster-casts (inscriptions); model for the pediment of the Panthéon at Paris, by David; casts of works by Maindron (p. 234), a pupil of David. Also: 48 bis. *Cortot*, Narcissus; 71. *Denechau*, Woman and chimæra; 62. *Molknecht*, Cathelineau, the Vendean leader; 38. *Bonnassieux*, Las Cases.

1st ROOM TO THE LEFT OF THE VESTIBULE. *Blanchard*, Rope-dancer; *Leenhoff*, Warrior resting, etc. 2nd ROOM. Drawings, engravings, water-colours; *Tourny*, Portrait of Chevreul. — Next comes the MUSÉE DAVID, at the beginning of which stands the model of his statue of Philopœmen. This gallery contains models or copies of nearly all the works of the famous and prolific sculptor David. There are also a few original works. The names are attached to all the sculptures. The chief works are in Room III, a long gallery. — ROOM I. 73-76. Bas-reliefs from the monument to Gerbert (Pope Sylvester II.); 3. Death of Epaminondas (this work won for David the Grand Prix de Rome); 4. Ulysses, a bust, the artist's first work in marble; 42. Reception by the Duke of Angoulême at the Tuileries after the Spanish war; several other busts. — ROOM II. 882-884. Monument of Bonchamp (p. 233). Drawings and Busts. 28. Statue of Bichat; 153, 120. Heads of Riquet and Corneille; 9. Statue of Fénelon; Bronze Medallions; 13, 12, 19. Statues of Gouvier-Saint-Cyr, Talma, and Armand Carrel; 33-35. Bas-reliefs from Fénelon's monument; 45. Battle of Fleurus, bas-relief; 61-64. King Œdipus, the Cid, the Clouds, Tartuffe, bas-reliefs. — ROOM III. No. 24. Jean Bart, a statue; 51-54. Benefits of printing, bas-reliefs from Gutenberg's monument at Strassburg; 20, 27, 8. Statues of Ambroise Paré, Bernardin de St. Pierre, and King René of Anjou; 41. Funeral of General Foy, bas-relief; 10. Statue of General Foy; 39, 40. Another bas-relief from Foy's monument; 128. Bronze bust of Paganini; 17. Statue of Cuvier; 85, 174. Bronze busts of Volney and Olivier d'Angers; 7. Statue of the Great Condé; 69-72. Bas-reliefs from General Gobert's monument; 119. Bronze bust of Proust, the chemist; 22. Statue of Bichat; 97. Marble bust of Béclard; 23. Mgr. de Cheverus, Bishop of Boston (Mass.) and Archbishop of Bordeaux; 57-60. Bas-reliefs from his monument; 21. Statue of Gutenberg; 25. Statue of Larrey; 65-68. Bas-reliefs from a monument. In the middle: 11. Greek girl at the tomb of Marco Bozzaris; 743.

Marble bust of David, by *Toussaint*, on an altar carved in wood by David's father; 18. Statue of Barra, the heroic drummer-boy killed in the Vendean War; 26. General Gobert. Among the numerous busts in this room may be mentioned those of Lamennais (No. 155; to the right, near the middle of the room), Washington (105), Jeremy Bentham (102), Fenimore Cooper (99), Goethe (116), Victor Hugo (149, 165), Racine (121), Corneille (128), Humboldt (167), and Kanaris (175). — Room IV (to the left of the preceding). Model of the monument to Chevreul (p. 244); casts; paintings. — Room V. *Dumas*, After the war; 54. *Houdon*, Bust of Voltaire; 858. *Gumery*, Dancing (originally intended for the Opera House at Paris); *Saulo*, Awakening; *Rambaud*, Oath of Agrippa d'Aubigné.

On the FIRST FLOOR is the Museum of Natural History, which is specially rich in birds, and also interesting for the opportunity it affords of studying the mineralogy of the district.

On the SECOND FLOOR are the Paintings. — On the STAIRCASE: Cartoons by *Lenepveu*, a native of Angers, amongst which are (Nos. 267 and 268) those from the ceilings of the Grand Opéra at Paris and the theatre of Angers (p. 244). — Room I, to the left: No. 332. *Solimena*, Annunciation. To the right: 25. *Mme. Lebrun*, Innocence seeking refuge in the arms of Justice (crayon); opposite, no number, *De Richemont*, Legend of St. Mary of Brabant; 73. *Girouet-Triouon*, Death of Tatius; 65. *Gérard*, Joseph and his brethren; above, *Tessier*, Sea-piece. — Bay to the left of the entrance: to the left, 145. *Patrois*, Joan of Arc; 112. *Leprieur*, Canoness; 251. *Lenepveu*, Cincinnatus (youthful work); 810. *Wencker*, Saul and the Witch of Endor; 806. *H. Scheffer*, Col. de Sevre; 40. *Benner*, Landscape; 805. *A. Scheffer*, Marquis de Las Cases. — 412. *J. Duban*, Death of a Trappist monk. — 66. *Gérard* and *Van Spaendonck*, Laréveillère-Lepeaux; 258. *Lenepveu*, St. Saturninus; 976. *Maignan*, Louis XI. and a leper. — End-bay: no number, *Aug. Lançon*, Funeral at Champigny; 229, 227. *Ingres*, Studies; *Giacomatti*, Italian girl; 207. *De Pignerolle*, Gondola; *Guercino*, St. Catharine of Bologna. Also, Muse of André Chenier, in marble, by *Louis-Noël*; medals; Minerva's shield, by *Simart*, and other reliefs, etc. — Bay on the other side of the door: to the right, 88. *Jacque*, Oxen drinking; 71. *Gide*, Sully quitting the court of Louis XIII.; 797. *Flandrin*, Nymphæum; 131. *Ménageot*, Astyanax torn from the arms of Andromache; no number, *Leloir*, Baptism of the king of Lancerotte; 175. *Vien*, Priam returning with the body of Hector; 132. *Ménageot*, Cleopatra at the tomb of Mark Antony; 126. *Luminais*, The two Guardians; 57. *P. Flandrin*, Environs of Marseilles; 184. *Appert*, Bacchante. — *Lenepveu*, 252. Sickness of Alexander, 251 bis. Christ in the Prætorium (two youthful works). — 174. *Vetter*, Alchemist; no number, *Krug*, Victim of the sea; 1. *Anastasi*, Roman Forum; 206. *Mercier*, Dives; no number, *Checa*, Saturnalia; 21. *Berthélemy*, Eleazar. — *Pradier*, Sappho (bronze).

Room II. 179. *Chardin*, Portrait; 351. *Murillo*, Young man; 48. *Desportes*, Animals, flowers, and fruit; 336. *Domenichino*. S. Carlo Borromeo. — 282. *Flemish School*, Calvary; 37. *Michel Corneille*, Madonna and Child with St. John; no number, *Garofalo*, Holy Family; 316. *Lor. di Credi*, Holy Family; 320. *Giordano* (?). Paradise; 189. *Marie Bouliard* (of Angers), Portrait of the artist; 312. *Guercino*, Time and Truth; 154. *H. Robert*, Fountain of Minerva (Rome); 380. *Van Thulden*, Assumption; 137. *Mignard*, Madonna, Infant Christ, and John the Baptist; 824. *Ribera*, Portrait; 373. *Rubens*, Silenus; *Jordaens*, 367. François Flamand, 366. St. Sebastian; 363. *De Champagne*, Christ among the doctors; 397. *Honthorst*, Violin-player; 358. *Rottenhammer*, Banquet of the gods; *Ribera*, Old man; 386. *Flemish School*, Holy Family; 319. *Giordano*, Adam and Eve. — 273. *Tiepolo*, Ceiling-painting; 115. *Lethière*, The Canaanitish woman; 274. *Italian School*, Christ with the reed; 279. *Berghem*, Ruins; 277. *School of the Francks*, The Ten Virgins; 272. *Raphael*, Holy Family (variation of a painting now at Madrid); 281. *Velazquez*, Fruit; 278. *School of Rogier van der Weyden*, Calvary; 389. *Flemish School*, Caritas Romana; 91. *Lagrenée*, Death of the wife of Darius. — 374. *Snyders*, Injured dog; 399. *Van Mieris*, Rape of the Sabine women; 405. *J. van Ruisdael*, Landscape; 402. *Poelenburg*, Women bathing; 376. *Tentiers the Younger*, The tête-à-tête; 182. *Watteau*, Fête champêtre; 791. *Boucher*, Allegory of love; 324. *C. Maratta*, Madonna adoring the Child; 377. *Tentiers the Younger*, The

unkind mother; 121. *J. B. Van Loo*, Rinaldo and Armida (from Tasso's 'Jerusalem Delivered'); pictures by *Leprince*, *Lancret*, and *Pater*; 361. *Ph. de Champaigne*, The disciples at Emmaus; 172. *J. Vernet*, Sea-piece; 74. *Greuze*, Mme. de Porcin; 38. *Ant. Coypel*, Olympus (sketch for a ceiling painting); 47. *Desportes*, Fox-hunt; 167. *De Troy*, Bathsheba.

Room III. Works by *Bodinier* (1795-1872), of Angers; 230. *Montessuy*, Soothsayer predicting the papacy of Sixtus V.

Adjoining the Musée, with the entrance in the Rue Toussaint, are the interesting ruins of the ancient abbey-church of *Toussaint*, dating from the 13th cent., which may be visited on application to the keeper of the Musée.

At the end of the Rue Toussaint is the *Castle (Pl. C, D, 4), which is still one of the most imposing buildings of the kind in existence, in spite of the fact that many of its seventeen towers have been razed and though the construction of a boulevard to the S. has swept away one of its bastions and filled in its immense moat. This powerful feudal stronghold dates chiefly from the 13th cent.; it is built in the form of a pentagon and stands on a rock dominating the course of the Maine to the W. Visitors are admitted to the interior, which, however, possesses little interest.

Between the Boul. du Roi-René and the Boul. du Château rises a bronze *Statue of King René (Pl. D, 4, 5), by *David d'Angers*.

René (1408-80), second son of Louis II. of Anjou, became ruler of that duchy and of Provence by the death of his brother Louis III. in 1434. He was also for some time King of Naples, in virtue of the will of Joanna II. After a life of misfortune, during which he had been deprived of nearly all his lands, he retired in 1473 to Aix, in Provence, to spend his last years in peaceful occupations among the devoted subjects left to him. He cultivated literature and the fine arts with great zeal, and well deserved his surname of 'the Good'. Some of his writings are still extant. René appears as one of the characters in 'Anne of Geierstein', but is viewed by Sir Walter Scott in a somewhat unflattering light.

The pedestal of the statue is surrounded by twelve bronze statuettes, also by David, representing *Dumnaeus*, defender of the *Andegavi* against *Cæsar*; *Roland*, the paladin; and ten illustrious members of the house of Anjou, viz. *Robert the Strong*, *Foulques Néra*, *Foulques V.*, *Henry II. Plantagenet* (see p. 238); *Philip Augustus*, *Charles of Anjou*, *Louis I. of Anjou*; *Isabella of Lorraine* and *Jeanne de Laval*, René's wives; and *Margaret of Anjou*, Queen of England.

To the S. is the handsome church of *St. Laud* (Pl. D, 5), rebuilt in 1872-82 in the Angevin variety of the Romanesque style, with transepts, ambulatory, lateral chapels, and a crypt under the chevet. The arches in the nave are supported by very slender columns. The fine altars are adorned with sculptures.

We now follow the *Boulevard du Château*, which runs westward to the Maine. It is continued by the *Pont de la Basse-Chaine* (Pl. B, C, 4), replacing a suspension-bridge, which gave way in 1850, during the passage of a battalion of infantry, 223 men being drowned or killed by the fall. The next bridge farther up is named the *Pont du Centre* (bearing a statue of *General Beaurepaire*; 1740-92), and still higher up is the *Pont de la Haute-Chaine*, commanded by the old *Tower* of that name. A good view of the cathedral and the town is obtained from the opposite bank.

In the street beginning at the Pont du Centre is the church of **La Trinité** (Pl. B, 3), another interesting building in the Angevin-Romanesque style, with a fine tower, the upper part of which, however, dates from the 16th century.

The interior, which, like that of other typical Angevin churches, has no aisles, contains a fine wooden staircase of the Renaissance period and a figure of Christ by *Maindron*. The nave 'is roofed with an intersecting vault in eight compartments of somewhat Northern pattern, but with a strong tendency towards the domical forms of the Southern style'. The details throughout are good, and the general effect is so satisfactory 'as to go far to shake our absolute faith in the dogma that aisles are indispensably necessary to the proper effect of a Gothic church' (Fergusson). The vaulting diminishes in height from W. to E., a device to increase the apparent length of the church.

In the same street, to the left, near La Trinité, is an interesting *Timbered House*. Adjoining La Trinité are the ruins of the ancient *Eglise du Ronceray*, dating partly from the 11th cent., and the huge *Ecole des Arts et Métiers* (Pl. B, 2, 3), established in the ancient abbey of Ronceray, which was enlarged and altered for its reception.

Farther on, on the quay on this side of the Pont de la Haute-Chaine, is the ancient *Hospice St. Jean* (Pl. B, 2), said to have been founded in 1152 by Henry II. of England. It now contains an ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM, open at the same times as the other Museum (p.240). The collections occupy a large and handsome Gothic hall, in three equal compartments or aisles, dating from the second half of the 13th cent. and ranking among the earliest specimens of pure Gothic architecture.

The museum contains few antiquities, but a great many objects belonging to the middle ages and the Renaissance period, often of little importance. Among the curiosities may be mentioned an antique porphyry urn, with two masks of Jupiter, which tradition avers to be one of the water-pots from Cana of Galilee; a very fine figure of a man kneeling before a prie-Dieu; several monumental statues; fine wood-carving from a Renaissance altar; other wood-carvings; chests, on which are glass-cases containing objects of smaller dimensions; and a strong-box with a very complicated lock. Labels are affixed to most of the objects.

The modern representative of the Hospice St. Jean is the *Hospice-Hôpital Ste. Marie* (Pl. A, B, 1), situated to the left, some distance beyond the bridge, a building of huge dimensions, containing 1500 beds. The chapel is decorated with frescoes by Lenepveu, Appert, and Dauban, all artists of Angers.

We now cross the bridge and follow the boulevards. To the left is the *Gare St. Serge* (Pl. D, 1; p. 238), and beyond it, adjoining the seminary, is the ancient abbey-church of **St. Serge** (Pl. E, 1). This church possesses a fine 15th cent. nave, but the most interesting parts are the choir and transepts, which are in the same style as the cathedral, and are roofed with domical vaulting. The arches of the nave are supported by enormously thick pillars, whereas the columns in the choir are of the most slender proportions. The plan of the choir is interesting, consisting at first of a nave and double aisles, contracting to a nave and single aisles, and finally to a nave only. The outer aisles terminate in apses, the others in straight walls.

We now proceed with our circuit round the old town by following the boulevards. To the left of the Boulevard Carnot lies the well-stocked *Botanic Garden* (Pl. E, F, 1), which was founded in 1777 and forms a pleasant promenade. At the entrance is a *Statue of Chevreul* (p. 239), by E. Guillaume. The former Palais de Justice, on the other side of the boulevard, now contains the *Palaeontological Museum*, open on Sun. and Thurs., 12-4.

Farther on, the Boulevard de la Mairie skirts the *Champ-de-Mars* (Pl. F, 2), in which stands the *Palais de Justice*, a modern building with an Ionic colonnade, partly hidden by the neighbouring houses. To the S. of the Champ-de-Mars lies the *Jardin du Mail* (Pl. F, 2, 3), where a band plays on Sunday and Thursday. To the right of the boulevard rises the *Hôtel de Ville*, in an old college of 1691. We next reach the Place de Lorraine, where a bronze statue of *David d'Angers* (Pl. F, 3), by Louis Noël, was erected in 1880.

The Rue d'Alsace, a little farther on, leads to the right to the *Place du Ralliement* (Pl. E, 3), forming the centre of the town. In this Place are the *Theatre*; a fine edifice rebuilt in 1865-71 and adorned with paintings by Lenepveu and Dauban, the *Grand-Hôtel*, a still more recent building, and the *Post and Telegraph Office*, completed in 1891. — In the Rue de Lespine (Pl. D, E, 3) stands the **Hôtel de Pincé* or *Hôtel d'Anjou*, one of the finest private mansions in Angers, erected about 1530, but largely restored in 1880-84. The interior, interesting for its fine ceilings, chimney-pieces, etc., contains a small *Museum* of antiquities, faience, and art-objects, in bronze, ivory, enamel, etc., open as the two others.

From Angers excursions may be made by electric tramway (p. 238) to *Ponts-de-Cé*, 3 M. to the S., and to the slate-quarries of *Trélazé* (p. 238), 3½ M. to the E. *Ponts-de-Cé* has a station also on the railway from Angers to Loudun.

Les Ponts-de-Cé (*Cheval Blanc; de la Loire; du Commerce*), a town with 3530 inhab., is built on three islands in the Loire, connected with each other and with the bank on each side by means of four bridges. The total length of these bridges, together with the roads between, is almost 2 M. They were rebuilt in 1846-66, but are of very ancient origin, being the 'Pons Sarii' of the Romans, and they have repeatedly been the object of armed contests from the Roman period down to modern times. A statue of Dumnaeus (p. 242), by Noël, was erected on the Pont St. Maurille in 1887.

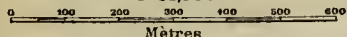
FROM ANGERS TO LA FLÈCHE, 30 M., railway in 1¾-2¼ hrs., starting from the Gare St. Laud. The chief intermediate station is (21 M.) *Durtal*, a small town on the *Loir*, with the remains of fortifications and an interesting chateau of the 16th century. The line then crosses the Loir and joins the lines from La Suze and Sablé (p. 232). — 30 M. *La Flèche*, see p. 232.

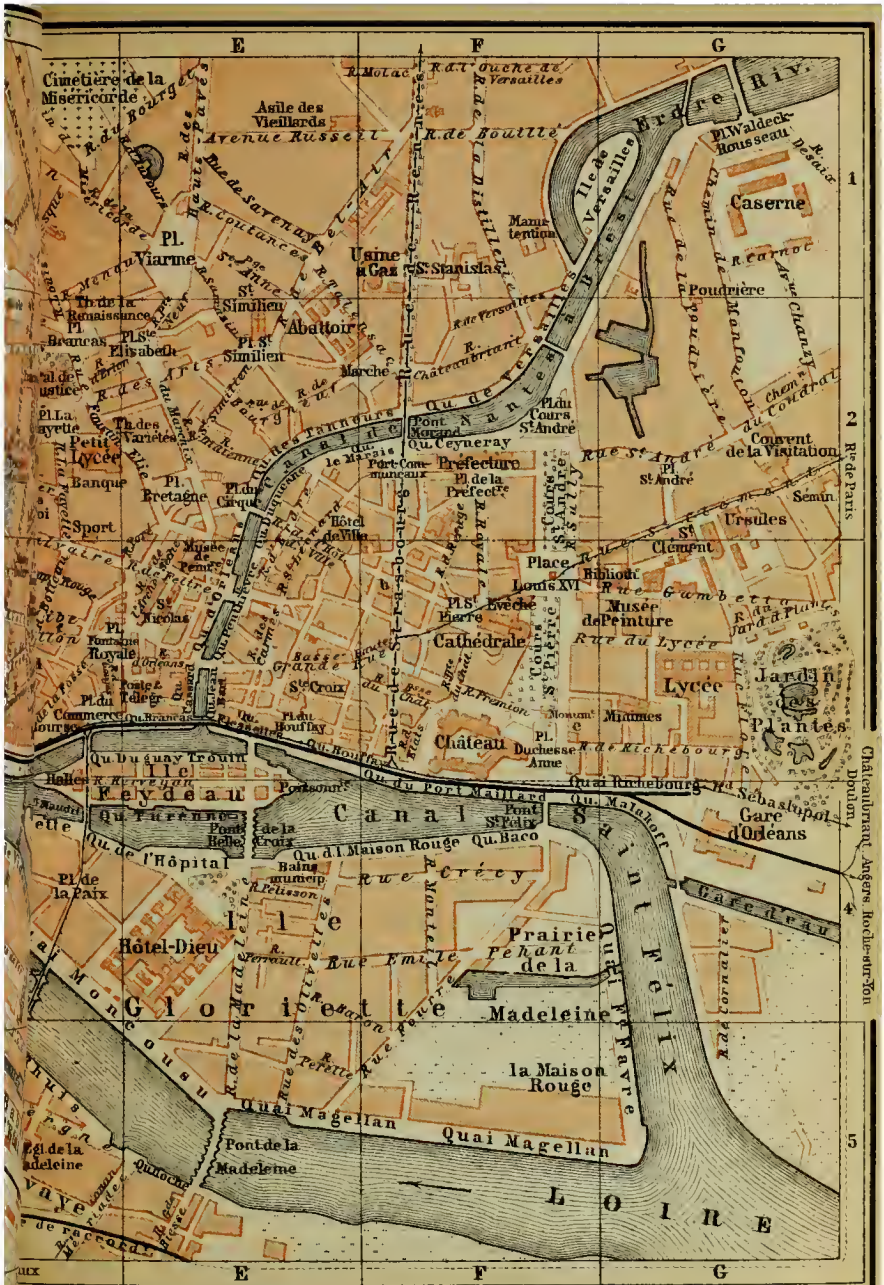
FROM ANGERS TO SEGRÉ (Laval, Rennes, Redon), 23½ M., railway in 1-1¼ hr., starting from the Gare St. Serge (p. 238). The chief intermediate station is (15 M.) *Le Lion-d'Angers* (Hôt. de la Grosse-Pierre), with an interesting church of the 10-11th centuries. — 23½ M. *Segré*, see p. 234.

From Angers to *Le Mans* and *Paris* and to *Nantes*, see R. 31a; to *Tours*, etc., see R. 31c. — To *Loudun* (*Poitiers*), *Cholet*, etc., see *Baedeker's South-Western France*.

NANTES

1:16,000





33. Nantes.

Railway Stations. The *Grande Gare* or *Gare d'Orléans* (Pl. G, 4; Buffet), the principal station, lies to the E. of the town. — The *Gare de la Bourse* (Pl. D, 3), on the prolongation of the Orléans line in the direction of Brest, lies nearer the centre of the town, but tickets cannot be obtained here, nor luggage registered, except for the line to St. Nazaire, Guérande, and Le Croisic, and for the Brest line to Redon. — The *Gare Maritime* (Pl. A, B, 3), farther on the same line, is only used by goods-trains. — The *Gare de l'Etat* (Pl. C, D, 5; Buffet), to the S., is for the line to Bordeaux and its branches and for the line to Paris viâ Segré. It is, however, connected with the Gare d'Orléans by a junction-line, and the trains start from either, according to the direction in which they are going.

Hotels. HÔTEL DE FRANCE (Pl. a; D, 3), Place Graslin, pleasantly situated, but at a distance from the stations, R., L., & A. 3-11, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. 3, D. 4, omn. $\frac{3}{4}$ fr.; DE BRETAGNE (Pl. b; F, 3), Rue de Strasbourg 23, pens. from 10 fr.; DES VOYAGEURS (Pl. c; D, 3), Rue Molière 2, R., L., & A. $2\frac{1}{2}$ -5 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, déj. 3, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$, omn. $\frac{3}{4}$ fr.; DU COMMERCE (Pl. d; D, 3), Rue Santeuil 12; DE PARIS (Pl. f; D, 3), Rue Boileau, R. from 3, déj. 3, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; DUCHESSE ANNE (Pl. e; F, 3), Place Duchesse-Anne, R. 2-5, A. $\frac{1}{2}$, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 fr.; CHOLET (Hôtel meublé), Rue Gresset 10, near the Place Graslin, etc.

Cafés-Restaurants. *Café de France, de la Cigale, de l'Univers*, Place Graslin; others in the Place du Commerce (Bourse), etc. — *Restaurant Français, Cambronne*, both Place Graslin (à la carte); at the *Hôtel du Commerce*, see above.

Cabs. With one horse, per 'course' $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr., per hr. $2\frac{1}{4}$ fr.; at night (12 to 6) 2 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; with two horses, 2, $2\frac{1}{2}$, and 3 fr.; 'Voitures de remise' slightly dearer.

Tramways (driven by compressed air). From the Place du Commerce (Bourse) to *Doulon*, on the E., viâ the Gare d'Orléans; to *Chantenay*, on the W., traversing the quays; to *Pirmil*, on the S., viâ the Gare de l'Etat; to the *Rennes Road*, on the N., viâ the Rue de Strasbourg; to the *Paris Road*, on the N.E., viâ the cathedral; to *Grillaud* and *Trois-Moulins*; fares 10 c. for one, 20 c. for two, and 30 c. for three or four sections. — *Omnibuses* also ply in the town.

Steamboats ply in summer from the Quai de la Fosse, near the Bourse (Pl. D, 3), to St. Nazaire, touching at Basse-Indre (p. 253), Indret (p. 253), Couéron (p. 253), Le Pellerin, Le Migron, and Paimboeuf (p. 252). The boats start at 8 a.m. and perform the journey down in 3-3 $\frac{3}{4}$, up in 3-4 hrs. (fares to St. Nazaire, $2\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; return-ticket available by railway in one direction 5, 4, $2\frac{3}{4}$ fr.). Restaurant on board. — *Steam Ferry* (5 c.) at the end of the Ile Gloriette (Pl. C, 4).

Theatres. *Grand Théâtre* (Pl. D, 3), Place Graslin; *Théâtre de la Renaissance* (Pl. D, 1, 2), Place Brancas; *Théâtre des Variétés* (Pl. D, E, 2), Rue Mercœur.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. E, 3), Quai Brancas, entered from the Rue du Couédic and Rue La Peyrouse.

Baths. *St. Louis*, Rue Voltaire 19 (50-70 c.); *du Calvaire*, Rue du Calvaire 8. *River Baths in the Loire*, between the Ile Feydeau and Ile Gloriette.

British Consul, B. Pauncefoie, Esq. — **United States Consul, Joseph I. Brittain, Esq.**; **Vice-Consul, Hiram D. Bennett, Esq.**

English Church Service in the French Protestant Church, Rue de Gigant, at noon.

Nantes, the capital of the *Département de la Loire-Inférieure*, the headquarters of the XIth Corps d'Armée, and the seat of a bishop, is a town with 123,900 inhab., situated mainly on the right bank of the Loire. The river ramifies here into six arms, and receives the waters of the *Erdre* and the *Sèvre-Nantaise*, the latter flowing into it to the S., beyond the islands, the former coming from the N. and traversing the town before its confluence. The commerce

and industry of Nantes have long rendered it one of the most flourishing towns in France, and with regard to population it ranks seventh in the country. Its harbour has latterly lost much of its importance, the approach to it being too narrow for the large ships of modern times, but in 1881 the authorities began the construction of a lateral canal, which, it is hoped, will restore the town to the rank it has lost. Sugar forms the principal article of commerce in Nantes, and the town contains several large sugar-refineries. Tobacco, sardines, and preserved meats of all kinds are also among the chief industrial products, and the outskirts of the town are thickly sprinkled with iron-works, ship-building yards, cotton-mills, glass-works, and other factories.

Nantes was founded anterior to the Roman conquest, but its history, until the end of the 15th cent., may be summed up in the record of its struggles with the Romans, the Normans, the English, and the French in defence of its own independence and the independence of Brittany. It was in the castle of Nantes that the marriage of Anne of Brittany with Charles VIII., King of France, was solemnised in 1491, thus uniting the duchy of Brittany with the crown of France. Anne was pledged by special agreement to marry the successor of Charles, should she survive him, and in consequence of this married Louis XII. in 1499 (see p. 209). Notwithstanding this, Nantes endeavoured to regain its independence under Henri III, during the wars of the League, but finally submitted to Henri IV in 1598. In the month of April in that year was issued the famous *Edict of Nantes*, granting the Protestants liberty of worship and equal political rights with the Roman Catholics. Nantes was favourable from the very beginning to the cause of the Revolution, and victoriously resisted the Vendéans in 1793; but nevertheless the Comité de Salut Public sent the ferocious Carrier hither to suppress the rebellion. This monster went far beyond his instructions, ordered the execution, without trial, of all who had been imprisoned, and, finding that the executioner's axe and the fusillading of hundreds at a time were too inexpeditious modes of accomplishing his cruel commands, invented the *Noyades*, or 'Drownings en masse', which were effected by scuttling barges full of prisoners. From six to nine thousand persons, if not more, perished by his orders in this town alone within less than four months, until at last he himself was denounced, recalled, and sent in his turn to the scaffold.

Nantes is nowadays a handsome modern town, but the absence of main thoroughfares makes it difficult for the stranger to find his way about its streets. Its most characteristic features are the numerous bridges over the different arms of the Loire and the Erdre, the harbour, and the fine houses of the 18th cent., which line the quays. There are, however, comparatively few buildings of interest.

The railway from Orléans is prolonged along the quays on its way to Basse-Bretagne (R. 34). A short distance from the station, to the right, opens the *Place Duchesse-Anne* (Pl. F, 3), where the Cours St. Pierre (p. 249) and the new street described at p. 248 begin. On the flight of steps ascending to the Cours is the *Monument Pour le Drapeau* ('for the flag'), erected in 1897 in memory of 1870-71.

On one side of the Place rises the *Castle* (Pl. F, 3), an imposing building of very ancient origin, but in its present form dating mainly from the end of the 15th century. It had formerly seven towers, but

one of them, which was used as a powder-magazine, was blown up in 1800. Visitors may enter the interesting court-yard, where we may notice the *Grand Logis*, a Renaissance edifice, which has been restored, and the *Salle des Gardes*. There is also a large well, with an iron coping. The interior of the castle is uninteresting.

The castle was long used as a state-prison, and Card. de Retz (1654), Fouquet, and the Duchess of Berri (1732), mother of the Comte de Chambord, were confined here. The last was arrested in No. 3 Rue Haute du Château (behind the castle; visitors admitted), after lying concealed for the best part of a day in a small recess behind a chimney on the third floor.

We continue to follow the quays, passing the end of the Rue de Strasbourg (p. 249), and cross the canalised Erdre at its junction with the Loire. Farther on, in the Place du Commerce, stands the *Exchange* (Pl. D, 3), built in 1792-1812. To the left is the small *Ile Feydeau*. We next reach the *Gare de la Bourse* (Pl. D, 3), already mentioned, and the *Quai de la Fosse*, skirting the harbour, to which we may return after visiting the interior of the town. The Edict of Nantes is said to have been signed in the *Maison des Tourelles* (No. 5). No. 17 also deserves attention.

The *Rue Jean-Jacques Rousseau* (Pl. D, 3), which leaves the quay between the Exchange and the Gare de la Bourse, leads to the *Place Graslin* (Pl. D, 3), the centre of the town. In it stands the *Grand Théâtre*, built in 1788, but several times restored since then, with a Corinthian colonnade surmounted by the figures of eight Muses. The vestibule contains statues of Corneille and Molière by Molknecht and the auditorium has a fine ceiling, painted by Hippolyte Berteaux in 1881.

To the S.W. of the Place Graslin extends the *Cours de la République* or *Cambronne* (Pl. C, D, 3), a promenade embellished with a bronze statue of *General Cambronne* (1770-1842), a native of the environs of Nantes, erected in 1848. On the pedestal is inscribed the answer he is said to have given at Waterloo: 'The guard dies, but never surrenders'. The statue was executed by Jean Debay, a native artist.

A little to the N. of the Cours Cambronne, in the Rue Voltaire, stands the *Ecole des Sciences* (Pl. C, 3), erected in 1821, and used first as a mint and then as a court of justice. Its handsome façade, in the classical style, with a sculptured pediment, is turned towards the Place de la Monnaie. Besides the law-courts it now contains an important *Museum of Natural History* (Pl. C, 3), open to the public on Sun., Tues., Thurs., and holidays, 12-4 (closed in Sept.).

The entrance to the museum is in the Place de la Monnaie. — On the GROUND-FLOOR are a large gallery and hall devoted to *Geology, Mineralogy, and Palaeontology*. There are descriptive labels affixed to the various objects. — On the FIRST FLOOR is the *Zoological Collection*. In a glass-case to the left of the entrance, between two mummies, is the tanned skin of a soldier, killed by the Vendéans in 1793, who requested his comrades to have a drum made of his skin, so that he might continue to be a terror to those 'brigands de royalistes' after his death. His wish has been only half realised. The collection of fishes is very complete. In the upper galleries are birds, insects, corals, madrepores, and crustacea. The side-rooms contain a good herbarium, specimens of wood, etc.

A little farther on is the **Musée T. Dobrée** (Pl. C, 3), consisting of an old country-house of the bishops of Nantes (15th cent.) and an extensive pile of new buildings, erected about 30 years ago by *T. Dobrée* in the Romanesque style of the 12th cent., and presented to the town in 1894.

A series of rooms on the groundfloor is occupied by the large and valuable *Musée d'Archéologie*, comprising the Kervien, Siedler, and De Parenteau Collections, etc. (specially objects from ancient Nantes). Two catalogues have been published, and a third is in preparation.

A monumental staircase ascends to the first floor, on which is the *Musée T. Dobrée*, comprising important bibliographical collections, a cabinet of engravings with splendid specimens of the principal Flemish and German masters, and a gallery of French costumes since the time of Louis XIII.; besides works of art of every description, furniture of the Duchesse Anne, an almost complete series of the coins of the Dukes of Brittany, and an excellent collection of autographs. Conservateur-Directeur, P. de Lisle du Drenenc.

With the view of freeing the Museum, which is of considerable importance, the houses of three streets are now being taken down. When these works are finished, the Museum will be unrivalled in the provinces of France.

The Rue Voltaire leads to the W. to the church of Notre-Dame (p. 251), but we follow it to the E. to the Place Graslin, and then take the Rue Crébillon (Pl. D, 3). To the right, at the first cross-street, is the **PASSAGE POMMERAYE**, a handsome and much-frequented arcade, with the peculiarity of being in three stages, with connecting staircases, owing to the fact that the streets which it joins are not on the same level. It is adorned with statuettes by Debay and medallions by Grootaers, both natives of Nantes. It emerges on the other side in the Rue de la Fosse, near the Bourse.

The Rue Crébillon ends at the **Place Royale** (Pl. D, E, 3), another scene of great animation, embellished with a large modern **Fountain*, in granite, by *Driollet*, with thirteen bronze statues and statuettes by *Ducommun* and *Grootaers*. The marble statue on the top represents the town of Nantes; the others, in the basin below, represent the Loire (seated on a throne) and its principal affluents, the Sèvre, Erdre, Cher, and Loir.

In the vicinity rises the handsome modern church of **St. Nicolas** (Pl. E, 3), designed by Lassus in the Gothic style of the 13th cent., with double aisles and an imposing tower, 278 ft. high. The most striking points of the interior are the triforium, below which runs a beautiful band of foliage; the high-altar, in white marble, with bas-reliefs and a ciborium terminating in a lofty pyramid; the gilded choir-screen; the pictures, by Delaunay, in the transept-chapels; the stained-glass-windows; the altar in the Lady Chapel; and the tomb of Mgr. Fournier (d. 1877), bishop of Nantes, in the left aisle.

The Rue de Feltre, passing between the church of St. Nicolas and the old Picture Gallery (comp. p. 246) descends to the Erdre. Thence it is to be prolonged through the old quarter on the opposite bank

(Pl. E, F, 3) towards the Place de la Duchesse-Anne (p. 246), forming with de Rue du Calvaire an important new artery of traffic.

At the end of the Rue Lafayette, which diverges from the *Rue du Calvaire*, is the **Palais de Justice** (Pl. D, 2), a large and handsome building, dating from 1845-53. In the centre of the façade is a colonnade surmounted by an arcade, with a fine group by Suc, of Nantes, representing Justice protecting Innocence against Crime.

We now return to the church of St. Nicolas, descend to the Erdre, and cross it, in order to reach the Basse-Grande-Rue on the opposite bank. In this street, to the right, is the church of *Ste. Croix* (Pl. E, 3), erected in the 17th and 19th centuries. Its tower is surmounted by the leaden *Belfry* from the old Hôtel de Ville, adorned with genii blowing trumpets. — The Rue Ste. Croix, to the left, and its continuation, the Rue de la Baclerie, and the Rue de la Juiverie, contain some interesting old houses. We now cross the *Rue de Strasbourg* (Pl. F, 2, 3), a handsome modern street, which traverses the whole E. part of the town in a straight line from N. to S.

A little farther to the E. stands the **Cathedral of St. Pierre** (Pl. F, 3). The rebuilding of this church, dating from the Romanesque period, was undertaken in the 15th cent., but was never finished, and the small 12th cent. choir long stood in incongruous combination with the more ambitious W. end. The work, however, was resumed and was completed in 1892. The façade is flanked by two towers, and the portals are richly adorned with sculptures.

The lofty nave produces a very imposing effect. The triforium is worthy of notice. Under the organ are *Alto-relievs* and *Statues* of the 15th cent., recently restored, representing scenes from the lives of the early Patriarchs and Bishops, and a Duke of Brittany. To the right, near the door, are a statue of St. Paul in a niche of the 15th century. The last chapel in the S. aisle contains a painting by H. Flandrin, and the 3rd chapel in the N. aisle has an ancient stained-glass window. At the ends of the aisles are tasteful portals. — The chief objects of interest in the interior are, however, the tombs in the transepts. In the S. transept is the **TOMB OF FRANÇOIS II**, last Duke of Brittany, and his wife Marguerite de Foix, a very elaborate work in the Renaissance style, executed in 1507 by *Michel Colomb*. The tomb, in black and white marble, supports recumbent figures of the deceased, with statues of Justice, Prudence, Temperance, and Power at the four corners, and is surrounded by two rows of sixteen niches containing statuettes of apostles, saints, and mourners. Justice, to the right, is a portrait of Anne of Brittany, daughter of the deceased, who erected this monument in their honour; Prudence has two faces, one of a young woman and one of an old man. — In the N. transept is the **TOMB OF LAMORICIERE**, a native of Nantes (1806-66). This imposing modern monument is the joint work of the architect *Boitte* and the sculptor *Paul Dubois*. Below a canopy lies a white marble figure of the general; at the corners are bronze statues of History, Charity, Military Courage, and Faith, and bas-reliefs run along the sides.

The street to the left of the cathedral leads to the **Place Louis XVI.** (Pl. F, 3), in the middle of which is a *Column*, 90 ft. high, surmounted by a *Statue of Louis XVI.*, by Molknecht. This Place lies between the *Cours St. André* and the *Cours St. Pierre*, all three having been laid out as a promenade in 1726 and furnished

with other mediocre statues by Molknecht. The Cours St. André extends to the left to the Erdre, while the Cours St. Pierre descends to the right, passing behind the choir of the cathedral, to the Place Duchesse-Anne and the Quai de la Loire, near the château (p. 246).

In the Rue St. Clément, which leads to the E. from the Place Louis XVI, is the handsome new church of *St. Clément* (Pl. G, 2, 3), in the Gothic style of the 13th century. The chapel of the *Couvent de la Visitation* (Pl. G, 2), farther to the E., contains some interesting paintings by Elie Delaunay.

In the Rue du Lycée, to the E. of the Cours St. Pierre, is the new ***Musée de Peinture** (Pl. G, 3), an extensive pile erected in 1893-97 by C. Josso (open daily, 12-4). It is one of the best provincial museums in France, and contains more than 1000 pictures, among which the modern French masters are prominent, the first names from the 18th cent. to the present day being represented by a series of splendid works. As the arrangement was still unfinished in autumn, 1898, we mention the most noteworthy pictures arranged in schools and in alphabetical order.

ITALIAN SCHOOLS. *Albano*, Baptism of Christ; *G. Bassano*, Annunciation to the Shepherds; *Leandro Bassano* (?), Nativity of the Virgin; *Botticelli*, Madonna; *Calabrese*, Christ healing the blind man; *Canaletto*, View of Venice, Piazza Navona at Rome; *Caravaggio*, Portrait of himself, Delivery of St. Peter; *Castiglione*, Noah's sacrifice, Entering the ark; *Pietro da Cortona*, Joshua commanding the sun to stand still; Ascribed to *Ghirlandajo*, Madonna, Infant Christ, and John the Baptist; *Giorgione*, Portrait of a Venetian; *Guardi*, Carnival at Venice, Assembly of Venetian nobles at the Doge's palace; *Guericino*, Phocion refusing the presents of Alexander; **Early Italian School*, Madonna; *Ital. School of the 16th cent.*, Annunciation, Madonna; **Lorenzo Lotto*, Woman taken in adultery; *Maratta*, St. Filippo Neri; *Pannini*, Ruins; **Perugino*, Isaiah and Jeremiah; *Sebastian del Piombo*, Bearing of the Cross; *Rosselli*, Judith; *Salvator Rosa* (?), Landscape; **Andrea del Sarto*, Charity, probably the first study of the subject, which the artist has repeated three times; *Sassoferrato*, Head of the Virgin; *Paolo Veronese*, Portrait of a princess, Old copy of the Marriage at Cana; *Solimena*, Madonna and Infant Christ, with saints; *Stella*, Assumption; *Strozzi*, Healing of the man with the palsy, Conversion of Zachæus.

FLEMISH, DUTCH, AND GERMAN SCHOOLS. *D. Alstoot*, View of the farm of Belle-Alliance at Waterloo (1609); **Aldorfer*, Conversion of St. Matthew, Christ in the house of Simon the Pharisee; *Bloemart*, Repentant Magdalena; *Bouts*, Landscape; *Boyer-mans*, Vows of St. Louis of Gonzaga; *Brakenburgh*, Church-fair; *'Velvet' Brueghel*, Landscapes; *Brueghel the Elder*, Snow-scene; **Ph. de Champaigne*, Sugar, abbot of St. Denis; 384. *Coques*, Interior; *Ph. de Crayer*, Education of the Virgin; *A. Cuyp* (?), Portrait of a child; *Decker*, River-scene; *Denner*, Holy Family; *Dietrich*, Monk; *Dürer*, St. Christopher; *Flinck* (?), Prodigal Son; *Fouquier*, Mountainous landscape; *Franck the Elder*, Crucifixion, Elevation of the Cross; *German School of the 16th cent.*, Proposal of marriage; *Van der Helst*, Portrait; *Honthorst*, Adoration of the Shepherds; *Matsys* (?), St. Jerome; *Marinus van Romersvæle*, Banker and his wife; *Van der Meulen*, Investment of Luxembourg; *Egbert van der Poel*, Conflagration on the riverside; *Poelenburg*, Ruins; *Pourbus the Elder*, Portrait of a lady; *Pourbus the Younger*, Prince Maurice of Orange; *Pynacker*, Landscape; *Quellyn*, Interior; **Rembrandt*, Portrait of his wife (?); *Rubens*, Triumph of a warrior; *Salmson*, The little gleaner; *Swaenevelt*, Landscape; *Van Vliet*, Head of a man; *Vinck-Boons*, Wood with robbers; *Teniers the Younger*, St. Theresa; *Simon de Vos*, Portraits; *Ph. Wouwerman*, Horse-men preparing to start; *Unknown Master of the 18th cent.*, Frederick II. of Prussia.

SPANISH SCHOOL. *Herrera the Elder* (?), Two monks; *Murillo*, Madonna, **Hurdy-gurdy player*, Annunciation to the Shepherds; *Ribera*, Christ among the doctors; *Velasquez*, Portrait of a young prince; *Unknown Master of the 17th cent.*, St. Joseph.

FRENCH SCHOOL. *Jean André*, Meditation of St. Catherine of Siena; *Baudry*, Repentant Magdalen, Charlotte Corday; *Bin*, Madness of Hercules; *Boggs*, Fishing-boat; *Boulangier*, Procession of the plague-stricken; *Brascassat*, Cattle; *Buffet*, The defile of La Hache (Algiers); *Chantron*, Chrysanthemums; *Chaperon*, Bacchanal; *Chigot*, Lost at sea; *M. Corneille*, Palm-Sunday; *Corot*, Landscapes; *Courbet*, Gleaners; *Courtois (le Bourguignon)*, Battlefield; *Couturier*, Forced march in Oran; *Coypel*, Dido discovering Æneas and Achates; *Curzon*, The young mother; *Daubigny*, On the banks of the Seine; *Dawant*, The end of the service; *Debay (of Nantes)*, Episode of the year 1793 at Nantes, Lucretia on the Collatine Hill; *Delacroix*, Arab judge; *Delaroche*, Childhood of Pico de la Mirandola, Girl on the swing; sketches for the Hémicycle of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts and for the Madeleine at Paris (the latter not executed as paintings); *J. E. Delaunay (of Nantes)*, Lesson on the flute, Ixion in Hades, David and Goliath, Death of Nemes, the centaur, Portrait of Regnier, the actor; *Detouche*, Starting for town, Waiting for the fancy ball; *Dubufe*, Portrait of the Duchess of Feltre; *Fabre*, Portrait of Clarke, Duc de Feltre; *Hipp. Flandrin*, Reverie, Young Girl; *Paul Flandrin*, Portraits of himself and of his brother (with an album); *Fortin*, Breton interior; *Français*, Landscape; *Fromentin*, Gazelle-hunting; *Gérôme*, Plain of Thebes, The prisoner; 758. *E. Giraud*, Enlisting in the 18th cent.; *Greuze*, Portraits of M. de St. Morys and his son; *Gros*, Battle of Nazareth; *Hamon*, Juggler; *Al. Hesse*, Girl carrying fruit, The reaper; *Ingres*, Portrait; *Jacquand*, A cardinal visiting Ribera, Marie de' Medicis in the studio of Rubens; *Joyant*, Church at Venice; *Ch. de Lafosse*, Apotheosis of Æneas, Venus demanding arms from Vulcan; *La Hire*, Holy Family; *Lancret*, Fancy ball, Lady in a carriage drawn by dogs; *J. P. Laurens*, Popes Formosus and Stephen VII.; *Le Blant*, Death of General d'Elbée; *Lehoux*, St. Martin; *Lenepveu*, Virgin at the foot of the Cross; *Le Poittevin*, Sea-piece; *Moreau de Tour*, Entranced girl in the middle ages; *Nattier*, Camargo, the dancer; *Oudry*, Rustic scene, Wolf hunt; *Pater*, Pleasure-party; *Raffaelli*, Rag-picker lighting his pipe; *Rémond*, Bridge of Crevola, on the Simplon; *Rigaud*, Portrait; *Léop. Robert*, The hermit of Mte. Epomeo, Girls bathing, The little fishers; *E. Roger*, The body of Charles the Bold discovered after the battle of Nancy; *Roll*, After the ball; *Phil. Rousseau*, The search for perfection; *Th. Rousseau*, Landscape; *Sautai*, St. Bonaventura; *A. Scheffer*, The charitable child; *Schnetz*, Funeral of a martyr in the Roman catacombs; *Sigalon*, Athalia putting to death the princes of the house of David; *Stella*, Assumption; *Steuben*, Esmeralda (Victor Hugo), Odalisque Girl reading; *Subleyras*, The hermit (Lafontaine); *Toulmouche (of Nantes)*, The reading-lesson; *Valentin (de Boullougne)*, The pilgrims to Emmaus; *H. Vernet*, Abraham ejecting Hagar and Ishmael, 'The dead ride fast'; *Vollon*, Kitchen; *Wagrez*, Perseus; *Watteau*, Harlequin, Pantaloon, Pierrot and Colombine; *Ziegler*, Daniel in the den of lions.

SCULPTURES. *Aizelin*, Child with an hour-glass; *Debay*, Mercury and Argus; *Dieudonné*, Christ in Gethsemane; *Ducommun du Chocle (of Nantes)*, Cleopatra; *Elex*, Hero; *Jacquemart*, Arab on a camel; *Le Bourg (of Nantes)*, Child with a grasshopper, Priestess of Eleusis, etc.

The *Jardin des Plantes* (Pl. G, 3, 4) is partly laid out as a public promenade, with an elaborate arrangement of lakes, waterfalls, rocks, grottoes, and other artificial adornments. It also contains fine groves and avenues of magnolias. There is another entrance in the Boulevard Sébastopol, near the Gare d'Orléans. A band plays in the garden on Sundays.

We may walk along the Quai de la Fosse, which skirts the harbour, turning aside, however, to visit the domed church of *Notre-Dame-de-Bon-Port* (Pl. B, C, 3), built between 1846 and 1858, and richly decorated with sculptures and paintings. Among the latter

may be mentioned a Last Supper by Picou, an Annunciation by Chalot, a Descent from the Cross after Jouvenet, and an Assumption after Murillo.

The Rue de l'Hermitage, to the right of the Quai d'Aiguillon (Pl. A, 4), leads to an avenue by which we may ascend to *Ste. Anne* (beyond Pl. A, 3), a modern church in the style of the 15th century. A staircase, at the top of which is a colossal cast-iron statue of St. Anne, by Ménard, also leads from the quai to the avenue. A fine view is obtained from the top. The church is a pilgrimage-resort.

From Nantes to *Brest*, see R. 34; to *Bordeaux*, see *Baedeker's South-Western France*.

FROM NANTES TO CHÂTEAUBRIANT (*Vitré; Rennes*), 39 M., railway in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (fares 6 fr. 85, 4 fr. 30 c., 3 fr.). Starting from the Gare d'Orléans, this line runs through the beautiful valley of the Erdre, passing (16 M.) *Nort*, where the river becomes navigable. 38 M. *Châteaubriant*, see p. 234.

FROM NANTES TO PAIMBŒUF, $36\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway (Chemin de Fer de l'Etat) in $2\frac{3}{4}$ -3 hrs. (fares 4 fr. 65, 3 fr. 50, 2 fr. 55 c.). The trains are formed at the Gare d'Orléans (see p. 245). We cross one or more arms of the Loire, according to the station we start from. — 9 M. *Bouaye*. To the left, in the centre of an expanse of meadow-land which it overflows in winter, lies the shallow *Lac de Grand-Lieu*, $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. long and $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. broad. At (16½ M.) *Ste. Pazanne* we diverge from the railway to *Bordeaux*. 19 M. *St. Hilaire-de-Chaléons*, the junction of the line to Pornic (see below); 31 M. *St. Père-en-Retz*, with 3010 inhabitants. We obtain a fine view of the mouth of the Loire and of *St. Nazaire* (p. 253) before reaching (35 M.) *St. Viaud*. — $36\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Paimbœuf (Hôtel Tremblat)*, a decayed town with 2180 inhab., situated on the left bank of the Loire, long played an important part as the port of Nantes but has been supplanted by *St. Nazaire*, owing to the accumulation of sand in the roadstead. We may also reach *Paimbœuf* by the *Ligne de St. Nazaire*, taking the boat from *Donges* (see below), or by the *Steamer* from *Nantes* or *St. Nazaire*.

FROM NANTES TO PORNIC, 35 M., railway (Chemin de Fer de l'Etat, as above) in $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 5 fr. 80, 4 fr. 30, 2 fr. 80 c.). From Nantes to (19 M.) *St. Hilaire-de-Chaléons*, see above. — 26 M. *Bourgneuf*. The small port of this name lies $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the W. of the station, on a bay, which, though dangerous, is frequented by fishing-boats. It is bordered by salt-marshes. An omnibus runs hence to (26 M.) *Noirmoutier* (see *Baedeker's South-Western France*). — 30 M. *La Bernerie* is a small seaport and bathing-resort; $33\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Le Clion*. — $35\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Pornic (Hôtel de France; du Môle, R. L., & A. 2-3 fr.; de la Plage)*, a small seaport, which ranks with *Le Croisic* and *Pornichet* (see p. 253) among the most frequented sea-bathing resorts in this district. It is built on the slope of a hill, the top of which commands a fine view, and possesses a *Château* of the 13-14th cent., a *Chalybeate Spring*, and many pleasant villas. In the neighbourhood are several small sheltered coves, with fine sandy beaches. *Pornic* is the scene of Browning's 'Fifine at the Fair'. About $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W. is *Préfailles (Hôtel Ste. Marie)*, to which an omnibus in connection with the trains runs in 1 hr., a favourite seaside-resort for the people of Nantes. The beach is pebbly and the sea-water very strong. In the neighbourhood is *Quirouard*, with a chalybeate spring. About 2 M. farther to the W., at the mouth of the Loire, we reach the *Pointe de St. Gildas*, opposite the *Pointe du Croisic* (see p. 253).

FROM NANTES TO ST. NAZAIRE AND LE CROISIC. To *St. Nazaire*, 40 M., railway in $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 7 fr. 30, 4 fr. 90, 3 fr. 15 c.); to *Le Croisic*, 55 M., in $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 10 fr. 20, 6 fr. 80, 4 fr. 45 c.). — From Nantes to (24 M.) *Savenay*, see R. 34. The railway to *St. Nazaire* turns to the left and approaches the Loire. Opposite, on the left bank, is seen *Paimbœuf* (see above). — 31 M. *Donges*. Ferry to *Paimbœuf*, six times daily. — 36 M. *Montoir*, the junction for the direct line to *Paris* viâ *Segré* and

Châteaubriant (p. 234). — 40 M. St. Nazaire (*Buffet; Grand-Hôtel; de Bretagne; des Messageries*; British vice-consul), a flourishing town with 30,873 inhab., situated at the mouth of the Loire, is the port of Nantes and has gained in importance what Nantes has lost. Its harbour is of recent creation, consisting mainly of two basins, together measuring 80 acres in extent, the excavation of which was begun in 1845. These are surrounded by 2½ M. of quays. From St. Nazaire, on the 9th and 21st of every month, the vessels of the Compagnie Transatlantique start for South America. Steamers also ply thrice a week between St. Nazaire and New-haven. The Young Pretender set sail from St. Nazaire in 1745 in a frigate provided by Mr. Walsh of Nantes. — Steamboat to Nantes, see p. 245.

46½ M. Pornichet (*Hôtel Casino; des Bains*) has an excellent beach for bathing and is one of the most frequented seaside-resorts in Brittany. It is, however, very dusty and lacks shade. — 49 M. Escoubiac-la-Baule is the junction of the branch-line to (4 M.) Guérande (see below). *La Baule*, or *La Bôle* (Hôtel St. Aubin), is also a sea-bathing place and has a pine forest. We now traverse vast salt-marshes. — 51½ M. *Le Pouliguen* (Hotels), a small fishing-village, is also visited for sea-bathing. — 53½ M. *Batz*, or *Bourg-de-Batz* (pronounced 'Bâ'; Hotel Lehuédé), with sea-baths, is famous for the quaint costumes and singular customs of its inhabitants, who are possibly of Saxon stock. Nearly all are 'Paludiers', or workers in the salt-marshes. — 55 M. *Le Croisic* (*Guilloré*, pens. 6½-7 fr.; *des Etrangers* or *d'Anjou*, pens. 7 fr.; two bath-establishments), a decayed little town and fishing-port with 2428 inhab., situated on a small bay near the extremity of a peninsula, is visited in summer as a seaside-resort. It has, however, comparatively few attractions. The church dates from the 15-16th centuries. There are two hospitals for scrofulous children, one of which (the *Maison de St. Jean-de-Dieu*) includes a bath-establishment open to the public.

Guérande (**Hôtel Vincent*) is a town with 7050 inhab., still surrounded by *Walls* of the 15th cent., and containing an interesting church of the 12-16th centuries. The *Porte St. Michel* is a picturesque old gateway flanked by two machicolated towers with pointed caps.

34. From Nantes to Brest.

221½ M. RAILWAY in 10½-12½ hrs. (fares 40 fr. 30, 27 fr. 25, 17 fr. 80 c.). Passengers may start from the Gare d'Orléans or the Gare de la Bourse (see p. 245).

I. From Nantes to Vannes and Auray.

To *Vannes*, 89½ M., RAILWAY in 3½-4¾ hrs. (fares 15 fr. 35, 10 fr. 40, 6 fr. 70 c.). From *Vannes* to (12 M.) *Auray* in ½ hr. (fares 2 fr. 25, 1 fr. 80 c., 1 fr.). — For *Plouharnel, Carnac*, etc., see p. 256.

Nantes, see p. 245. The train crosses the town and skirts the Loire. — ¾ M. *La Bourse*. Fine view of the harbour to the left. 2½ M. *Chantenay-sur-Loire*, connected with Nantes by tramway (p. 245). The railway continues to skirt the river.

6 M. *Basse-Indre* is the station also for *Indret*, with its extensive marine-engine works, on an island to the left. 9½ M. *Couëron*, with large glass-works and an establishment working in argenteiferous lead; 14 M. *St. Etienne-de-Montluc*. — 24 M. *Save-nay* (*Buffet; Hôt. de Bretagne*), junction for St. Nazaire, see p. 252. In 1793 the Vendéans were defeated here by Kléber and Marceau. — 33 M. *Pont-Château*, the junction of another line to St. Nazaire (see p. 234). Beyond (42 M.) *Sévérac* the railway crosses and then skirts

the canal from Brest to Nantes. Lines to Rennes (p. 208) and Sablé (p. 234) diverge to the right. The *Vilaine* is crossed.

50 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. Redon (*Buffet; Hôtel de France; de la Poste*), a town with 7000 inhab., is situated on the *Vilaine* and on the canal between Brest and Nantes. The interesting old *Church of St. Sauveur* (12-14th cent.), near the railway, to the left, has a central tower of the 12th, and a detached W. tower of the 14th century.

The canal and the *Oust*, a tributary of the *Vilaine*, are crossed. From (61 M.) *Malansac* a diligence (50 c.) plies to (3 M.) the interesting old town of *Rochefort-en-Terre* (Lecadre), near the *Valley of the Arz* and the *Landes des Lanvaux*, both frequented by artists. — 68 M. *Questembert* (*Hôt. du Commerce*).

A branch-railway runs hence to (20 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Ploërmel*, joining there another line from *La Brohinière* (p. 213). The country traversed is bleak and uninteresting ('landes'), but abounds in rude monolithic monuments. — *Ploërmel* (*Hôtel de France*), a town with 6000 inhab., still retains part of its old walls of the 15th century. The *Church of St. Armel*, rebuilt in the 16th cent., is embellished with a very fine lateral portal and good stained glass of the 16th cent.; it contains an altar-piece dating from the 17th cent., and a curious old tomb (14th cent.), decorated with statues.

A road (omn. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.) leads to the E. from *Ploërmel* to (7 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Josselin*. About halfway, to the left of the road, rises a modern pyramid, commemorating the famous *Combat of Thirty*, fought between 30 Bretons and 30 English knights in 1351. After a most sanguinary contest the former, commanded by Jean de Beaumanoir, vanquished the latter, who were led by Bembro (Pembroke?). The story rests on the authority of comparatively modern Breton poets, though the names of the conquerors are inscribed on the obelisk. It is said that as the English were not numerous enough to provide more than 20 champions, 4 Flemings and 6 Bretons fought on their side. — *Josselin* (*De France; Croix d'Or*), a small town on the *Oust*, is commanded by the fine *Castle* of the 14-15th cent., in which the famous Connétable de Clisson died in 1407. It belongs to the Rohan family, whose motto 'à plus' may be deciphered in various places in the stone tracery of the exterior parapets. The *Church of Notre-Dame* (15th cent.) contains the cenotaph of the Constable, with white marble statues of himself and his wife, surrounded by statuettes of monks. The ancient mural paintings should also be observed. An annual pilgrimage is made to this spot on the Tuesday in Whitsun-Week.

77 M. *Elven*. The village of that name lies 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. (omn. 50 c.). About 1 M. to the S.W. is the ruined castle of *Largouët* (13-15th cent.), with two towers (65 ft. and 130 ft. high).

Henry of Richmond (afterwards Henry VII.) and his uncle, the Earl of Pembroke, wrecked on the coast on their flight after the battle of Tewkesbury in 1471, were imprisoned here by the Duke of Brittany. Henry remained here nearly fifteen years, before he effected his escape to France.

83 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Vannes* (*Hôtel du Dauphin*, R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *de France*, R., L., & A. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ -3 $\frac{1}{4}$ fr.; *du Commerce*), with 21,200 inhab., the capital of the *Département du Morbihan*, is situated on the *Coateau*, about 3 M. from the Gulf of Morbihan (p. 255). It has a small harbour. *Vannes* was the chief town of the *Veneti* (p. 257), the most implacable foes of the Romans in Armorica, and formerly played a conspicuous part in the history of Brittany. Now, however, it has sunk into insignificance. Several of the houses in the old town, which lies about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the station, are very quaint and picturesque.

Turning to the right at the station and farther on following the Avenue Victor-Hugo (to the left) and the Rue du Mené (to the right), we reach the Grande Place, in which are the *Hôtel de Ville* (1884; small Musée) and the *Collège Jules Simon* (rebuilt in 1886), with a chapel of the 17th century.

The *Cathedral*, which we reach by a street opposite the Hôtel de Ville, built originally in the 13th cent. and largely added to in the 15-18th cent., has a large W. portal (rebuilt in 1875) flanked by towers of unequal height. The apsidal chapel is dedicated to the Spanish Dominican, St. Vincent Ferrier, born at Valentia in 1357, who died at Vannes in 1419. His tomb is in the N. transept. Several bishops are also buried in the church.

The *Porte St. Patern*, a little behind the cathedral, is named after the neighbouring church. To the left, as we return, is the large modern *Préfecture*, from a street before which we have a good view of the *City Walls* of the 14-17th cent., the principal relic being the *Tour du Connétable* (14th cent.), so named because the Connétable de Clisson was confined here in 1387 by the Duke of Brittany, just as the former was on the point of making a descent upon England on behalf of Charles VI. of France. On the opposite side, behind the park of the Préfecture, is the *Promenade de la Garenne*.

The first bridge to the right leads to the Place des Lices, No. 8 in which contains the *Archaeological Museum* (50 c.; Sun., 2-4, free) and a *Museum of Natural History* (50 c.; Thurs., 2-4, free).

The Rue St. Vincent leads thence to the *Harbour*, which is accessible to ships of 150 tons burden. To the right is the *Promenade de la Rabine*, with a monument to *Le Sage*, author of 'Gil Blas' (see below). The Rue du Port, with a quaint old house, and the Rue Thiers skirt the other side of the old town. The *Corn Market*, the *Palais de Justice*, and the *Post Office* stand in a large square to the left. The Rue Thiers ends at the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville.

The *Morbihan* ('Little Sea'), to the S. of Vannes, is a bay or gulf, 6 M. long and 11 M. broad, almost landlocked by the *Peninsulas of Rhuis* (E.) and *Locmariaquer* (W.; p. 258), between the extremities of which is a channel only 1/2 M. wide. The gulf has a flat and very irregular coast-line, and is studded with numerous fertile islets. — STEAMERS ply in summer from the harbour of Vannes (see above) to (2 hrs.) *Port Navalo* (Hôt. des Voyageurs. rustic), a small fishing-village near the extremity of the Peninsula of Rhuis (a pleasant excursion). The steamers (fare 1 fr., return 1 1/2 fr.) start at hours varying with the tide, pass the *Ile de Conteaun*, and touch at the *Ile d'Arz*, the *Ile aux Moines*, and (when the tide permits; enquire beforehand) *Locmariaquer* (p. 258). The *Ile de Gavrinis* (p. 258) is visited from *Locmariaquer*. — Near *Port Navalo* are the large village of *Arzon* and the large tumulus known as the *Butte de Tumiac*. To St. Gildas and Sarzeau, see below. The *Pointe de Kerpenhir*, on the coast opposite *Port Navalo* (hoat across the channel, 1 1/2 fr., not easily obtained) is within 1 1/2 M. of *Locmariaquer*.

FROM VANNES TO SARZEAU (*Peninsula of Rhuis*), 15 M., diligence (1 1/2 & 2 fr.) daily, skirting the E. shore of the Morbihan viâ (6 M.) *Noyal*. — *Sarzeau* (*Hôtel Le Sage*; 5100 inhab.), near the centre of the peninsula, is the birthplace of *Le Sage* (1668-1747), author of 'Gil Blas'. About 2 M. to the S.E. is the *Château de Sucinio*, the summer-residence of the dukes of

Brittany, founded in the 13th cent., but partly rebuilt in the 15th. On the coast, $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.W. of Sarzeau, is *St. Gildas-de-Rhuís* (Hôt. Gicquel), with an old abbey-church and a convent, of which Abeland was abbot for some time. *Port Navalo* (p. 255) lies 6 M. to the W. (7 M. from Sarzeau).

$93\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Ste. Anne*. About $1\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the N. is **Ste. Anne-d'Auray** (omn. 50 c.; *Hôtel de France*; *Lion d'Or*), one of the most frequented pilgrim-resorts in Brittany, where numerous interesting and distinctive costumes may be seen, especially in Whitsun-Week and on July 26th (St. Anne's Day). A new church has been built here in the Renaissance style, with a tower surmounted by a figure of the saint. At the end of the village, on the Auray road, is a *Monument to the Comte de Chambord* (1820-83), representing the deceased in royal costume, kneeling on a pedestal surrounded with statues of Duguesclin, Bayard, Ste. Geneviève, and Joan of Arc.

95 M. **Auray** (*Buffet*; *Hôtel du Pavillon*; *de la Poste*), a town of 6466 inhab., with a small harbour on the *Loch*, lies about $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the S.E. of the station. It has few attractions for the tourist, beyond being excellent headquarters for excursions (see below). It is also one of the leading centres of the oyster-culture of France. The battle of Auray, fought in 1364 between Charles of Blois and John of Montfort, resulted in the defeat and death of the former.

A little to the N.W. of the station is the *Chartreuse d'Auray*, now an institution for deaf-mutes. Adjoining the church is a *Sepulchral Chapel*, erected in 1823-29 in memory of 952 'Emigrés' captured at Quiberon in 1795 (see below) and put to death in this neighbourhood on the spot now marked by a *Chapelle Expiatoire*. The former chapel (visitors admitted) contains a statue of Religion, several busts of the leaders of the expedition, bas-reliefs, etc. — The road passing the Chartreuse and the expiatory chapel forms a picturesque walk to (3 M.) Ste. Anne-d'Auray (see above).

Continuation of the railway to *Brest*, see p. 258. — Railway to *St. Brieuc* viâ Pontivy, see p. 215.

EXCURSION FROM AURAY TO QUIBERON, PLOUHARNEL, CARNAC, AND LOCMARIAQUER.

RAILWAY to *Quiberon*, $17\frac{1}{2}$ M., in $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 hr. (fares 3 fr. 15, 2 fr. 10, 1 fr. 40 c.); to *Plouharnel*, by the same line, $8\frac{1}{2}$ M.; thence OMNIBUS (50 c.) to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Carnac*. From Carnac a carriage (about 8 fr.) may be hired to *Locmariaquer*, $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther to the W. — A DILIGENCE ($1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.) plies twice a day from Auray in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to ($8\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Locmariaquer, which may also be reached direct from Auray by SAILING BOAT in about 2 hrs. (10 M.; 18-20 fr.). — Carriage from Plouharnel or Carnac to (1 hr.) *Auray*, 8 fr.

$4\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Ploemel*. — Before reaching ($8\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Plouharnel-Carnac* we see the *Menhirs of Vieux-Moulin* to the right. The village of Plouharnel lies about $\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the left of the railway (see p. 257). — The line now runs along the *Peninsula of Quiberon*, 6 M. long, the narrowest part of which is defended by *Fort Penthièvre*. At (14 M.) *St. Pierre* are several groups of menhirs and dolmens.

$17\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Quiberon** (*Hôtel de France*; *Penthièvre*), a town with 3060 inhab. and a small sea-bathing establishment, is situated near the extremity of the peninsula. About 6000 French 'Emigrés' were landed here in 1795 under the protection of the guns of the British

fleet, but were met and defeated by the Republican forces under Hoche. Some 1800 escaped to the British ships; the rest died on the field or were put to death afterwards.

Good anchorage may be obtained in the *Bay of Quiberon*, which is memorable for the naval battle fought in 56 B.C. between the Romans under young Decimus Brutus and the Veneti (p. 254), a seafaring people, whose large and strong ships, equipped with chain-cables and leathern sails, used to visit Britain. The Veneti, however, were conquered, their 220 ships destroyed, and the people sold into slavery by Cæsar, who had watched the battle from the shore. The harbour of Quiberon is at *Port Maria*, where there are also sardine-curing factories. *Port Haliguen* lies about $\frac{3}{4}$ M. distant, on the E. coast of the peninsula.

A steamboat leaves Port Maria or Port Haliguen twice or thrice a day in summer for *Belle-Ile-en-Mer* (10 M., in $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 hr.; fares $2\frac{1}{2}$, 2 fr.), the largest island belonging to Brittany, 11 M. long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ -6 M. broad. The chief town is *Le Palais* (*Hôtel du Commerce; de France*), with 4931 inhab. and a double line of fortification, one modern and one dating from the 16-17th centuries. The inhabitants are engaged in the sardine-fishery and in the preparation of potted fish. There is also a reformatory on the island. The coast is in many places picturesque, with remarkable grottoes; the most interesting spots may be visited in about $\frac{1}{2}$ day by carriage (8-12 fr.), which should be secured in advance.

Plouharnel (*Hôtel des Menhirs*) is surrounded, like Carnac, by *Ancient Stone Monuments*, most of which lie to the W. of the village, scattered on either side of the road. The principal monuments are easily found. The *Dolmen de Kergavat* lies to the left of the road to Carnac; the *Dolmen of Runesto* and the *Dolmens of Mané-Kerioned* a little to the N.E., to the left and right respectively of the road to Auray. The *Menhirs of Vieux-Moulin* lie on the other side of the railway, on the road to Belz, and the large *Dolmen of Crucuno* $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the road and $1\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the station. Still farther along the road, $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the road to Crucuno, are the *Lines of Erdeven*, consisting of 1030 menhirs resembling those at Carnac (see below).

Carnac (*Hôtel des Voyageurs*), $1\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the S.E. of Plouharnel, is perhaps even more celebrated for its ancient remains. The *Museum* here (50 c.) owes its origin to Mr. Miln (d. 1881), a Scottish antiquary, who made important excavations and discoveries in this neighbourhood. To the left of the road from Carnac to Locmariaquer rises the *Mont St. Michel*, a 'galgal' or tumulus, 65 ft. high and 260 ft. in diameter, consisting chiefly of blocks of stone heaped up over a dolmen. Fine view from the top, including the 'Lines'. The famous *Lines of Carnac*, situated about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of the village, near the road to Auray, consist of two principal groups of 8-900 standing-stones (there are said to have been originally 12-15,000), arranged on a moor in the form of a quincunx, and forming 9 or 10 avenues. All these stones have their smaller ends fixed in the ground; some of them are fully 16 ft. high, and some are estimated to weigh at least 40-50 tons. About 1 M. to the

E. of Carnac is a piece of moorland named the *Bossenno* or *Boceno* (*boceniu* = mounds), where Mr. Miln's excavations brought to light what is believed to be a Gallo-Roman town.

Farther on, on the way to Locmariaquer (carr., see p. 256), we pass ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *La Trinité-sur-Mer*, a small seaport, with oyster-beds. Crossing the river *Crach* by a ferry at ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Kerisper*, we find ourselves in the *Peninsula of Locmariaquer*, which bounds the Morbihan on the N.W. (see p. 255).

Locmariaquer (*Hôtel Marchand*), a small seaport on the Morbihan, has in its neighbourhood perhaps the most remarkable megalithic monuments in France. The chief of these are the *Mané-Lud*, a dolmen of unusual size, the interior of which should be inspected; the *Men-er-Hroeck*, a menhir originally nearly 70 ft. high, now overthrown and broken; and the two dolmens known as the *Dol-ar-Marc'hadouiren* and the *Mané-Rutual*. All these are passed on the way from Carnac to Locmariaquer. Beyond the village is the *Mané-er-Hroeck*, a tumulus with a cavern (key at the Mairie; candle necessary), etc. Various Roman antiquities have also been discovered at Locmariaquer.

The *Ile de Gavrinis* ('isle of goats'), $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Locmariaquer, may be visited hence by boat (1 pers. 5-6 fr.; two pers. 7 fr.; bargaining necessary). It contains a chambered *Tumulus*, with sculptures.

Omnibus to Auray, see p. 256; steamboat to Vannes and Port Navalo, see p. 255.

II. From Auray to Lorient and Quimper.

To *Lorient*, $21\frac{1}{2}$ M., Railway in 45-50 min. (fares 4 fr. 5, 2 fr. 70, 1 fr. 75 c.). — From *Lorient* to *Quimper*, $40\frac{1}{2}$ M., in $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (fares 7 fr. 40 c., 5 fr., 3 fr. 25 c.).

Auray, p. 256. — To the right appears the *Chartreuse* (p. 256). — $103\frac{1}{2}$ M. (from Nantes) *Landévant*. The railway crosses the *Blavet* by a viaduct 80 ft. high.

112 M. **Hennebont** (*Hôtel du Commerce; de France*), a small seaport with 8074 inhab., is finely situated on the *Blavet*, the banks of which afford a pleasant promenade. The Gothic church of *Notre-Dame-de-Paradis*, said to have been built by the English, dates from the 16th century. The relics of the old fortifications include a Gothic *Gateway*, by which we enter the old quarter known as the *Ville-Close*, where a few quaint old timber-front houses of the 16-17th cent. still linger. Hennebont is noted for its spirited defence by Jeanne de Montfort in 1342-45, described by Froissart. — *Lorient* and its harbour appear on the left. The *Scorff* is crossed.

117 M. **Lorient**. — Hotels. GRAND HÔTEL DE FRANCE, Place d'Alsace-Lorraine, mediocre, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; DE BRETAGNE, Rue Victor-Massé 10; DU CYGNE, Rue Sully, R., L., & A. 2-3, B. $\frac{3}{4}$, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 fr., incl. wine; DE L'EUROPE, Rue Victor-Massé 16. — Cafés. *Grand, de France, Continental*, Place d'Alsace-Lorraine; others in the Rue de la Comédie. — Restaurants. *Normand*, Rue Paul-Bert; *Buffet*, at the station.

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Lorient, a fortified military and commercial port, with 41,900 inhab., is situated on the *Scorff*, near its junction with the *Blavet*.

It was founded, under the name of *l'Orient*, in the 17th cent. by the powerful *Compagnie des Indes Orientales*, who established their ship-building yards here. When the company collapsed after the capture of Bengal by the British in 1753, the dockyards and works were purchased by the state.

The town is well built but uninteresting. The Rue Victor-Massé, diverging to the right from the prolongation of the Cours Chazelle, leads to the *Place d'Alsace-Lorraine*, the principal square. The Rue des Fontaines, quitting the latter at its left angle, conducts us to two smaller squares, in one of which is the *Church of St. Louis* (18th cent.) and in the other a bronze *Statue of Bisson*, a young naval lieutenant who blew up his ship in 1827 to prevent it falling into the hands of Greek pirates. To the left of St. Louis is a small *Municipal Museum* (open on Sun. and Thurs., 12 to 4 or 5; strangers admitted on other days also). The Cours de la Bôve, to the right of the church, leads to the commercial harbour (see below); in this promenade is a **Statue of Victor Massé* (1822-84), the composer. The Rue du Port leads from this statue to the dockyard.

To visit the *Dockyard*, with the exception of the part near the Place d'Armes, which is always open, foreigners require a special permit from the Ministry of Marine. At the entrance is a *Signal Tower*, 125 ft. in height. The arsenal is interesting, though not so important as that of Brest. There are also workshops at *Caudan*, on the left bank of the Scorff, which is crossed by a floating bridge.

The *Commercial Harbour* lies at the S. end of the dockyard, between the town proper and a new suburb. It includes a dry dock and a floating-dock. The trade is chiefly connected with the requirements of the dockyard.

The *Roadstead*, beyond the two harbours, is formed by a deep and safe bay, $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. long, with a fortified island in the middle.

The first side-street to the left beyond the commercial harbour brings us to a small square with a *Statue of Brizeux* (1806-58), the poet.

About $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the farther end of the roadstead, on the other bank, is the small fortified town of *Port-Louis*, also of recent origin. It is frequented as a bathing-resort by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood. Steamboats ply hither from Lorient every $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (15-20 min.; fare 25, 20 c.). — On the opposite bank is *Larmor*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Lorient, a pleasure-resort, also visited by pilgrims. — The island of *Groix* (Hôt. Etesse), $8\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Port Louis, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. long and $1\frac{3}{4}$ M. broad, is surrounded with cliffs pierced with caverns, and contains some megalithic monuments. Steamboat from Lorient daily (fare 1 fr. 60, 1 fr. 20 c.; return 2 fr. 50 c., 2 fr.).

122 M. *Gestel*. Near Quimperlé the railway crosses the *Laita* by a viaduct 108 ft. high.

130 M. *Quimperlé* (**Lion d'Or, de France*, both moderate), a town with 8300 inhab., is charmingly situated at the confluence of the two rivers which form the *Laita* (*Kemper* signifying confluence in the Breton tongue). The more conspicuous church is that of *St. Michel*, dating from the 14-15th centuries. The other, *Ste. Croix*, erected

on the model of the church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, and rebuilt since 1862, contains an old rood-screen (16th cent.).

A diligence plies twice daily from Quimperlé to (10½ M.) *Pont-Aven* (*Hôtel. Villa Julia; Gloanec*, plain), a picturesque village to the S.W., much frequented by artists. On the right bank of the beautiful *Aven*, with its numerous mills, is the *Château du Hénan* (15-16th cent.), 2½ M. from Pont-Aven. A 'courrier' plies from Pont-Aven to Concarneau (see below). — Another diligence plies twice daily from Pont-Aven, viâ the pretty *Forêt de Carnoët* and the *Abbey of St. Maurice* (13th and 17th cent.) to (8 M.) *Le Pouldu* (*Hôtel. Goulven*), a small bathing-place on the right bank of the *Laita*.

Excursions may be made from Quimperlé to (11 M.) *St. Fiacre*, with a chapel of the 15th cent., containing a beautiful *Rood-loft of 1440, and to (13 M.) *Le Faouet* (*Croix d'Or; Lion d'Or*), a characteristic Breton town with 3142 inhab., near which is the fine 15th cent. *Chapelle Ste. Barbe*, curiously perched on a rock, 300 ft. above the *Elle*. A diligence plies daily from Quimperlé to (23 M.) *Gourin* (p. 245) viâ (2½ hrs.; fare 2 fr.) *Le Faouet*; carr. and pair from Quimperlé 16 fr. — About 1¾ M. to the N.E. of Quimperlé is the *Chapelle de Rosgrand*, with a Renaissance rood-loft.

138 M. *Bannalec* is within 7 M. of Pont-Aven (see above). — 147 M. *Rosporden* (**Hôtel Continental*). Branch to Carhaix, see p. 245.

A branch-railway runs from Rosporden to (10 M.) *Concarneau* (*Hôtel des Voyageurs; Grand Hôtel; de France*), a town with 6500 inhab. and a good harbour, picturesquely situated on the E. side of the *Bay of La Forest* or *Fouesnant*. The ancient quarter of the town, the *Ville-Close*, lies upon an islet surrounded by *Ramparts*, dating in part from the 15th century. The leading industries are the sardine-fishery and the preserving and packing of sardines. At the mouth of the harbour is an *Aquarium*, communicating directly with the sea, where large quantities of lobsters are reared. — Concarneau is supposed to be the 'Plouvenec' of Miss Howard's charming and pathetic story of 'Guenn'. 'Nevin', where Guenn danced at the Pardon, is probably *Pont-Aven*, and *Les Glénans* may be identified with the 'Lannions'. — At *Beuzec-Conn* (4000 inhab.), 1¼ M. to the N.E. of Concarneau, is the handsome modern *Château de Keryolet* or *Kiolet*, bequeathed with its rich furniture to the department as a kind of Musée, by the Russian Princess *Chauveau-Narischkine* (d. 1893). — Steamer 4 times daily from Concarneau to (½ hr.) *Beg-Meil* (Hotel), a bathing-place on the opposite side of the bay.

158 M. *Quimper* (*Hôtel de l'Epée; du Parc*, R., L., & A. 2½-5, B. ¾-1, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr.; both in the *Rue du Parc; de France*, *Rue de la Préfecture*, R. 2-5, B. 1, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr.; *Buffet*, at the station), 'a pleasant river-side city of fables and gables', the capital of the *Département du Finistère* and the seat of a bishop, occupies a fine situation at the confluence of the *Steir* and the *Odet*. Pop. 18,557.

The *CATHEDRAL OF ST. CORENTIN, near the quay on the right bank, is one of the finest Gothic edifices in Brittany. Though its construction extended over two centuries (13-15th), it is marked by great unity of plan. The *Portals* are richly sculptured but have suffered from the hand of time. The *spires* on the towers are modern.

The *Choir* is the finest part of the interior, although its axis is not parallel with that of the nave. Other features of interest are the stained glass (both ancient and modern), the mural paintings (chiefly by *Yan Dargent*, a modern Breton artist), the altar-pieces and statues of the 14th and 15th cent., and the tombs of the bishops. The **High Altar* is a gorgeous modern work in gilded bronze, adorned with statuettes and alto-reliefs, and surmounted by a canopy of painted and gilded wood.

The *Place St. Carentin* is embellished with a *Statue of Laïnnec*,

the physician (1781-1826), inventor of the stethoscope, who was born at Quimper. The *Hôtel de Ville*, containing the public library, is also in this square.

The *Musée*, in the building to the left, is open daily, except Mon., 12 to 4.

On the groundfloor are two rooms containing an interesting *Archaeological Collection*, and a group of 44 figures illustrating Breton costumes. The first floor contains a *Picture Gallery*, with several good examples of old masters, especially of the Flemish and Dutch schools. The most important is by *Alonso Cano* (the Virgin presenting to St. Ildefonso a chasuble embroidered by herself), in the second room to the left of the entrance. The *Musée* also contains a valuable collection of engravings and some sculptures.

The *Lycée*, farther on in the same direction, has been recently rebuilt, but preserves part of the old *Town-Walls*. — The street in front of the cathedral crosses the *Steir*, a tributary of the *Odet*, and passes near the *Church of St. Mathieu*, which dates from the 16th cent., with the exception of the modern tower. — On the other side of the *Odet*, at the foot of *Mont Frugy*, lie the *Préfecture* and the *Allées de Locmaria*. The *Church of Locmaria* (11th and 15th cent.), at the end of the *Allées*, is interesting to archaeologists. There is a small harbour on the *Odet*, 10-11 M. from the sea.

About 11 M. from Quimper (steamboat thrice weekly, at the mouth of the *Odet*, lies *Bénodet* (Grand *Hôtel*), a village frequented for sea-bathing.

FROM QUIMPER TO PONT-L'ABBÉ AND PENMARCH. To Pont-l'Abbé, 13 M., railway in 40-55 min. (fares 2 fr. 45, 1 fr. 65, 1 fr. 10 c.); then 'courrier' (twice daily) to (7½ M.) Penmarch (1½ fr.) and (9½ M.) St. Guénolé (see below). — 10 M. *Combrit-Trémoc*. About 3 M. to the N.W., on the right bank of the *Odet*, are the interesting remains of the *Roman Villa of Le Pérennou*. — 13 M. *Pont-l'Abbé* (*Lion d'Or; des Voyageurs*), a town with 5200 inhab., on the river of the same name, contains a *Church* (14-16th cent.) which belonged to a convent, the buildings of which still exist. The cloisters are very graceful. The local costumes here are among the most peculiar in Brittany. Omnibus (50 c.) daily in summer to (3½ M.) *Locudy* (*Hôt. des Bains*), a modest bathing-place, with a curious Romanesque church.

Penmarch (pron. 'penmar'; *Hôt. de Bretagne*), a village with 4300 inhab., 7½ M. to the S.W. by road, is the modern representative of a once flourishing town, which is said to have had 10,000 inhab. in the middle ages, and the scattered ruins of which extend as far as (1¼ M.) the *Pointe de Penmarch*. The discovery of Newfoundland, the inroads of the sea, war, and the disappearance of the cod-fish, on which it chiefly depended for its industrial importance, ruined this town in the 16th century. The principal church is now that of *St. Nonna*, dating from the 16th century. — On the *Pointe de Penmarch* is the *Phare d'Eckmühl*, a lighthouse 200 ft. in height, erected in 1893-97, with an electric light visible to a distance of 60 M.

St. Guénolé (*Grand Hôtel; de Bretagne*), a small sea-port and bathing place, is picturesquely situated on a rocky and dangerous coast.

FROM QUIMPER TO DOUARNENEZ AND AUDIERNE (*Pointe du Raz*), 27½ M., railway in 1¾-2 hrs. (fares 4 fr. 25, 2 fr. 55, 2 fr. 25 c.). — 15 M. *Douarnenez* (*Hôtel du Commerce; de France*), a town with 11,465 inhab., situated on a fine bay of the same name, is an important centre of the sardine-fishery. Steamer 4 times weekly in summer to (¾ M.) *Morgat* (p. 221). — The pardon (last Sun. in Aug.) of *Ste. Anne-la-Palue*, 7 M. to the N. of Douarnenez, attracts about 30,000 visitors annually (special boat and omnibus services).

At Douarnenez carriages are changed for the local line to Audierne. — 24 M. *Pont-Croix* (2:00 inhab.), with a curious old collegiate church, *Notre-Dame-de-Roscodon* (13-15th cent.). — 27½ M. *Audierne* (*Du Commerce; de France*) was once like Penmarch (see above) an important town, but now

contains only 4380 inhabitants. — The *Pointe du Raz* (carr. 8-12 fr.), the westernmost point of Finistère, 9½ M. from Audierne, commands an almost constantly wild and tempestuous sea-view. Visitors may sometimes arrange to spend the night at the *Lighthouse*. It is hazardous to proceed to the N., towards the *Enfer de Plogoff* and the *Baie des Trépassés*, without minute instructions and precautions (guide advisable; 1 fr.). — About 6 M. to the W. of the point is the islet of *Sein*, the *Sena* of the ancients, once the seat of a Druid sanctuary and oracle.

III. From Quimper to Brest.

64 M. RAILWAY in 2½-3¼ hrs. (fares 11 fr. 85, 7 fr. 95, 5 fr. 15 c.).

Beyond Quimper the railway crosses the Odet, traverses a tunnel, and then, bending northward, ascends the valley of the *Steir*, which it repeatedly crosses. 169 M. (from Nantes) *Quéménéven*. We cross a viaduct 80 ft. in height.

176 M. **Châteaulin** (*Hôtel de la Grand' Maison*), a town with 3857 inhab., picturesquely situated on the navigable *Aulne*. In the neighbourhood are important slate-quarries. The only relic of the castle, which stood on a rock on the left bank of the *Aulne*, is the *Chapel of Notre-Dame*, dating from the 15-16th centuries.

A steamboat (2 fr.) plies twice weekly from *Port-Launay*, the harbour of Châteaulin, 1¾ M. down the river (omnibus), to *Brest* (p. 249) in 5 hrs., touching at various intermediate places. — A diligence runs daily from Châteaulin to (21 M.) *Crozon* in 4 hrs. (fare 3 fr.). — *Playben* (5617 inhab.), 7 M. to the N.E. of Châteaulin, has a Gothic church and a curious calvary, resembling that at *Plougastel* (p. 218).

The river is now crossed by means of a viaduct, 390 yds. long and 160 ft. high. The district becomes hilly; and another viaduct, 130 ft. high, is crossed. 185 M. *Quimerc'h*. Beyond a tunnel, ¼ M. long, we see the roads of *Brest* on the left. 192 M. *Hanvec*. — The name of (193½ M.) *Daoulas* is said to be derived from the Breton words '*mouster daou laz*', meaning 'monastery of the two murders', and the legend relates that the monastery here was originally founded in expiation by a knight who had slain two monks at the altar in the 6th century. The chief remains of the monastery are parts of the church and cloisters, dating from the 12th century. A diligence (1 fr.) plies hence to (7 M.) *Plougastel* (p. 218). — Another viaduct is crossed, ¼ M. long and 120 ft. high. — Beyond (203 M.) *Dirinon* the railway descends towards the *Elorn* and crosses the river.

At (210 M.) *Landerneau* we join the line from *Rennes* (see p. 218).

35. From Paris to Tours.

a. Viâ Orléans and Blois.

145 M. RAILWAY in 3½-9¼ hrs. (fares 26 fr. 30, 17 fr. 80, 11 fr. 65 c.). The trains start from the *Gare d'Orléans*, near the *Jardin des Plantes* (Pl. G, 25).

I. From Paris to Orléans.

75 M. RAILWAY in 1¾-4¼ hrs. (fares 13 fr. 65, 9 fr. 15, 5 fr. 95 c.). Express-trains to *Tours* do not enter the station of *Orléans*, but go on direct from *Les Aubrais*, see p. 265. Comp. the Map, p. 100.

At (1¾ M.) the station of *Orléans-Ceinture* we pass under the

Ligne de Ceinture, before quitting Paris. To the right is *Ivry*, with its large *Hospital for Incurables*. $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Vitry*. The railway returns to the bank of the Seine near Choisy.

6 M. **Choisy-le-Roi** (*Hôt. des Voyageurs; Restaur. Pompadour*), a pleasant town with 9900 inhab., owes its affix to the fact that Louis XV. built a château here as a shelter for his debaucheries. The Rue du Pont, near the station, passes the old *Communs du Château*, now occupied, like the other scanty remains of the château at the end of the Rue de Paris, by a porcelain-factory. Farther on, on the right side of the street, are the *Mairie* and the *Church*, both dating also from the reign of Louis XV. In the open space at the junction of the Rue du Pont, the Route de Sceaux, and the Avenue de Paris stands a bronze statue, by L. Steiner, of *Rouget de l'Isle*, author of the 'Marseillaise', who died at Choisy in 1836. The fine *Avenue de Paris* meets the Avenue de Versailles at the railing of the old château. There are numerous pleasant private houses in this new quarter of Choisy, which is connected with Paris by tramway.

Our line next passes under the Ligne de Grande Ceinture. $9\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Ablon*. The Seine reappears on the left. $10\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Athis-Mons*. The wooded heights are dotted with picturesque country houses. The line to Corbeil and Montargis diverges to the left (p.398).

$12\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Juvisy-sur-Orge* (*Hôt. Belle-Fontaine*) has a station used by both lines. The railway now ascends the valley of the *Orge*, which is crossed a little beyond the station by the *Pont des Belles-Fontaines* (18th cent.), consisting of two bridges, one above the other.

$13\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Savigny-sur-Orge* has a fine château of the 15th century. A little farther on is a section of the Ligne de Grande Ceinture, leading to Palaiseau (Versailles).

15 M. *Epinay-sur-Orge* is approached and quitted by viaducts. In the distance, to the right, appears the tower of Monthéry (see below). — 16 M. *Perray-Vauchuse*. On the hill to the right appears the large lunatic asylum of *Vauchuse*, belonging to the city of Paris. — 18 M. *St. Michel-sur-Orge*.

An omnibus (30 c.) plies hence to ($13\frac{1}{4}$ M.) Monthéry (*Chapeau Rouge*), famous for its *Fudal Castle*. The ancient donjon (13th cent.) rises conspicuously on a hill to a height of 100 ft. Fine view from the top. Monthéry is noted for an indecisive battle fought in its neighbourhood in 1465, between Louis XI. and the 'Ligue du Bien Public', commanded by Charles the Bold, afterwards Duke of Burgundy. — To the right of the road to Monthéry is *Longpont*, a village with a curious old *Priory Church*, which has been largely restored in its original Romanesque style.

20 M. *Brétigny*. This village must not be confounded with Brétigny-lès-Chartres, $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.E. of Chartres, which gives name to the Treaty of Brétigny, concluded in 1360 between Edward III. of England and John of France. — Railway to Tours via Vendôme, see p. 267.

$28\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Chamarande*, to the left, with a château built by Mansart. To the right, as we approach Etampes, appears the ruined *Tour Guinette*, 90 ft. in height, the relic of a castle of the 12th century.

35 M. **Etampes** (*Buffet; Hôtel du Grand-Monarque*, Place Romanet; *du Grand-Courrier*, Rue St. Jacques 27), a town with 8637 inhab., in a valley to the left, carries on a considerable trade in grain and flour. Three small rivers serve to work the large mills.

The Rue du Château, opposite the station, leads to the *Church of St. Basile*, dating mainly from the 15-16th cent., with a handsome Romanesque portal and a 12th cent. tower. In the interior are several antique bas-reliefs and some ancient and modern stained glass. To the right of the church is the *Hôtel de Diane de Poitiers* (16th cent.), now occupied by a savings-bank in front and the small *Musée Elias-Robert* behind (open free on Sun.) In the courtyard are some attractive sculptures. A little lower, to the left, is the *Church of Notre-Dame* (12th cent.), at one time fortified, and provided with a fine tower and spire. The first turning to the right in the adjoining square, and then the first to the left, bring us to the *Hôtel de Ville*, an elegant turreted building of the 16th cent., enlarged in the 19th. Adjacent is the old *Hôtel d'Anne de Pisseleu* (mistress of Francis I.), dating from the 16th cent. and now occupied as a grocer's shop. The Rue St. Jacques leads hence, to the left, to the Place du Théâtre, in which stands El. Robert's marble statue of *Geoffroy-St-Hilaire*, the naturalist (1772-1844), who was born at Etampes. Farther on is the *Church of St. Gilles* (12th, 13th, and 16th cent.), and still farther on, about 1 M. from St. Basile, is that of *St. Martin*, a curious building of the 12th cent., with a leaning tower in the Renaissance style. The portal, in the style of the 13th cent., is modern.

The fine park of *Château Brunehaut*, 1¼ M. to the N.E., is open to visitors. — *Tour Guinette*, see p. 263. — A branch-line runs from Etampes to (20½ M.) *Auneau* (p. 267), and another is about to be opened to *Pithiviers* and *Beaune-la-Roande* (see *Buedeker's South-Western France*).

On quitting Etampes the train passes through a cutting, skirts the town (view of St. Martin's to the left), and ascends a steep incline (mounting 180 ft. in 3½ M.) to the plateau of *La Beauce*, one of the granaries of France. The view is extensive but monotonous. — 55 M. *Toury*.

About 6½ M. to the W. is *Rouvray-Ste-Croix*, near which the English defeated the French in 1429 in an engagement known as the 'Battle of Herrings', from the supply of fish which the former were conveying to the camp before Orléans.

A branch-line runs from Toury to *Voves* (p. 59); and another (narrow-gauge) to (20 M.) *Pithiviers* (see above).

At (67 M.) *Chevilly* Prince Frederick Charles defeated General d'Aureilles de Paladine on Dec. 3rd, 1870. Beyond (70 M.) *Cercottes* the scenery becomes more attractive, and vineyards begin to appear.

74 M. *Les Aubrais* (*Buffet*) is the junction at which passengers for Orléans by the express-trains to Tours change carriages. The ordinary trains run into the station at Orléans.

75 M. *Orléans* (*Buffet*), see p. 270.

II. From Orléans to Tours.

70 M. RAILWAY in $2\frac{1}{4}$ - $3\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (fares 12 fr. 65, 8 fr. 55, 5 fr. 60 c.). — Best views to the left.

Travellers from Orléans join the express-trains at the junction of *Les Aubrais* (see p. 264). The ordinary trains do not pass Les Aubrais. To the right diverges the railway to Chartres (p. 59). The line to Tours follows the course of the Loire.

79 M. (from Paris) *La Chapelle-St-Mesmin*; 82 M. *St. Ay*.

86 M. *Meung-sur-Loire* (Hôt. St. Jacques), with 3210 inhab., has a fine Gothic church of the 12th cent. and a gateway of the 16th, belonging to the old fortifications. Jean de Meung, the continuer of Guillaume de Lorris's 'Roman de la Rose' (p. 399), was born here in the 13th century. About 3 M. to the E. is *Cléry*, in the interesting 15th cent. church of which Louis XI. is buried. Louis wore a small leaden figure of Our Lady of Cléry in his hat (see 'Quentin Durward'). A long viaduct is crossed.

91 M. **Beaugency** (*Ecu de Bretagne, St. Etienne, Place du Martroi*), an ancient town with 4000 inhab., was formerly fortified and has repeatedly been besieged both in mediæval and modern times. A street leading to the left from the large Place du Martroi conducts us to the *Tour de l'Horloge*, one of the old town-gates, at the beginning of the Rue du Change. Farther on in the latter street we pass the attractive Renaissance façade (restored in 1893) of the *Hôtel de Ville*. The house No. 3 Rue du Change has a fine Gothic door. A street ascending hence to the right leads to the *Tour St. Firmin*, the relic of a church of the 16th cent., near which rises the massive square *Keep* of the old castle. A *Statue of Joan of Arc*, erected in 1896 in the Place St. Jermin, commemorates her victory over the English at Beaugency in 1429. The *Château*, built in the 15th cent., is now a house of refuge. Adjacent is the *Church of Notre-Dame*, an old abbey-church in the Romanesque style of the 11th cent., several times restored. A little lower down are the *Tour du Diable*, some remains of the *Abbey*, of the 17-18th cent., and a *Bridge* over the Loire, 480 yds. long, with Gothic arches.

98 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Mer*. 102 M. *Suèvres* has two 11th cent. churches. The château at (104 M.) *Menars* dates from the latter half of the 17th century. The train now crosses the line to Romorantin (p. 278), and the town and castle of Blois come into sight on the left.

110 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Blois** (*Buffet*), see p. 275.

On leaving the station of Blois, the train enters a cutting, beyond which a fine view of the Loire opens on the left. 117 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Chouzy*. — 120 M. *Onzain*.

About 1 M. from the station, on a hill on the left bank, rises the *Château of Chaumont* (15-16th cent.), now the property of the *Princesse de Broglie*. Visitors are admitted daily in the absence of the family, at other times on Thurs. only. The main buildings are flanked by battlemented towers, and similar towers protect the entrance, which is curiously ornamented. The buildings which completed the square at the end of the

court have been demolished, so that nothing interrupts the beautiful *View thence of the valley of the Loire. The interior contains some interesting works of art, tapestry from Paris and Beauvais, and souvenirs of the possession of the château by Diana of Poitiers and by Catherine de Médicis. — The village of *Chaumont* (Hôtel de l'Avenue de Château) is reached before the château.

Beyond Onzain the château of Chaumont is seen to the left, 122½ M. *Veuves*; 130 M. *Limeray*. In the distance, to the left, is the château of Amboise.

133 M. *Amboise* (*Lion d'Or, Cheval Blanc*, on the quay, R. from 2, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr.), a town with 4453 inhab., lies partly on a hill, on which rises the famous **Castle*, still imposing with its lofty walls and ramparts defended by three massive round towers.

This castle, which belonged to the crown from 1434 till 1762, became the property of the Orléans family under the Restoration. Its name is specially associated with the conspiracy formed in 1560 by La Renaudie and the Huguenots to remove by force the young king Francis II. from the influence of the Guises. The plot was revealed, and 1200 of the conspirators are said to have been butchered at the castle in presence of the court, which included Francis and his bride, Mary, Queen of Scots, as well as Catherine de Médicis and her other two sons, afterwards Charles IX. and Henri III. The Edict of Amboise granted toleration to the Huguenots in 1563. The castle was long used as a state-prison, and the Algerian chief, Abd-el-Kader, was confined here from 1847 till 1852. In 1875 the Comte de Paris began the restoration of the castle, which was finally sold in 1895 to the Duc d'Aumale, to be converted into an asylum for military veterans.

The interior is shown by a custodian who lives to the left in the vaulted passage leading to the garden (now open to the public). On the W. side of the garden is the beautiful 15th cent. Gothic **Chapel of St. Hubert*, restored in the reign of Louis Philippe, above the door of which are fine bas-reliefs of the conversion of the saint and other scenes from his life. Within the chapel are the remains of Leonardo da Vinci, who died in 1519 at Amboise, whither he had been summoned by Francis I. The towers (130 ft. high) are so massive that the place of stairs within is taken by spiral inclined planes, by which horses and even carriages may ascend. At the end of the terrace (fine view) a low doorway is erroneously shown as that against which Charles VIII. struck his head, thus causing his death (1498).

The *Hôtel de Ville* (16th cent.; restored in 1891), the churches of *St. Florentin* (15-16th cent.) and *St. Denis* (interesting Romanesque capitals), and an old *City Gate* (14th or 15th cent.) may also be noticed.

From Amboise to (7½ M.) *Chenonceaux* (p. 283), viâ the *Forêt d'Amboise*, carr. 12 fr.

139 M. *Vouvray*. The vineyards of this district yield a well-known white wine. The Loire is crossed. 140 M. *Montlouis* is situated on a hill, the caverns in which were formerly inhabited.

144 M. *St. Pierre-des-Corps* (Buffet). Passengers to Tours by the Bordeaux express-trains change carriages here; the ordinary trains run into the station of Tours. Tours is seen to the right; and after crossing the canal ~~connecting the Cher~~ and the Loire we see

the handsome *Château of Beaujardin* to the left. On the same side diverges the line to Bordeaux. We next join the line from Nantes. 145 M. *Tours*, see p. 279.

b. Viâ Vendôme.

153 M. RAILWAY in 6-7½ hrs. (fares the same as viâ Orléans; p. 262).

From Paris to (20 M.) *Brétigny*, see p. 263. The Vendôme line diverges to the right from that to Orléans, and ascends an incline. 23½ M. *Arpajon*; 25½ M. *Breuillet*, 2½ M. to the N. of *St. Sulpice-de-Favières*, which possesses a fine Gothic church of the 13th century. From (26 M.) *St. Chéron*, a village with attractive environs, a pleasant walk may be taken to the *Buttes de Bâville*, in the park belonging to the 17th cent. château of that name, ¼ M. to the W. The railway traverses a prettily wooded valley.

35 M. *Dourdan* (*Hôtel de Lyon; du Croissant*), a town with 3211 inhab., possesses the ruins of a *Castle* built by Philip Augustus, consisting mainly of a massive circular donjon and a girdle wall, flanked by nine smaller towers and surrounded by a moat. The adjoining *Church* is an interesting edifice of the 12-18th cent.; in the interior the columns of the triforium, the bosses of the vaulting in the side-chapels, the pulpit, and the mural paintings (the two last modern) may be particularized.

Beyond (38 M.) *Ste. Mesme* we enter La Beauce (p. 264). — 48 M. *Auneau* (*Hôtel de France*), ¼ M. to the left of the little town of that name, which retains the donjon of its old castle. Auneau is the junction of lines to Chartres (198), to Etampes (p. 264), and to Maintenon (p. 195).

62 M. *Voves*, also on the railway from Chartres to Orléans (see p. 59; to Toury, see p. 264). — 75 M. *Bonneval* (*Hôt. de France*), a town on the *Loir*, with 3818 inhab., contains an interesting church of the 12th cent., with a tower partly rebuilt in the 16th, and an abbey of the 12th, 16th, and 17th cent., now a lunatic asylum. — The train crosses the *Loir* and descends the pretty valley of that stream, commanding an extensive view to the right.

84 M. *Châteaudun* (*Buffet; Hôtel de la Place; du Bon-Laboureur*, R., L., & A. 2-3, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr.), a town with 7460 inhab., on the left bank of the *Loir*, occupies the site of the Gallo-Roman *Castrodunum*. In the middle ages it was the capital of the Comtes de Dunois. It has been frequently burned down, on the last occasion by the Germans in 1870, a fact to which it owes the regularity of its plan.

The avenue in front of the station and the *Rue Chartres*, to the left, lead to the *Place du Dix-Huit Octobre*, with the *Hôtel de Ville* (small *Musée*) and a modern Renaissance *Fountain*, by Gaullier.

The *Rue de Luynes*, to the right of the *Hôtel de Ville*, leads to the **Castle*, an interesting edifice, shown on application to the concierge. The original fortress was erected in the 10th cent. on the pointed cliffs

above the Loir; the donjon, a huge round tower, 150 ft. high, to the left of the courtyard, was rebuilt in the 12th cent.; the chapel and adjoining façade were added by the celebrated Dunois, commonly called the 'Bastard of Orléans', in the 15th cent.; while the façade on the right side, with its elaborate external ornamentation, dates from the 16th century. The interior contains a restored chapel, a Renaissance staircase, and the 'salles des 400 gardes'. The view of the castle from the banks of the Loir (descent on the left side of the castle) is highly imposing.

The small neighbouring square contains a ruined Gothic chapel, and farther on, as we descend on the other side of the castle, are some curious old *Houses*. Opposite the end of the Rue du Château is a house with a carved wooden façade in the style of the Renaissance; and at the end of the next street is a stone façade of the same period.

The *Eglise de la Madeleine* (12th cent.), at the same place, belonged to an abbey, of which the buildings to the right and left, now occupied by a hospital and the courts of law, also form part. The Romanesque arches in the right aisle and the choir-stalls are worthy of notice.

The Rue de la Madeleine brings us back to the Place du Dix-Huit Octobre, whence the Rue Gambetta leads to the left to the *Church of St. Valérien*, a building of the 12th cent., with a stone spire and a Romanesque side-portal. Beneath the organ, in the interior, is a fresco of the 14th cent., sadly injured. — The same street, by which we may return to the station, leads to the *Cemetery*, in which are a ruined Gothic *Chapel* and a *Monument* to those who fell in defence of the town on October 18th, 1870.

Railway from *Nogent-le-Rotrou* and *Courtalain* to *Orléans*, see p. 199.

As we quit Châteaudun, the cemetery with its ruined chapel is seen to the right; farther on is a château of the 15th century.

91 M. *Cloyes* has a fine belfry of the 15th century. Extensive view to the right. 96½ M. *Morée-St-Hilaire*. 100 M. *Fréteval* has a ruined château of the 11th cent., to the right of the railway. Several caverns may be observed in the hill-sides on the banks of the Loir, in some cases still inhabited (p. 274). 103½ M. *Pezou*.

110 M. **Vendôme** (*Hôtel St. Martin*, Place St. Martin; *du Commerce*, Grande Rue; *Lion d'Or*, Rue St. Bié), a town with 9777 inhab., is situated on the *Loir*, about ¾ M. to the S.E. of the station. Vendôme is the Roman *Vindocinum*. In the 10th cent. it became the capital of an independent barony, which in 1515 was made a duchy. The dukes of Vendôme were for a long time members of the Bourbon family.

Crossing an arm of the river and proceeding in a straight direction, we pass behind the *Chapel* of the Lycée, in the Flamboyant style. The *Lycée* itself, an ancient college, founded by César, Duc de Vendôme and natural son of **Henri IV.** dates from 1623-39.

— Farther on is the *Place St. Martin*, in which rises an elegant *Tower*, the relic of a church of the Renaissance. On the right is a curious timber-house of the 15th century.

The *CHURCH OF THE TRINITY, an interesting edifice of the 12-15th cent., on the left side of the street, formerly belonged to a Romanesque abbey (12th cent.), the picturesque remains of which are seen in the square in front. In front of the portal rises a magnificent *Belfry*, in the Transition style of the 12th cent., crowned by a stone spire. The interior of this tower should be examined by those interested in architecture, especially the large apartment on the groundfloor and the curiously arranged belfry stage. The *Façade* of the church is an elaborately ornamented example of the Flamboyant style.

The INTERIOR, of the 14-15th cent., produces an effect of great dignity. The triforium and the windows attract attention by their *sic*. The transepts, which date from the 13th cent., are lower than the nave, and are vaulted in the domical style characteristic of Anjou. In the choir are some antique stained glass, thirty-two **Stalls* of the 15-16th cent., and a marble *Altar* in the style of the 15th century. The tears and inscriptions on the early-Renaissance *Screen* of the sanctuary recall that the abbey claimed to possess one of the tears shed by Christ at the tomb of Lazarus. Other features of interest are two *Altar-Pieces* (16th cent.) in the chapels flanking the apsidal chapel; the **Pulpit*, a modern work in the style of the stalls; and the Renaissance *Founts*, in the first chapel to the left of the nave. — To the right of the nave, and communicating with its last bay by a doorway of the 16th cent., are some remains of the *Cloisters*, erected in the 14-15th centuries.

A large building (17th cent.) to the S., between the church and the main channel of the Loir, which also belonged to the abbey, is now occupied as barracks. As we cross the neighbouring bridge (*Rue St. Bié*) we see, on the heights of the left bank, the ruined *Castle*, which dates from the 11th century. Fragments of the outer wall, with ten partly ruined towers, still remain. The best-preserved tower occupies the highest point, to which the approach on the right conducts. Fine view from the top. The castle was dismantled in 1589, when Henri IV took it from the League.

The *Hôtel de Ville*, originally a gateway, erected in the 14-15th cent., stands by the next bridge, at the end of the *Rue Potterie*, and may be reached either by the left bank or by the *Rue Guesnault*, near the *Place St. Martin*, and the *Rue Saulnerie*, in which a quaint 16th cent. house may be observed in passing. The *façade* of the *Hôtel de Ville* fronts the bridge; the battlements are adorned with medallions of the 16th century.

In the *Rue Potterie* is the *MUSÉE*, a modern brick structure, open on Sun., 10-3, but accessible also on other days. In front stands a bronze statue, by Irvoy, of *Ronsard*, the poet (1524-85), who was born in the Vendômois (see p. 198).

GROUND-FLOOR. The room to the right contains funereal *Sculptures* and other *Monuments*, and the *Prehistoric Collection*. In the room to the left are *Plans*, *Drawings*, and *Views* of monuments.

FIRST FLOOR. Entrance Hall. *Natural History Collections* (Peruvian mummy) and *Paintings*. — Main Room. *Archaeological Collection*, compris-

ing antiquities found in the neighbourhood, including Roman gold ornaments (Nos. 750, 751, 780), Frankish weapons and pottery, Renaissance chasuble (No. 51), articles connected with the worship of the Holy Tear, and a relic of St. Stephen; ethnographical curiosities; medals; paintings.

Farther on is the *Church of the Madeleine*, with a fine 15th cent. spire and a large stained-glass window of 1529. The other windows and paintings are modern. The street to the right leads to the Lycée.

Vendôme is also a station on the railway from Blois to Pont-de-Braye (see p. 278).

On leaving Vendôme, the train quits the valley of the Loir. 120 M. *St. Amand-de-Vendôme*; 124 M. *Villechauve*.

128 M. *Châteaurenault (Ecu de France)*, a town with 4500 inhab., has a castle of the 14th cent., and the donjon of one still older.

A narrow-gauge railway runs hence to (64 M.) *Port-Boulet* (p. 235), viâ (25 M.) *Neuillé-Pont-Pierre* (p. 204) and (38 M.) *Château-la-Vallière* (p. 198). — *Châteaurenault* is also a station on the line from Sargé to Tours viâ Vauvray (p. 198).

Beyond (133 M.) *Villedomer* the train crosses a viaduct, 88 ft. high. Fine view. Beyond (149 M.) *Fondettes-St-Cyr* we cross the *Loire* and see to the left the scanty ruins of the château of *Plessis-lès-Tours* (p. 283). We soon join the line to Nantes viâ Angers (p. 267). — 153 M. *Tours* (Buffet), see p. 279.

36. Orléans.

Hotels. ST. AIGNAN (Pl. a; C, 1), not far from the station, facing the Rue Banner, R. 2-10, déj. 3, D. 3½ fr.; *GRAND HÔTEL D'ORLÉANS (Pl. b; C, 2), Rue Banner 148; GRAND HÔTEL DU LOIRET (Pl. c; C, 2), Rue Banner 18; BOULE D'OR (Pl. d; C, 3), Rue d'Illiciers 9. — *Furnished Apartments* in the Rue Bourgogne, Rue Ste. Catherine, and Rue des Pastoureaux, from 30-40 fr. per month.

Cafés and Restaurants in the Place du Martroi; at the *Hôtel St. Aignan; Charpentier*, Rue Bourgogne 215, recommended to those spending some time in Orléans. — *Buffet*, at the station.

Cabs. Per drive ¾, per hr. 2 fr.; at night 1½ and 2 fr.; 25 and 50 c. extra beyond the boulevards or the Loire.

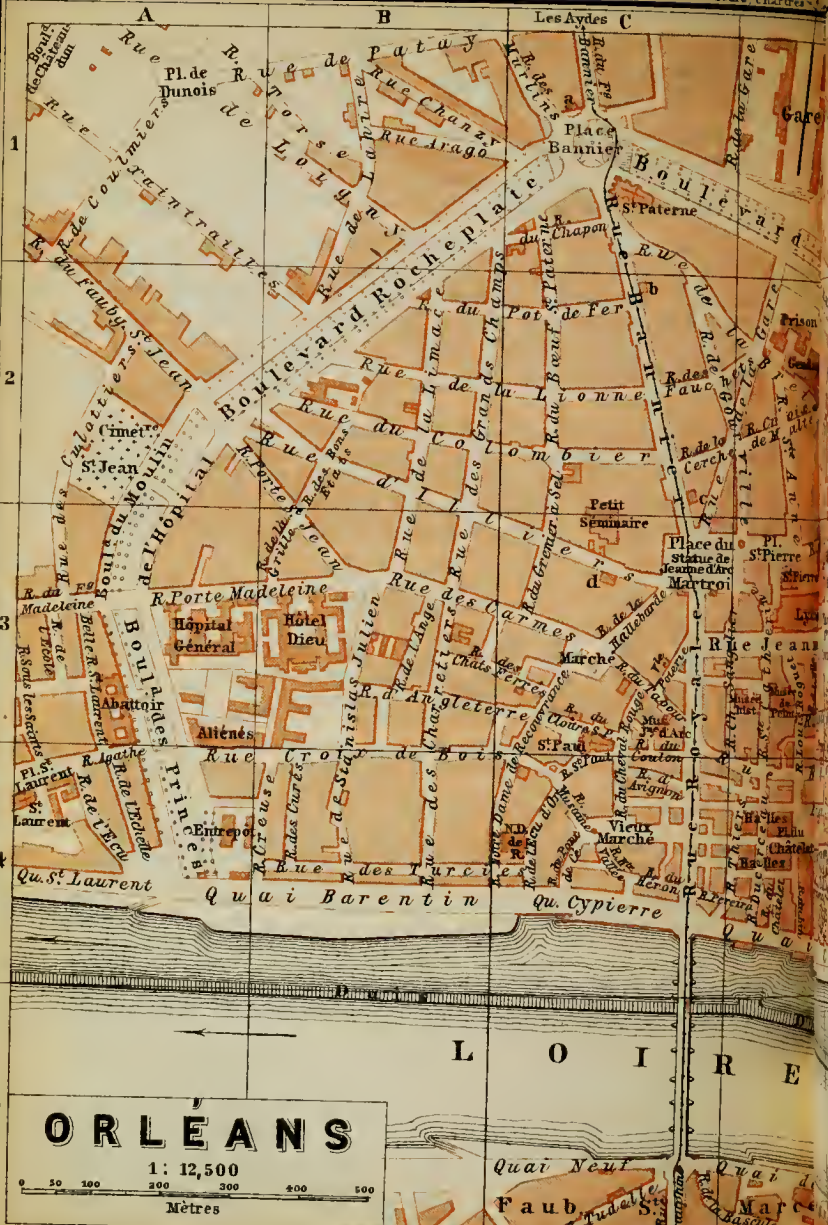
Tramway from *Les Aydes* on the N. to the *Barrière d'Olivet* on the S., viâ the Rue Banner and the Rue Royale, etc.; from the Place Banner to the bridge 15 and 10 c., to Olivet (p. 274) 25 and 20 c. — To *Ouzouer*, see p. 274. — **Omnibus** from the *Porte de Bourgogne* (Pl. G, 3) to the *Porte Madeleine* (Pl. A, 3).

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. E, 4), Rue de Bourgogne 187.

Baths. *Bains du Châtelet*, Rue Charles Sanglier 4.

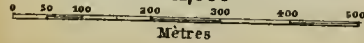
Orléans, on the right bank of the *Loire*, the ancient capital of the *Orléanais* and now the chief town of the *Département du Loiret*, the seat of a bishop, and the headquarters of the Vth Army Corps, is a large and well-built but dull town, with a population of 66,700.

Orléans occupies the site of the Gallic town of *Cenabum* or *Genabum*, captured and burned by Caesar in B.C. 52 in revenge for a massacre of Roman merchants here by the Carnutes. The town was afterwards rebuilt by the Emperor Aurelian, who named it *Aurelianum*, whence the modern name is derived. The position of Orléans as the key to Central and S. France has always given it great strategic importance, and it has frequently been besieged. In 451 St. Aignan, then bishop, delivered it from the attack of Attila, but Clovis took it in 498. After the death of Clovis



ORLÉANS

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Caserne
d'Artillerie

Réservoir

Cimetiére

St. Vincent

St. Vincent

Petites Sœurs
des
Pauvres

Alexandre

Marlin

Caserne
d'Artillerie

Boul. S. V.

Marie

Theatre

Rue de l'Evêché

Statue de
Roi

Place
d'Arc

St. Croix

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Limoges, Bourges

Orléans became the capital of an independent kingdom, which was, however, united to the kingdom of Paris in 613. The most notable event in the history of the town is its siege by the English in 1428-29, which was raised by Joan of Arc, the famous 'Maid of Orléans'. Entering the town on April 29th, 1429, she forced the English to retire by the 8th of May, an event still annually celebrated on May 7th and 8th. In 1563 the town, as a stronghold of the Huguenots under Coligny, was attacked by the Duke of Guise. In 1870 Orléans was again the object of important military manoeuvres; on Oct. 11th it was taken by the Germans, a month later it was recaptured by the French, but the Germans again made themselves masters of it on Dec. 5th and held it until March 16th, 1871.

The *Station* (Pl. D, 1) adjoins the handsome *Boulevards*, on the opposite side of which is the new Rue de la Gare, leading straight to the Place du Martroi (see below). We, however, first follow the boulevards to the right to the *Place Bannier* (Pl. C, 1), and thence descend the Rue Bannier to the Place du Martroi. At the corner of the last-named street stands the *Church of St. Paterne* (Pl. C, 1), now being rebuilt. When the restoration is complete, this church will be a handsome specimen of the Gothic style of the 13th century.

The *Place du Martroi* (Pl. C, 3) occupies the centre of the town. A mediocre bronze *Equestrian Statue of the Maid of Orléans*, by *Foyatier*, was erected here in 1855, representing Joan returning thanks to heaven for her victory. The sixteen alto-reliefs are by *Vital Dubray*.

The Rue Royale leads from the S. side of the square to the Loire. We follow, however, the Rue Jeanne d'Arc, which runs to the W. to Ste. Croix, passing the *Lycée*, on the left, and on the right a small square with a bronze *Statue of the Republic* by L. Roguet (1850).

The *Cathedral of Ste. Croix* (Pl. E, 3), though its façade is imposing, dates from the decadence of Gothic architecture. Destroyed by the Huguenots in 1567, it was practically rebuilt between 1601 and 1829, the greater part in a successful enough reproduction of the late-Gothic manner, while the florid façade, designed by Gabriel, architect to Louis XV., attains a certain amount of dignity in spite of its bastard style. The latter is flanked by two towers, 285 ft. high, without spires, between which are three portals, surmounted by rose-windows and an open gallery. The towers are carried up three stories higher, the first stage in each having spiral staircases at the corners and statues, the next two, light arcades; both towers terminate in open crown-shaped galleries. Between the towers is seen the graceful central spire, rebuilt in 1859. The church is 485 ft. in length.

The INTERIOR, which has double aisles and is 100 ft. in height, is superior in style to the façade. The eleven chapels of the choir date from the original building, as they escaped from the flames in 1567. The works of art are neither numerous nor ancient. In the arcades beneath the windows are the Stations of the Cross, sculptured by Clov. Monceau, and the transepts contain elaborate Gothic altars in carved wood. Some of the stained-glass windows are good. In the 1st chapel to the right of the choir is the elaborate marble monument of Mgr. Dupanloup, Archbishop of Paris (d. 1878), by *Chapu*.

On the N. side of the cathedral is a bronze statue, by Vital

Dubray, of *Robert Pothier* (Pl. E, 3), the famous legal writer (1699-1772), a native of Orléans. A little farther on, to the left, is the —

Hôtel de Ville or *Mairie* (Pl. D, 3), a tasteful building of brick and stone, dating from 1530, but restored and enlarged in 1850-54. It was formerly the royal residence, and here Francis II. died in 1560 in the arms of his wife, Mary Stuart. The main building is flanked by two advancing wings, with niches containing statues of celebrated natives of the town. The Caryatides beneath the balconies are attributed to Jean Goujon. The bronze *Statue of Joan of Arc*, in the court, is a replica of a marble statue by Princess Marie of Orléans, now at Versailles. Several of the apartments on the first floor are decorated in the style of the 16th cent. (apply to the concierge). The chimney-piece of the *Salle des Mariages* and the ceiling of the *Salle du Conseil* should be observed. The equestrian statue of Joan of Arc trampling on a mortally wounded Englishman, in the *Grand Salon*, is also by Princess Marie of Orléans.

We now retrace our steps along the *Rue Jeanne d'Arc* to the *Place de la République* (see p. 271). The *Old Hôtel de Ville*, a mutilated building of the 15th cent., with a Gothic tower, now contains the *Musée de Peinture et de Sculpture* (Pl. D, 3) and the *Natural History Museum*. The collections are open to the public on Sun. and Thurs., 12-4, and to strangers on other days also (closed on the principal holidays and during Sept. and Oct.). There is another entrance in the *Rue Ste. Catherine*.

The following is an alphabetical list of the principal works of art. They are not all numbered, but all have explanatory labels.

Paintings. *Antigna* (of Orléans), 4. Young Breton; no numbers, Woman overcome by a snow-storm, Conflagration. — *Berchère*, 20. Nubian children guarding the crops. — *Blin*, Landscapes (30. Cape Fréhel). — *Bol*, 36. Portrait. — *Cambiaso*, 60. Brazen serpent. — *Carracci*, Adoration of the Shepherds. — *Ph. de Champagne*, 65. S. Carlo Borromeo. — *M. Cornuille*, 71. Jacob and Esau. — *Couder*, 937. Return from the fields. — *Decker*, 79. Landscape. — *A. Demont*, Landscape. — *Deruet* (1588-1660), 81-87. Earth, Air, Fire, Water. — *Deshayes*, 93. St. Benedict. — *Domenichino*, St. Cecilia. — *Drouais*, 103. Mme. de Pompadour, 106. Portrait. — *Dubufe*, 107. Birth of Henri V. — *Dupuis* (of Orléans), 112. Zenobia and the shepherds. — *P. Flandrin*, 125. Landscape. — *Freminet* (1557-1649), 141-148. The Evangelists and the Latin Church Fathers. — *Gérard*, 155. Christ descending on the earth and dispelling the darkness (the artist's last work, finished by a pupil). — *Giordano*, 156. *Caritas Romana*. — *Hallé*, 166. Flight into Egypt. — *Holfeld* (after *Murillo*), 175. Holy Family. — *P. Huel*, 181. Arques, 182. Wood at the Hague. — *Laucret*, 210. Luncheon-party. — *C. Lefebvre*, 944. Jacob and Joseph. — *Lerolle*, Landscape. — *Ch. Van Loo*, 229. Louis XV., 230. The Regent (?). — *Lucatelli*, 233. Italian cabaret. — *Maratta*, 241. Psyche entering Olympus, 242. Marriage of Psyche. — *Meynier*, Judgment of Paris, Truth. — *Van Mieris the Elder*, Portrait of the artist. — *Mierevell*, Anna van Hussen. — *Monvel* (of Orléans), Good Samaritan. — *Murillo*, 264. An Apostle. — *Negrone*, 267. Madonna and Saints. — *Norblin*, 273. Death of Ugolino. — *Oudry*, 278. Birds. — *Fignerolle*, 293. Pilgrimage to Our Lady of Loretto. — *Preti* (*Il Calabrese*), 305. SS. Paul and Antony, the hermits. — *Protais*, 307. Pond. — *Prud'hon*, Portraits. — *Restout*, 329. Annunciation. — *Richemont*, Condé finding the body of Fuentes after the battle of Rocroy, St. Cecilia in the Catacombs. — *Riesener*, Marshal Bessières and other portraits. — *Rottenhammer*, 349. Holy Family. — *Rubens* (?), 352. Genius of Glory and of Art, 353. Village festival (copy), 354. Festival of Venus (copy). —

Sacchi, 362. Raising of Lazarus. — *Scherer*, Joan of Arc at Orléans. — *Fr. de Troy*, 898. Duchess of Maine, famous for her brilliant court at Sceaux, in the reign of Louis XV. — *Vaines*, 402. Death of Eust. Lesueur. — *Jos. Vernet*, 411, 952. Landscapes. — *Vetter*, 413. Scene from Molière's 'Précieuses Ridicules'. — *Weber*, 432. Psyche's awakening. — *Zegers*, 375. Holy Family in a garland of flowers.

Sculptures. *Blanchard*, 506. Rope-dancer. — *Captier*, 573. Dancing faun. — *David d'Angers*, 585-587. Terracotta reliefs. — *Duret*, 591. Mercury inventing the lyre. — *Feugères des Forts*, Mary Magdalen. — *Molknecht*, 601. Venus quitting the bath. — *Pradier*. 630. Venus surprized. — *Tournois*, 616. Quoit-player. — *Villain*, 648. Hebe.

The *Drawings* number 250; the *Engravings* about 10,000.

Quitting the building by the door in the Rue Ste. Catherine, we turn to the right, and a few yards farther on to the left (Rue des Albanais), and reach the *Hôtel de Farville* or *Cabut*, a tasteful little edifice of the 16th cent., often erroneously called the 'House of Diana of Poitiers'. It contains the interesting and well-arranged **Historical Museum** (Pl. D, 3), open as the others (see p. 272). The objects are furnished with inscriptions. Catalogue, 1½ fr.

GROUND-FLOOR. Antique and other sculptures. — **FIRST FLOOR.** Gold ornaments from Cyprus, Gallo-Roman bronzes (horse and boar found in the neighbourhood), antique vases and terracottas; Egyptian antiquities; flint axe-heads; small bronzes and terracottas; and miscellaneous objects of more modern date. — **SECOND FLOOR.** Chests of the 15-16th cent., and other furniture; font of the 13th cent., bas-reliefs in alabaster, fine chimney-piece of the 16th cent.; ethnographical collection; weapons; local curiosities. — A room off the court contains porcelain from Rouen, Delft, and Nevers; medals; fine chimney-piece of the 16th cent., with painted bas-reliefs (life of John the Baptist); porcelain, smaller objects of art, ivory, bonbonnières, watches, statuettes, etc.; curious amber crucifix.

The Rue des Albanais ends in the Rue Royale, the most interesting in the town. The first turning to the right is the Rue du Tabour (Pl. C, 3), No. 15 in which is the so-called *House of Agnes Sorel*, an edifice of the Renaissance. No. 37 is the *House of Joan of Arc*, in which the Maid of Orléans lodged. It now contains the **Musée Jeanne d'Arc** (Pl. C, 3).

The museum consists of an important collection of objects connected with Joan of Arc, both originals and reproductions, of more historic interest than artistic value. The *Salle des Monuments* (on the ground-floor) contains mainly models of statues of the heroine; the *Salle du Siège* (1st floor) illustrates the arms and armour worn at the siege of Orléans; the *Salle des Bijoux* (2nd floor) contains coins, medals struck in honour of Joan, and statuettes and ornaments representing her. On the 3rd floor are miscellaneous objects. Specially noteworthy are a Flemish tapestry (15th cent.) representing Joan's arrival at Chinon; Beauvais tapestry (17th cent.) designed after the 'Pucelle' of Chapelain; banner borne at the festival of Joan of Arc (16th cent.); portraits, including one of 1541 and another by Vouet; two paintings of battles in which she took part, by Bourguignon and Mignot; engravings, etc.

At the S. end of the Rue Royale a handsome *Bridge* (Pl. C, 5), of the 18th cent., spans the Loire, the channel of which is sometimes almost dry. At the S. end of the bridge is the suburb of *St. Marceau*, at the beginning of which is a mediocre *Statue of the Maid of Orléans*, by Gois, removed hither from the Place du Martroi.

On the right bank, about 300 yds. below the bridge, is the Re-

naissance Church of *Notre-Dame-de-Recouvrance* (Pl. C, 4), erected in memory of the deliverance of the town by Joan of Arc, with mural paintings by H. Lazerges. — About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. up the river are the mutilated remains of the 15th cent. church of *St. Aignan* (Pl. F, 4), consisting of the choir and transepts. — To the N.E., in the Boulevard St. Marc, is the church of *St. Euverte* (Pl. G, 3), dating from the 12-15th centuries. Thence to the station about 1 M.

Pleasant walks may be taken on the banks of the Loire to the *Château of St. Loup*, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. above the town, and to the *Chapelle St. Mesmin*, $\frac{2}{2}$ M. below. An omnibus plies to the latter from Rue de la Hallebarde 31 (Pl. C, 3).

A charming excursion may be made to the Source of the Loiret, either by private carriage, or by tramway (p. 270) to Olivet (*Restaurant de l'Eldorado*), a village about 2 M. from the *Château de la Source*. There are in reality two sources, the *Abîme* and the *Bouillon*, both remarkable for the abundance and limpidity of their water, and said to have subterranean communication with the Loire. The château stands in a pleasant garden (fee).

From Orléans to Tours, see p. 265; to Bourges and Nevers, see pp. 400-404; to Malesherbes and Bouron (Moret), see p. 399; to Chartres, see p. 198.

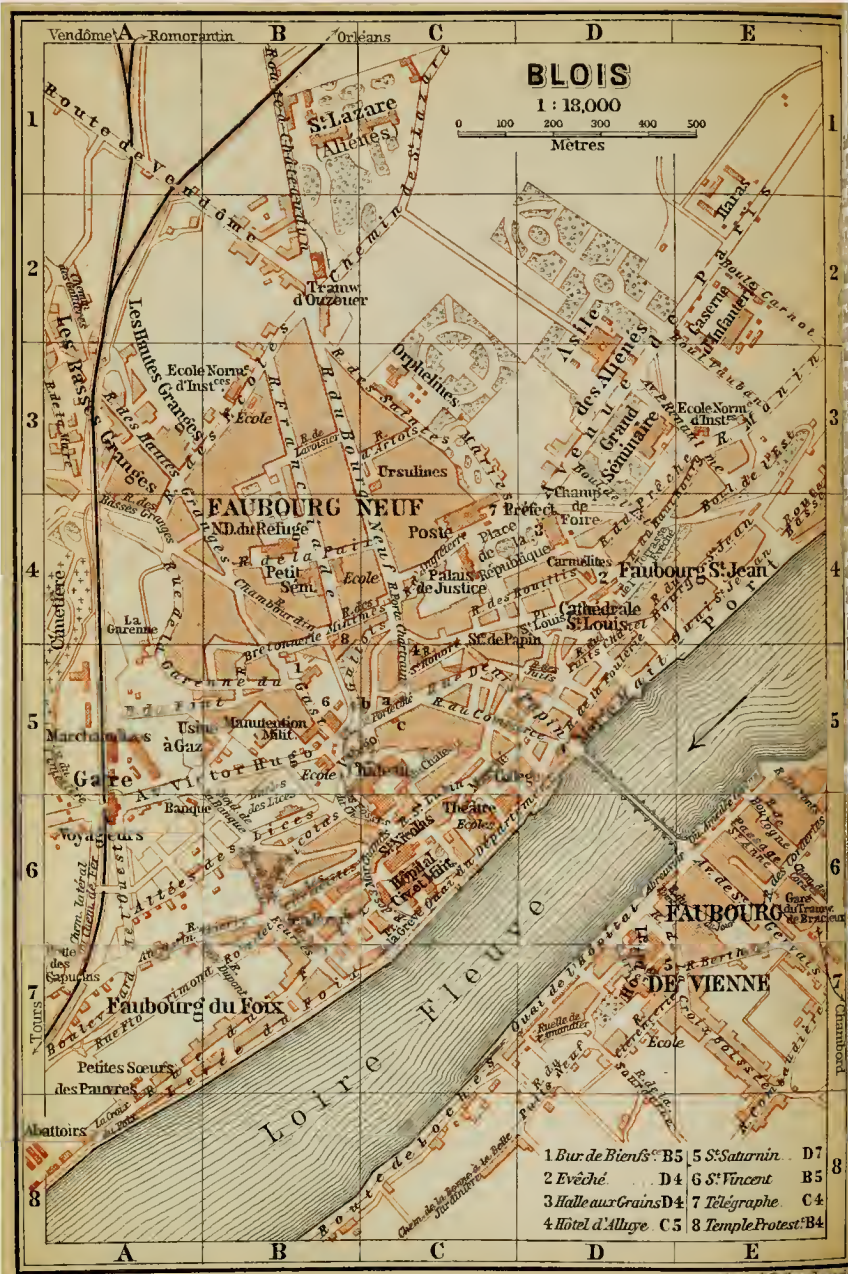
FROM ORLÉANS TO MONTARGIS, 47 M., railway in 2- $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 8 fr. 50, 5 fr. 75, 3 fr. 75 c.). — $\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Les Aubrais* (p. 264). The train first skirts and then intersects the Forest of Orléans. $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Donnery*; 14 M. *Fay-aux-Loges*, situated on the Canal d'Orléans, between the Loire and the Loing; $\frac{3}{2}$ M. *Bellegarde-Quiers*, also a station on the line from Beaune-la-Rolande to Bourges (p. 399). — $\frac{3}{2}$ M. *Ladon* was the scene of a battle on Nov. 24th, 1870 (monument). — 47 M. *Montargis*, see p. 395.

FROM ORLÉANS TO GIEN, 39 M., railway in about $\frac{2}{4}$ hrs. (fares 7 fr. 15, 4 fr. 85, 3 fr. 15 c.). This line ascends the valley of the Loire, at a little distance from the river. — $\frac{3}{2}$ M. *St. Jean-de-Braye*. Beyond (7 M.) *Chécy-Mardieu* we cross the Canal d'Orléans (see above). — $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *St-Denis-Jargeau*. The latter, on the right bank of the river, is noted for a victory gained by Joan of Arc over the English in its neighbourhood in May, 1429. — 16 M. *Châteauneuf-sur-Loire* (*Hôt. des Trois-Rois*) is a small town with the remains of a huge *Château* rebuilt in the 18th century. The church contains the tomb of the Duc de la Vrillière (1672-1718), minister of Louis XIV., with a fine group in marble. About 3 M. to the S.E. lies *Germigny-des-Prés*, a village noted for its church, originally dating from the Carolingian period and restored in the primitive style.

21 M. *St-Benoît-St-Aignan*. — *St. Benoît-sur-Loire* (*Inns*), about 3 M. to the S., owes its origin and its name to a rich Benedictine monastery, founded in 620 and pillaged and destroyed by the Huguenots under Condé in 1562. At one time 5000 pupils are said to have been taught by the monks. Nothing now remains except the *Church, built between 1026 and 1218, one of the oldest and most remarkable ecclesiastical monuments in France. It has two sets of transepts, between which rises a square tower. The W. porch or narthex is two stories high, and is divided into a nave and aisles of three bays each, with columns crowned by curiously carved capitals. The portal on the N. is flanked by six large statues (mutilated), and above the door is a representation of the translation of the relics of St. Benoît or Benedict from Monte Cassino to the monastery. The transepts have no doors, but have small apses on the E. side. In the interior, beneath the central tower, is the tomb of Philip I. of France (d. 1109), with a contemporary recumbent statue. The capitals of the columns and the choir stalls, dating from the 15th cent., should be observed. — *Sully* (see below) may be conveniently visited from St. Benoît (5 M.), viâ the right bank of the Loire. *Germigny-des-Prés* lies about 3 M. to the N.W. (see above).

At (25 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Les Bordes* we intersect the line from Beaune-la-Rolande to Bourges. The first station on this line to the S. of Les Bordes is *Sully* (see p. 399). — 31 M. *Ouzouer-Dampierre*. — 39 M. *Gienville*, see p. 396.

FROM ORLÉANS TO OUZOUEUR-LE-MARCHÉ (Blois), 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., steam-tramway viâ *Coulmiers*. At *Ouzouer* we meet the tramway from Blois (p. 279).



- 1 Bur de Bienf. B5
- 2 Evêché D4
- 3 Halle aux Grains D4
- 4 Hôtel d'Alluye C5
- 5 S. Saturnin D7
- 6 S. Vincent B5
- 7 Télégraphe C4
- 8 Temple Protest. B4

37. Blois.

Hotels. GRAND HÔTEL DE BLOIS (Pl. a; C, 5), Rue Porte-Côté, pens. from 10 fr., well spoken of; *GR. HÔT. DE FRANCE (Pl. b; C, 5), Place Victor-Hugo, R., L., & A. 3-4½, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 3½, omn. ½ fr.; DU CHÂTEAU (Pl. c; C, 5), Rue Porte-Côté 20, R., L., & A. 3-8, B. 1, déj. 2½, D. 3, omn. ½ fr.; ANGLETERRE (Pl. d; D, 5), on the quay, at the bridge; TÊTE NOIRE, on the quay, R., L., & A. 3½, B. 1, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr.; DE LA NOUVELLE GARE, with restaurant à la carte, R. 2 fr.

Cafés. *Grand Café*, Rue Denis-Papin; *de Blois*, beside the Hôtel de Blois; others on the quays. — *Railway Restaurant*.

Post and Telegraph Office, Place de la République (Pl. C, 4) and Rue Denis-Papin 45.

Stations. Besides the *Railway Station* proper (Pl. A, 5-6) Blois has two *Steam-Tramway Stations*: one in the Faubourg de Vienne (Pl. E, 6) for Bracieux (Chambord), Lamotte, and Beuvron; the other, in the Faubourg Neuf (Pl. B, 2), for Ouzouer-le-Marché (30 M.).

Blois, the chief town of the *Département de Loir-et-Cher*, with 23,452 inhab., is picturesquely situated on the right bank of the Loire, with its principal street in the hollow between two hills, on which rise respectively the château and the cathedral. The older parts of the town are ill-built, with numerous narrow streets, which occasionally degenerate into flights of steps. A bridge at the end of the main street leads over the river to the suburb of Vienne on the left bank.

Blois first rose into notice about the end of the 14th cent., when Louis of Orléans, son of Charles V. of France, purchased the castle from the counts of Blois. Under its new masters Blois enjoyed a period of importance, especially when Louis's grandson, who frequently resided here, ascended the throne of France as Louis XII. Francis I. spent large sums of money in enlarging and embellishing the castle, in which he entertained Charles V. Henri III spent much of his time at Blois, and twice (in 1576 and 1588) assembled the States-General here (see p. 276); here, too, the Duke of Guise was assassinated by the king's orders (see p. 276). The castle then fell into disfavour. Henri IV visited it once. Louis XIII. imprisoned his mother, Marie de Médicis, in this castle, and afterwards presented it to his brother, Gaston of Orléans.

From the *Railway Station* (Pl. A, 5, 6) we proceed in a few min. to the *Place Victor-Hugo* (Pl. B, C, 5), occupying the site of the old 'jardin bas' at the foot of the château. To the left, before the Place, is the Gothic *Pavillon d'Anne de Bretagne*, or *Bains de la Reine*, a dependency of the château, now occupied by a club. In the Place is the *Jesuit Church of St. Vincent*, of the 17th cent. (Pl. 6; B, 5).

The *CHÂTEAU (Pl. C, 5), the left side of which is skirted by the direct ascent from the Place, is one of the most interesting in France. The part in front as we arrive is the **Francis I. Wing*, the finest part of the whole and a chef-d'œuvre of the Renaissance. The inner façade is noticed below. The exterior façade, with four stories, is richly decorated and adorned with tasteful turrets and an open gallery at the top. The unattractive-looking pavilion on the right dates from the time of Gaston of Orléans, who began a complete reconstruction of the whole. Between these two sections rises the *Tour des Oubliettes*, dating from the 13th century. The castle is

entered from the Place du Château (Pl. C, 5) by the *Galerie Louis XII*, constructed of stone and brick, and finished in 1501. Above the door is an equestrian statue of Louis XII.

The château belongs to the state and is open daily from 7 or 8 a.m. The interior, however, is shown only under the escort of a custodian (fee discretionary; not more than 1 fr. for one pers., less per head for a party).

On the right side of the principal court rises the **Francis I. Wing*, the inner façade of which is even more richly decorated than the outer. Like most of the château it has recently undergone complete restoration. The **Staircase* is the chief feature; it ascends within a projecting pentagonal tower, open at each stage, and both outside and inside is most beautifully carved. The salamander which is frequently repeated in the ornamentation is the badge of Francis I., while the hedgehog on other parts of the building is the badge of Louis XII. On the left side of the court is the *Chapel*, dating from the time of Louis XII., but recently restored and repaired. It is embellished with paintings and coloured windows, one of which represents the betrothal of Louis XII. to Anne of Brittany (p. 209). — At the end of the court is the *Gaston Wing*, built by Mansart, the most remarkable feature of which is the staircase.

The Interior of the palace also has been restored, though not furnished, and is interesting mainly from a historic point of view. **GROUND FLOOR.** To the left are the *Apartments of Anne of Brittany*, wife of Louis XII., with sculptures from different parts of the château. Thence we visit the richly decorated *Chapelle St. Calais* and the handsome staircase of the *Gaston Wing*. Proceeding next to the **Francis I. Wing*, we ascend its **Grand Staircase*, on which are three statues (Peace, Youth, Friendship) attributed to Jean Goujon. — **FIRST FLOOR.** *Apartments of Catherine de Médicis*, including two Ante-rooms, the first of which has two gilded chimney-pieces; the Queen's Gallery; the Dressing Room; the Bedchamber in which Catherine died in 1589, with artistically carved beams; her Oratory, partly in a turret supported by a corbel; and her Study, with nearly 250 carved wooden panels, all different. Marie de Médicis, who was confined in this castle by order of her son Louis XIII., is said to have escaped by one of the windows of the last-named room. We next inspect the *Tour des Oubliettes* or donjon, and the *Dungeon* in which the Cardinal de Guise, brother of the duke, was assassinated. — **SECOND FLOOR.** The *Apartments of Henri III* include two Ante-rooms with fine chimney-pieces; the King's Gallery; the Study; and the King's Bedchamber, in which the Duke of Guise, surnamed 'le Balafré' or 'the Scarred', assassinated in 1588 by order of Henri III, breathed his last. Adjoining are the Retiring Room, where the first blows were struck, the King's Dressing Room, and the apartment in which two monks, during the assassination, remained in prayer 'for the success of a great scheme'. — **THE THIRD FLOOR** is not shown to visitors. — We descend by a staircase at the end of the *Galerie Louis XII*, from which we visit the *Salle des Etats*. This hall, which is divided into two by eight columns, dates like the donjon from the 13th century.

From the other end of the *Galerie Louis XII* another staircase leads to an unimportant *Musée* (open on Sun., 12-4; at other times for a fee). In the second room on the first floor are two valuable pictures: a Group of Sheep by *Rosa Bonheur*, and *La Colombine* by *Leonardo da Vinci*. Most of the rooms have fine chimney-pieces of the time of Louis XII. On the second floor are paintings, sculptures, engravings, and a collection of natural history. Fine view from the first room.

A lane with steps, to our right as we quit the castle, descends

to the old abbey-church of *St. Nicolas* (Pl. C, 6), the finest in Blois, built in 1138-1210. The remarkable façade, with its two towers, has recently been completed and restored. The central tower, though far from pleasing when seen from without, forms a handsome lantern in the interior. The altar-piece of the 15th cent., to the N. of the choir, near the transept, represents the life of *St. Mary of Egypt*.

We now ascend the right bank of the Loire to the bridge (p. 275). From the bridge we see the statue of *Denis Papin* (see below), at the top of the handsome street beginning here. The *Rue du Roi* ascends to the right to the *Cathedral of St. Louis* (Pl. D, 4), an edifice in a bastard Gothic style, reconstructed by J. H. Mansart in 1678. The façade is later, and may be described as belonging to the neo-classic school. The seventh chapel to the right contains two marble reliefs, by *Lerambert* (1660), representing *Memory* and *Meditation*, formerly on the tomb of the mother of *King Stanislaus of Poland*, in the church of *St. Vincent* (p. 275). — The *Bishop's Palace*, behind the cathedral, dates from nearly the same epoch; the terrace (open to the public) commands a fine view.

The *Rue du Palais*, to our right as we return, passes in front of the *Palais de Justice* (Pl. C, 4). The street leading thence to the left ends at the bronze statue (Pl. C, 4, 5) erected in 1879 to *Denis Papin* (1647-1710), the natural philosopher, who was born at Blois. The statue, by *A. Millet*, is placed on a platform approached by 122 steps and commanding a fine view. — In the *Rue St. Honoré*, leading hence in a straight direction, is the *Hôtel d'Alluye* (No. 8; Pl. 4, C 5), of the 16th cent. (restored in 1893), the finest of the old houses of Blois (visitors admitted). We regain the square near the château by turning first to the right, then to the left.

Excursions. — To CHAMBORD. This highly interesting excursion is most conveniently made by carriage (return-fare for 1-3 pers., with one horse 10-12, with two horses 15-18 fr.). The drivers usually go by the road on the dyke or embankment on the left bank of the Loire (11 M.) and return by the valley of the *Cesson* (10 M.). Or the steam-tramway may be taken to (10½ M.) *Bracieux* (p. 279) and a carriage hired there for Chambord (4½ M.; 1-4 pers. 5 fr.). There is a public conveyance from *Bracieux*, but at inconvenient hours. — With a carriage and pair the three châteaux of Chambord, Cheverny, and Beaugard may all be visited in one day (25 fr.). There is a good hotel near the château of Chambord.

The Château of Chambord, situated in a park, 20 sq. M. in area, surrounded by 20 M. of walls, is one of the finest palaces of the Renaissance in existence, and as an edifice it is perhaps unique. It was built by *Pierre Nepveu* in 1526 for *Francis I.*, whose favourite residence it became, and *Cousin*, *Bontemps*, *Goujon*, *Pilon*, and other noted artists were engaged on its decoration. Many changes were afterwards carried out, especially by *Louis XIV.* and by *Marshal Saxe*, to whom that monarch presented it in 1748. From 1725 to 1733 *Stanislaus Leszczinski*, the ex-king of Poland, dwelt at Chambord. *Napoleon I.* presented it to *Marshal Berthier*, from whose widow it was purchased in 1821 for the sum of 61,000*l.* raised by a national subscription, on behalf of the future *Comte de Chambord* (1820-83). It now belongs to the *Duke of Parma* and the *Comte de Bardi*. The château, only the N. part of which is completed, consists of two square blocks, the larger of which, 512 ft. long by 385 ft. broad, encloses the smaller in such a way, that the N. façade of the one

forms the centre of the N. façade of the other. The corners of each block terminate in massive round towers, with conical roofs crowned by lanterns, so that four of these towers appear in the principal façade. The central part is farther adorned with an unexampled profusion of dormer-windows, turrets, carved chimneys, and pinnacles, besides innumerable mouldings and sculptures, above all of which rises the double lantern of the tower containing the principal staircase. The interior is almost empty and undecorated; most of the carved wainscots and panels, the ornamented doors and shutters, and other embellishments were destroyed in 1793 by the Revolutionaries. The chief point of interest is the double spiral staircase, so arranged that one person can ascend and another descend at the same time without even seeing each other. The elaborate ornamentation of the roofs is also striking; and the massive timber constructions used to form and support them should be observed from inside. The château contains 440 apartments, and the stables are said to have room for 1200 horses.

TO BEAUREGARD AND CHEVERNY, 9½-10 M., carriages as for Chambord (see p. 277) or from Bracieux (ca. 5 fr.). We traverse the suburb of Vienne and follow the Romorantin road. Walkers may lighten their journey by taking the train from Blois to Cour-Cheverny (see below). — The *Château of Beauregard*, about 4½ M. from Blois, is said to have been built by Francis I. as a hunting-lodge, but part of it has been rebuilt and modernized. It contains a gallery of 363 historical portraits of the 17th cent. (by Ardier), several handsome ceilings, and a tiled floor representing an army in order of battle. — The *Château of Cheverny*, about 5½ M. farther on, is a magnificent structure of the 17th cent., partly in the style of the Renaissance, and recently restored. Many of the rooms retain the original furniture and decorations. The mythological paintings (Histories of Adonis, Perseus, and Theagnes and Charicles) are by Jean Mosnier, a local artist.

About 6 M. to the W. of Blois is the ruined *Château of Bury*, an interesting edifice of the 16th century. — *Château de Chaumont*, see p. 265.

FROM BLOIS TO PONT-DE-BRAYE, viâ Vendôme, 41½ M., railway in 2¼-6½ hrs. (fares 8 fr. 25, 6 fr. 65, 4 fr. 85 c.). — Beyond (4½ M.) *Fossé-Marolles* the Cisse is crossed. At (8 M.) *La Chapelle-Vendômoise* is one of the finest dolmens in France. There are several others in this neighbourhood. — 17 M. *Villefran-Çoulommiers*. The train now crosses the Loir and joins the line from Châteaudun. 21½ M. *Vendôme*, see p. 268.

The railway recrosses the Loir and descends the irregular, winding valley of that stream. — 27½ M. *Thoré-la-Rochette*. At La Rochette, at which the station is situated, are a number of inhabited *Caverns*. Similar caverns are found elsewhere in this valley, and also on the banks of the Loire (p. 235), the Vienne (p. 284), etc. Some of those of *Breuil*, on the opposite bank, are very ancient. About 1¼ M. to the N. of Breuil is the *Château de la Bonaventure*, and as far to the S.E. is the *Château de Rochambeau*. — We next traverse a tunnel 550 yds. long and reach (30 M.) *St. Rimay*. *Les Roches*, 1¼ M. to the W., has the most interesting caverns in this region; nearly all the 550 inhab. of the village are 'Troglodytes'. The Loir is again crossed.

33½ M. *Montoire-sur-le-Loir* (Trois Rois) is a small town commanded by a ruined castle, the donjon of which dates from the 12th century. On the left bank of the Loir, 1¾ M. to the S.E., are the picturesque ruins of the huge *Château de Lavardin*, built in the 12-15th centuries.

Near (37½ M.) *Troo*, which has a Romanesque church of the 12th cent., are ancient ruins, a tumulus, and some interesting caverns. 40 M. *Sougé-sur-Braye*. — 41½ M. *Pont-de-Braye*, see p. 198.

FROM BLOIS TO VILLEFRANCHE-SUR-CHER (Vierzon), viâ Romorantin, 36 M., railway in 1¾-2¼ hrs. (fares 6 fr. 40, 4 fr. 30, 2 fr. 80 c.). This line crosses the Loire beyond (2½ M.) *La Chaussée-St-Victor*. — 5½ M. *Vineuil-St-Claude*; 9½ M. *Mont-près-Chambord* (steam-tramway, see p. 279); 13 M. *Cour-Cheverny*, ¾ M. to the N. of *Cheverny* and its château (see above). The marshy tract which now follows forms part of the *Sologne* (p. 400). Beyond (18½ M.) *Fontaine-Soyons* the train passes near the *Château de la Morinière* (15th cent.). 21 M. *Mur-de-Sologne*. — 31 M. *Romo-*

TOURS

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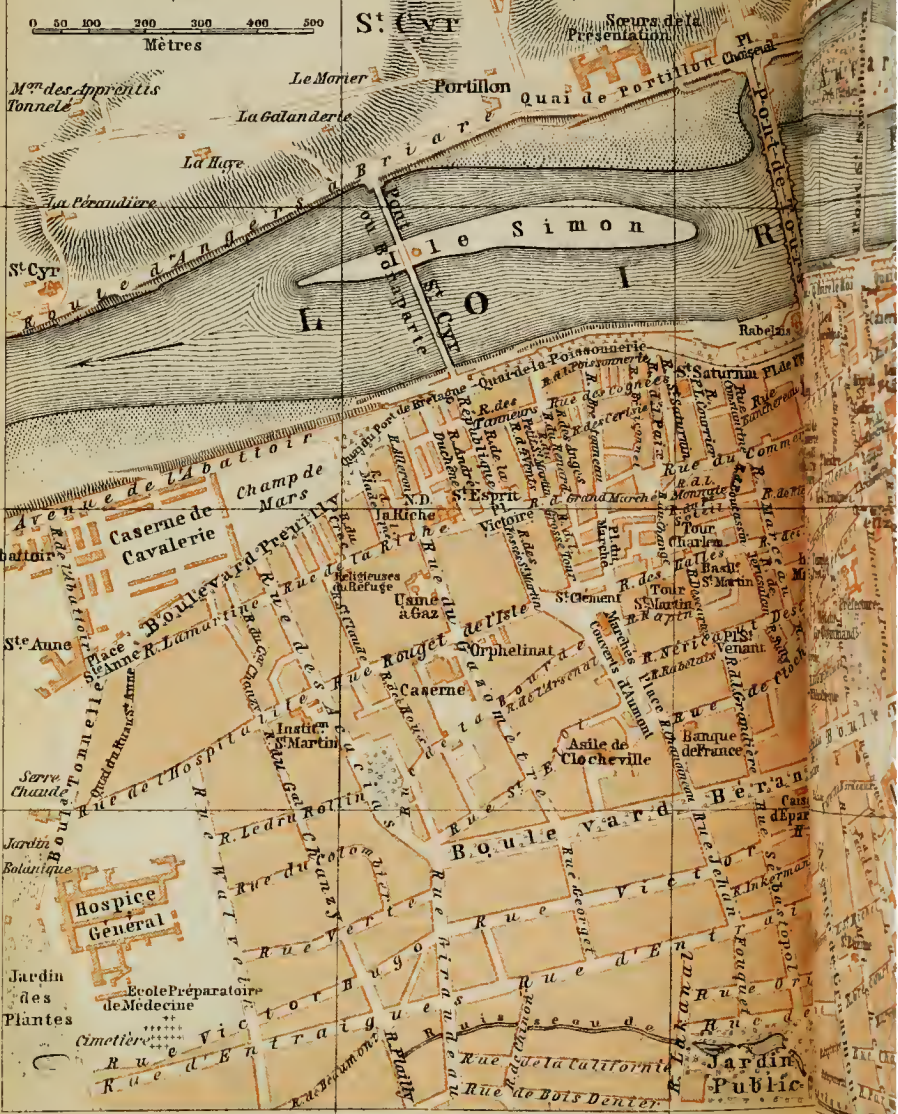
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Pont du Cher Sables d'Orne, Mantuon, Nantes, Bordeaux, Orléans, Paris. E

rantin (*Lion d'Or*), a busy cloth-manufacturing town with 8000 inhab., is situated on the *Sauldre*. The Edict of Romorantin, in 1560, prevented the establishment of the Inquisition in France. — 36 M. *Villefranche-sur-Cher* is a station on the line from Tours to Vierzon (p. 288).

FROM BLOIS TO LAMOTTE-BEUVRON VIÀ BRACIEUX (*Chambord*), 33½ M., steam-tramway (p. 277) in 3-3½ hrs. (fares 4 fr. 65, 3 fr. 10 c.). Unimportant stations. — 7 M. *Mont* (p. 278). — 10½ M. *Bracieux*, on the Beuvron (comp. p. 277). At (27½ M.) *La Ferté-Beauharnais* is a château that belonged to Eugène Beauharnais. — 38½ M. *Lamotte-Beuvron* (p. 400).

FROM BLOIS TO OUZOUEUR-LE-MARCHÉ (*Orléans*), 30½ M., steam-tramway. At *Ouzouer* we meet the steam-tramway from Orléans (p. 274).

38. Tours.

Railway Station. Tours now possesses only one *Station* (Pl. D, 3, 4), recently reconstructed, and used by both the *Compagnie d'Orléans* and the government lines.

Hotels. GRAND HÔTEL DE L'UNIVERS (Pl. a; D, 3), Boulevard Heurteloup, near the station, R., L., & A. from 4½, D. 5 fr.; GR. HÔT. DE BORDEAUX (Pl. b; D, 3), almost opposite the station, to the right, R. 3-10, L. 1¼, A. 1½, B. 1¼, déj. 3, D. 4 fr.; FAISAN (Pl. c; C, 2), Rue Nationale 17, R., L., & A. 4-6, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 4, omn. ½ fr.; BOULE D'OR (Pl. d; C, 2, 3), DES NÉGOCIANTS (Pl. e; C, 2), both in the Rue Nationale (Nos. 29 & 19); DU COMMERCE (Pl. f; C, 4), Place du Palais-de-Justice, R., L., & A. 2-5, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. 3 fr.; DU CROISSANT, Rue Gambetta 7, opposite the post office (Pl. C, 3), pens. from 8 fr.

Cafés. *Besnard, du Commerce, de la Ville*, Rue Nationale 10, 32, & 46; *de l'Univers*, Place du Palais-de-Justice S. — *Café-Concert de l'Alcazar*, Rue Nationale. — *Cirque Rancy*, on the quay, near the Musée.

Cabs. With one horse, per drive 1, per hr. 1½ fr.; with two horses, 1½ and 2 fr.

Tramways (comp. the Plan). From the *Barrière de Vouvray* (Pl. E, 1) to the *Barrière de Grammont*, viâ the *Rue Nationale* and the *Avenue de Grammont* (3 'sections', 15 c. each; all the way 25 c.), with a branch to the *Pont Bonaparte* or *St. Cyr* (Pl. B, 2). — *Steam Tramway* from the *Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville* to *Vouvray* viâ *Marmoutier* (p. 283) and *Roche-carbon* (3 sections, 30-45 c. each, 40-60 c. for 2 sections, 75 c. all the way).

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 3), Rue de Clocheville 16.

English Church, Rue de la Préfecture; services at 11.15 and 4. **Chaplain**, *Rev. Wm. Appleford, B. A.*

Baths. *Bains de la Touraine*, Boulevard Béranger 18.

Tours, a prosperous town with 63,267 inhab., the former capital of the *Touraine*, the chief town of the *Département d'Indre-et-Loire*, the headquarters of the IXth Army Corps, and the seat of an archbishop, is situated in a fertile plain on the left bank of the *Loire* and extends with its suburbs as far as the right bank of the *Cher*, nearly 2 M. from the *Loire*. The agreeable situation and mild climate of *Tours* have induced large numbers of English and other foreigners to take up their abode here.

Tours, a town of the Gallic tribe of the *Turones* or *Turoni*, joined the league under *Vercingetorix* against *Cæsar* in B. C. 52. It was afterwards transferred from the N. to the S. bank of the *Loire*, and known under the Roman emperors as *Caesardunum* and (later) *Urbs Turonum*. It became the capital of the Third *Lugdunensis* in 374 A. D. From the invasion of the Franks until the 11th cent. the town was the capital of a line of counts, whose descendant, *Henry II.*, united *Touraine* with the English crown. This province was restored to France in 1242; and from that time onwards *Tours* was a favourite residence of the French kings, who fostered its manufactures and largely increased its prosperity. *Louis XI.* especially

spent much time at Plessis-lès-Tours (p. 283). Under Henri III and later monarchs Tours was the meeting-place of important councils. Touraine was bestowed, as an apanage, upon Mary, Queen of Scots, who continued to draw a revenue from it until her death. On Sept. 13th, 1870, Gambetta, who had escaped by halloo from beleaguered Paris, established at Tours the Delegation of the Government of National Defence, which remained here until compelled by the advance of the Germans to remove to Bordeaux on Dec. 21st, 1870. The town was occupied by the Germans from Jan. 19th till March 8th, 1871. — The *Battle of Tours* is the name often given to the great battle in which Charles Martel checked and hurled back the advancing power of the Saracens in 732. It was fought between Tours and Poitiers. — Tours is famous as the city of St. Martin, who became its bishop in 375; of Gregory of Tours, who wrote the first history of the Franks; and of Alcuin's renowned theological school. Honoré de Balzac (1799-1850), the novelist, was born at Tours.

The *Railway Station* (Pl. D, 3, 4) adjoins the fine boulevards which separate the town proper from its suburbs. Turning to the left, we reach in a few minutes the handsome square in front of the *Palais de Justice* (Pl. C, 3), a large Doric building erected in 1840. A bronze statue, by Fournier, was erected here in 1889 to *Honoré de Balzac* (see above). The Rue Nationale (Pl. C, 3, 2), which runs hence to the right to the Loire, is the widest and handsomest street in the town. At its beginning is the *Public Library* (50,000 vols., 1200 MSS.). In the third cross-street to the left, the Rue de l'Oratoire, stands the large *Imprimerie Mame* (Pl. C, 3). The third street on the right, the Rue de l'Archevêché, leads to a square in which stands the *Archbishop's Palace* (Pl. D, 2), approached by an Ionic portal erected in the 17th cent. as a triumphal arch. The palace contains collections of inscriptions, palæontology, archæology, coins, MSS., and art objects. The square is embellished with a monument to local worthies, the main feature of which is a figure of La Touraine by Sicard (1887).

The **Cathedral* (Pl. D, 2), in the adjoining 'Place', dedicated to *St. Gatien*, who introduced Christianity into Touraine, rises on the site of two earlier churches in which St. Martin (d. 397) and Gregory of Tours (d. 595) once officiated. Though it was begun in 1170 and not finished till the middle of the 16th cent., the various parts of the cathedral are exceedingly harmonious, and the whole forms in fact one of the finest Gothic edifices in France. The *Façade*, the last part completed, is a lavishly ornamented example of the Flamboyant style; Henri IV is reported to have said of it that it was a jewel to which only the casket was wanting. It is flanked by two towers, 226 and 229 ft. in height, the upper stages of which consist of truncated pyramids, surmounted by double domes in the Renaissance style. The tympana and pediments of the triple portal are in open work; and above is a beautiful rose-window.

INTERIOR. The work of the different epochs of the construction is easily distinguished. Several bays of the nave are Flamboyant, like the façade; the E. bays and the transepts date from the 14th and 15th cent.; while the choir, both larger and more interesting, was the work of the 12th century. The windows are still filled with the original magnificent **Stained Glass*. The first chapel to the right of the choir contains the *Tomb*

of the *Children of Charles VIII.*, in white marble, by Jean Juste (1506). — A small door in the N. transept gives admission to the *Psallette*, or singing-school, dating from the 15-16th cent., and embellished with attractive sculptures and a curious staircase. The N. tower also contains a noteworthy staircase.

On the quay, not far from the cathedral, is a barrack including the *Tour de Guise*, a round tower of the 12-15th cent., dating from a royal palace.

The Rue de la Scellerie leads back from the N.W. corner of the Square de l'Archevêché to the Rue Nationale, passing in front of the **Théâtre Municipal** (Pl. C, D, 2), an imposing building finished in 1872 and rebuilt after a fire in 1883.

We cross the Rue Nationale and proceed in a straight direction through the Rue des Halles, at the end of which stand the *Tour Charlemagne* (Pl. C, 3; right) and the *Tour St. Martin* (Pl. B, C, 3; left). These are relics of the famous basilica of St. Martin, extolled by Gregory of Tours, and afterwards rebuilt on a still more magnificent scale in the 12-13th centuries. Pillaged by the Huguenots during the religious wars of the 16th cent., it was finally demolished in 1802, when the street was prolonged. The Tour Charlemagne, so called because Luitgard, third wife of Charlemagne, was buried beneath it, adjoined the N. transept of the church; the Tour St. Martin, the crowning stage of which was rebuilt in the 18th cent., stood to the right of the W. portal.

At the corner of the Rue Descartes beginning at the Tour Charlemagne is the handsome new *Basilica of St. Martin* (unfinished). — The Rue des Fossés-St-Martin leads from the square beyond the Tour St. Martin to the Place de la Victoire, with the *Monument of General Meusnier* (1754-93), a native of Tours, erected in 1888. — To the left is *Notre-Dame-la-Riche* (Pl. B, 2, 3), built originally in the 13th cent., but largely reconstructed in the 16th cent. and restored in the 19th. The S. portal and two stained windows by Pinaigrier should be observed.

We now descend to the Loire and follow the quay to the right, passing a suspension-bridge (Pl. B, 2) and enjoying a fine view of the hills on the opposite bank. Farther on is the *Pont de Tours* (Pl. C, 2, 1), built in 1765-77. Still higher is another suspension bridge, connecting Tours with the suburb of *Symphorien*, on the right bank. Near the Pont de Tours is the *Church of St. Saturnin* (Pl. C, 2), dating from the 15th century.

The gardens in the *Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville* (Pl. C, 2), at the N. end of the Rue Nationale and the S. end of the Pont de Tours, are embellished with modern statues of *Rabelais* (to the left), by Dumaige, and *Descartes* (to the right), by the Comte de Nieuwerkerke. The *Hôtel de Ville*, on the W. side of the square, is an insignificant building of the 18th century.

The **Musée** (Pl. C, 2), facing it on the other side of the Rue Nationale, contains about 475 paintings, mostly of trifling value, some ancient and modern sculptures, enamels, and other works of art (first floor), a few antiquities, and a collection of natural history

(second floor). The museum is open to the public on Thurs., Sun., and holidays, 12-4, and to strangers on other days also.

Picture Gallery. — Room I. To the right, 226. Early copy of *Fr. Hals*, Descartes; 6. *Berthélemy*, Manlius Torquatus condemning his son to death; 419. Early copy of *Leonardo da Vinci*, Mona Lisa ('La Joconde'); 200. *Providoni*, Martyrdom of St. Jude; 43. *Mich. Corneille*, Massacre of the Innocents; 199. *Providoni*, Martyrdom of St. Matthew; 332. *Flemish School*, Marriage of St. Catharine; 75. *J. Jouvenet*, Centurion at the feet of Christ; *Flemish School*, 307. Crucifixion, 283. Holy Family; 99. *Lépicic*, Malthias punishing blasphemers; above the door to the next room, 211. French copy of *Titian*, Entombment (original in the Louvre). In the centre: 518. *L. Schroeder*, The fall of the leaf (marble). — Room II, to the left of Room I. To the right, no number, *Feyen-Perrin*, Woman of Cancale; 26. *Busson*, Landscape; 214. Style of *Paolo Veronese*; Judith and Holofernes; 326. *Italian School*, St. Jerome; 202. *Mignard*, after *Raphael*, Holy Family; 149. *H. Rigaud*, Louis XIV.; no number, *Moreau* (of Tours), an Egyptologist; 67. *Glaize*, Ash Wednesday; 441. *Dutch School*, Family portrait; 350. *French School*, Venetian fête; no number, *Lansyer*, Château and park of Menars (p. 265). — Room III. No. 54. *Delauany*, Oath of Brutus; no number, *Montginot*, Poacher; 95. *Lecomte de Nouy*, Eros; no number, *Français*, Evening; 65. *Eug. Giraud*, Algerian women; no number, *Damoy*, Lake in the Sologne; 61. *Thirion*, Judith. In the centre: 520. *A. Laouste*, Amphion (marble). — Room IV. No. 113. *B. Masson*, Flowers; 287. *Flemish School*, St. Joseph and the Madonna; 127. *Muraton* (of Tours), Monk digging; *Flemish School*, 295. Last Supper, 338. Last Judgment, an imitation of the painting by Fr. Floris at Brussels; 126. *Muraton*, Benevolent welcome; 7. *Em. Bin*, Perseus delivering Andromeda. Table in mosaic of the 17th cent.; Palissy ware. — Room V, on the other side of the entrance-hall. No. 48. *Ant. Coppel*, Wrath of Achilles; 601. *School of Guido*, Pietà; 48bis. *Coppel*, Parting of Hector and Andromache; 1. *Allegrain*, Apollo and Deïphobe, the sibyl; 278. *Flemish School*, Adoration of the Shepherds; 215. Reduced copy (16th cent.) of *Danièle da Volterra*, Descent from the Cross (original in St. Trinità de' Monti at Rome); several portraits by unknown masters; 249. *School of Parmigianino*, Judgment of Paris; 186. Ascribed to *Eus. da San Giorgio*, Virgin adoring the Child. — Room VI. No. 92. *Lebrun*, Duke of Richelieu; 11. *Boucher*, Apollo and Latona; 102. *Lesueur*, St. Sebastian; 231. *School of Rembrandt*, Portrait; 144. *Lod. Carracci*, St. Francis of Assisi; 194. *Mantegna*, Resurrection; St. *Largillière*, Portrait; 188. *Guericino*, Death of Cleopatra; *Boucher*, 13. Amyntas recalled to life in the arms of Silvia (from Tasso); 12. Silvia fleeing from the wolf which she has wounded (from Tasso); 222. *Rubens*, Mars crowned by Victory; 193. *Mantegna*, Christ in Gethsemane; 240. *Elisabeth Sirani*, Marriage of St. Catharine; 187. *Guericino* (?), Cephale and Procris; 223. *Rubens*, Alex. Goubeau and his wife (an ex voto painting); 162. *Valentin*, Soldiers dying; 599. *School of Caravaggio*, St. Sebastian. In the centre: 519. *J. Renaudot*, Naiad (marble); bronze replica of *Houdon's* Diana. — Room VII. No. 107. *Lobin* (director of the stained-glass manufactory at Tours), after *Ribera*, Martyrdom of St. Bartholomew; 147. *Restout*, Death of St. Scholastica; 38. *Phil. de Champagne*, The Good Shepherd; 146. *Restout*, Trance of St. Benedict. At the other end, 218. *Franck*, Rape of Helen. This room also contains some fine specimens of furniture of the 15-17th cent., and several glass-cases with enamels, mostly by *J. Laudin* (486), a small ivory diptych of the 15th cent. (540), stoneware, faience, etc. Above the second glass-case are some good paintings of the *Flemish School*, including No. 293. Raising of Lazarus.

On leaving the Musée, we follow the Rue Nationale to the old abbey-church of *St. Julien* (Pl. C, 2), which dates from the 13th cent.; the Romanesque W. tower belonged to an earlier church (end of the 10th cent.). The choir has double aisles, the two outer terminating in shallow apses of the 16th cent., projecting into the adjoining aisles and into the central part of the choir, which ends in a straight

wall, pierced with windows. The stained-glass windows and mural paintings are modern.

In the Rue St. François-de-Paule is the *Palais du Commerce* (Trib. du C.; Pl. C, 2), the former 'Hôtel du Consulat' (17th cent.), attributed to J. H. Mansart. Opposite is the former church of *St. Francis* (1675-77). — In the Rue Briçonnet (No. 18) is the *House of Tristan l'Hermite*, the notorious provost-marshal of Charles VII. and Louis XI. It is also known as the *Maison des Pendus* ('of the hanged'), from the numerous executions which took place here, of which the stout nails on the façade are memorials.

The remains of the château of *Plessis-lès-Tours*, built and occupied by Louis XI., who died here in 1483, lie about $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the S.W. of the town (see p. 279). The ruins are, however, very scanty, and tourists will find little to remind them of the graphic description of Sir Walter Scott in '*Quentin Durward*'. — The ruins of the famous *Abbey of Marmoutier* are on the right bank, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N.W. of the stone bridge.

EXCURSIONS FROM TOURS.

a. **To Chenonceaux.** — RAILWAY (Ligne de Vierzon, see p. 287), 20 M., in 50-60 min. (fares 3 fr. 60, 2 fr. 40, 1 fr. 60 c.). Omnibus from Chenonceaux station to the château 40 c. (50 c. return if a railway return-ticket be taken). The famous *Château of Chenonceaux* is open only on Thurs. & Sun., 2-4. — From Chenonceaux to Amboise (carr. 12 fr.), see p. 266.

The line diverges from the Orléans railway and ascends the valley of the Cher. $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. *St. Pierre-des-Corps* (p. 266); 7 M. *Veretz*, $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. from which lies *Larçay*, with a Roman *Castellum*, four towers on the S. side of which are still standing; 11 M. *St. Martin-le-Beau*. — $15\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Bléré-Lacroix*. *Bléré* is a town with 3270 inhab., about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S., with a pretty chapel of the 16th century.

20 M. **Chenonceaux** (*Hôtel du Bon-Laboureur*, déj. $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 fr.), about 1 M. from the station, is noted for its famous **Château*, which dates from the period of transition from the Gothic style to that of the Italian Renaissance. It occupies a curious situation, in great part supported by piles in the channel of the Cher. The château was founded in 1515 by Thomas Bohier, receiver-general of taxes, but his son relinquished it to the crown in 1535. Francis I. frequently resided here, and Henri II presented it to Diana of Poitiers. Catherine de Médicis, however, compelled the favourite to resign Chenonceaux in exchange for Chaumont (p. 265), and spent considerable sums in enlarging and embellishing her new possession, which she bequeathed to Louise de Lorraine-Vaudemont, widow of Henri III. The poet Tasso visited Catherine here, and in 1599 Francis II. and Mary, Queen of Scots, spent their honeymoon at Chenonceaux. The château has long been private property. — The château is reached from the hotel at which the omnibus halts by an avenue which leads to the left from the other end of the village and crosses the railway.

The fore-court of the château contains the stables. To the right is the *Donjon*, a relic of an earlier castle dating from the 15th century. The present *Façade* of the château has been rebuilt; four Caryatids by Jean Goujon, which formerly adorned it, have been removed to the park, and

its chief features are now the balcony and dormer-windows. The chapel appears to the left. On the ground-floor are the *Dining Hall*, formerly the ante-room, the former '*Librairie*', with a remarkable chimney-piece supported by Caryatides attributed to Jean Goujon, and the *Chapel*, which contains some old stained glass. Below are the *Kitchen* and *Offices*, established in two massive piles of an ancient bridge, which originally supported a mill. A less ancient *Bridge* leads to the left bank of the Cher, on which is a singular edifice, two stories in height, built by Diana of Poitiers. — On the first floor are the gorgeous modern *Galerie Louis XIV.*, built as a picture-gallery, *Francis I.'s Room*, with a Renaissance chimney-piece, and the *Medici Room*, with a remarkable ceiling.

b. To Chinon. RAILWAY (Sables-d'Olonne line), 31 M., in 1¼-1½ hr. (fares 6 fr. 15, 4 fr. 60, 3 fr. 40 c.).

Our line passes over the Nantes railway and crosses the Cher. At (3½ M.) *Joué-ès-Tours* we leave the railway to Loches (p. 285), on the left. — 6 M. *Ballan*. The neighbouring *Château de la Carte* was the birthplace of Pope Martin IV. (Simon de Brion; d. 1285). The chapel of the château has good stained glass of the 16th century. — 10½ M. *Druye*; 13½ M. *Vallères*.

16 M. **Azay-le-Rideau** (*Grand Monarque*) is a town with 2280 inhab. and a very interesting Renaissance **Château*, with a good collection of furniture (adm. daily after 1 p.m.). The railway now crosses the *Indre*. 20½ M. *Rivarennes*, beyond which the forest of Chinon begins; 27½ M. *Huismes*. A tunnel, 1000 yds. in length, is passed through.

31 M. **Chinon** (*Hôtel de France*, Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville; *Boule d'Or*, on the quay; *de l'Union*, Place Jeanne-d'Arc), a town with 6187 inhab., is prettily situated on the right bank of the *Vienne*, 9 M. above its junction with the Loire. With the exception of the fine quay, the streets of this historic town are for the most part narrow and crooked; and many quaint houses of the 15-16th cent. are still standing. Chinon carries on a considerable commerce and is annually the scene of important fairs for cattle, grain, and other agricultural produce.

The Romans built a fort (see p. 285) on the site of Chinon, which they named *Caino*. Subsequently it was occupied by the Visigoths and belonged successively to the kingdoms of Paris and of Austrasia, to the counts of Touraine, and to Henry II. of England, who frequently dwelt at Chinon and died there in 1189. When Philip Augustus united Touraine to France, Chinon did not yield to him till after a year's siege (1204-5). Between that date and the beginning of the 15th cent. Chinon frequently changed hands. Charles VII. was at Chinon when Joan of Arc first sought him in 1428, to urge him to march to the relief of Orléans.

The Rue Solferino, leading to the town, traverses a square with a modern equestrian *Statue of Joan of Arc*, by J. Roulleau. Farther on we follow the quay, skirting the *Vienne*, which here attains considerable breadth. To the left, on this side of the bridge connecting the town with its suburb, is a bronze statue, by Em. Hébert, of *Rabelais* (d. 1553), who was born at or near Chinon about 1495. Opposite is the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, whence we proceed to the right through the Rue St. Etienne to the Rue du Puy-des-Bancs

(left), the chief approach to the château. In the latter street are several *Caverns* in the rock, still used as dwellings.

The CHÂTEAU of Chinon consists in reality of three distinct castles: the Château de St. Georges, the Château du Milieu, and the Château du Coudray. The plateau on which the ruins stand is now a promenade, open to the public in summer on Sun. and holidays, from 12 till dusk. Visitors at other times ring the bell. The *Château de St. Georges*, of which only the foundations of the outer wall remain, was built by Henry II. of England (see p. 284). The *Château du Milieu* was built in the 11th and subsequent cent. on the site of the Roman fort. It has frequently been restored. The principal features are the Pavillon de l'Horloge, at the entrance; the Grand Logis, in the hall of which (inscription) Joan of Arc was presented to Charles VII.; and the donjon, the part in best preservation. The *Château du Coudray*, connected with the preceding by a bridge spanning a deep moat, includes a fine tower and chapel of the 13th cent. (to the left), and two round towers. The castle commands a beautiful view of Chinon and the valley of the Vienne.

Near the base of the ascent to the château is the church of *St. Stephen*, a building of the 15th cent., with a tasteful W. portal, a wide nave, a modern stone pulpit, some good modern stained glass (by Lobin), and a noticeable altar-piece. The cope of *St. Mesme* dates from the 10th or 11th century. The present church of *St. Stephen* was finished by Philippe de Comines, who was governor of Chinon under Louis XI. In the prolongation of the Rue St. Etienne are two Romanesque and Gothic towers and other remains of the church of *St. Mesme*. Adjacent is a tasteful modern Gothic *Chapel*.

The Rue St. Maurice, running from the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville to the other side of the town, contains several curious old houses. It derives its name from the *Church of St. Maurice*, an edifice of the 12th, 15th, and 16th cent., with a partly Romanesque tower and large and fine vaulting. It contains a large fresco, by Grandin, and several paintings, including a Madonna attributed to Sassoferrato (on the last pillar to the right).

The view of the château from the quay should not be missed.

Branch-railway to *Port-Boulet* (Saumur), see p. 235. Other railways, see *Baedeker's South-Western France*.

c. To Loches. — RAILWAY (Châteauroux line; p. 288), 29 M., in 1¼-1½ hrs. (fares 5 fr. 25, 3 fr. 55, 2 fr. 30 c.). This is a very attractive excursion.

We diverge from the Chinon line at (3½ M.) *Joué-lès-Tours* (p. 284), pass under the Bordeaux line, and ascend a wooded plateau. 10½ M. *Montbazou*, a village on the *Indre*, commanded by the huge square *Keep* of a castle dating from the 11th century. On the summit is a modern statue of the Madonna.

The line now begins to ascend the valley of the *Indre*, crossing the river beyond (13½ M.) *Esvres*. 16½ M. *Cormery* possesses a

beautiful tower and other remains of a Benedictine abbey, founded in the 8th century.

29 M. **Loches** (*Hôtel de France*, near the *Porte Picoys*), a town with 5182 inhab., picturesquely situated on the hills on the left bank of the Indre, is chiefly noteworthy for its famous castle.

Inhabited by the Romans, and the site of a monastery in the 5th cent., Loches with its castle came in 886 into the possession of the house of Anjou, of which Geoffrey Plantagenet, father of Henry II., was a descendant. John Lackland surrendered this cradle of his race to the French in 1193, but Richard regained it next year, on his return from the Holy Land. It fell to France with the rest of John's French possessions in 1206, but was again held by the English for about 50 years in the following century. After 1249 the castle was used as a state-prison, and it is perhaps best known in connection with the unscrupulous and cruel use to which Louis XI. (d. 1483) put its noisome subterranean dungeons (*Cachots*). James V. of Scotland was married to Madeleine of France in the castle of Loches in 1536, and three years later Francis I. entertained Charles V. here with great magnificence. — *Alfred de Vigny* (1799-1863), the poet, was born here.

In the *Place de la Tour*, a few hundred yards from the station, is the massive *Tour St. Antoine*, a relic of a 16th cent. church. From the *Rue de la Grenouillère*, which leads hence in a straight direction, we diverge to the left through the *Porte Picoys* (15th cent.), adjoining the **Hôtel de Ville*, a tasteful Renaissance building of the middle of the 16th century. The *Rue du Château*, a little farther on, to the right, contains some picturesque *Houses* of the Renaissance period (Nos. 10, 12, 14, and 23).

The castle of Loches was surrounded by a wall and moat, 1¼ M. in length, most of which still remains, enclosing, as it were, a miniature town. The first turning to the left leads to the old collegiate CHURCH OF ST. OURS, a unique building dating from the 10-12th centuries. The W. arm consists mainly of a porch, surmounted by a tower, and two square bays, covered by two huge pyramidal structures in stone; the tower above the crossing has also a pyramidal roof. The carving around the W. door is very beautiful. In the porch in front of this doorway is a holy-water basin, formed of an ancient altar, shaped like the stump of a column and embellished with sculpture. Inside the nave are heavy pointed arches in the Southern style, resembling those at Souillac and dating from 987-1040. An interesting feature is that the Norman round-arch style (12th cent.) has been built over and upon these earlier arches (Fergusson). The first choir-stalls (16th cent.) and the ciborium (17th cent.) should be noticed.

Adjoining the church rises the former CHÂTEAU ROYAL (now used as the Sous-Préfecture), in which have dwelt Charles VII. (d. 1461), Louis XI. (d. 1483), Charles VIII. (d. 1498), and Louis XII. (d. 1515). It dates from the 15-16th cent., and the façade is fine (apply to the concierge). This building now also contains the *Tomb of Agnes Sorel* (d. 1450), mistress of Charles VII., surmounted by a statue of the 15th century.

Agnes Sorel, known as 'La Belle des Belles', was born at Fromenteau, about 20 M. from Loches. As a maid-of-honour to the Countess of Anjou she attracted the attention of Charles VII. of France; and it was very largely her patriotic influence that inspired that monarch to carry on his struggle against the English. She left a large sum of money to the monks of Loches, and was buried in the church of St. Ours. The monks, alleging scruples as to her past life, requested permission from Louis XI, himself hostile to Agnes, to remove her remains. The king agreed on condition that they also surrendered her endowments; but the condition was not accepted by the monks. The tomb was removed, however, under Louis XVI. Opened in 1793, it is now empty.

One of the oldest parts of the Château Royal contains the beautiful *Oratory of Anne of Brittany*, wife of Charles VIII. and of Louis XII.

The *DONJON, or KEEP, at the other end of the enclosure, to reach which we turn to the right at the church, is still the most interesting part of the castle. The attendant who accompanies the visitor explains the various points of interest. To the left of the entrance rises the donjon proper, a rectangular tower of the 12th cent., 80 ft. long, 45 ft. broad, and 130 ft. high, of which nothing now remains but the four walls. Adjacent, to the left, is a similar tower, but smaller and in worse preservation. To the right of the donjon is the *Mar-telet*, which contains the dungeon in which Ludovico Sforza, 'il Moro', Duke of Milan, was confined for nine years (d. 1510). The walls bear various curious inscriptions by him and other prisoners. Farther to the right is the *Tour Ronde* or *Tour Neuve*, built by Louis XI. This tower contained the famous iron cages in which Cardinal de la Balue (p. 229), their inventor, Philippe de Comines, the historian, and others, were confined.

On quitting the castle-enclosure, we turn to the right, to obtain a view of it from the outside. We may then return to the Place de la Tour, by the lower street, which passes in sight of the *Porte des Cordeliers*, a town-gate dating from the 15th century.

On the other bank of the Indre, farther up, lies *Beaulieu*, with an interesting abbey-church in the Romanesque style, partly in ruins and partly restored in the 15th century.

FROM TOURS TO VIERZON (Bourges), 70 M., railway in 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ -3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 12 fr. 65, 8 fr. 55, 5 fr. 55 c.). — From Tours to (20 M.) *Chenonceaux*, see p. 283. — 24 M. *Montrichard*, a small town, has a *Donjon*, dating perhaps from the beginning of the 11th cent., and surrounded by walls of the 13th and 15th centuries. To the W. of the town is the fine *Church of Nanteuil*, built in the 13th cent., with a Lady Chapel of two stories added in the 15th cent., which is resorted to by pilgrims. Good view of the church as we quit the station. — Beyond two tunnels we reach (27 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Bouré*, the extensive quarries of which supplied the building material for the castles of Chambord, Chenonceaux, etc., and for many buildings in the principal towns in the neighbourhood. At (31 M.) *Thésée* are some *Roman Remains*, supposed to be those of a 'mansio' or military store-house on a Roman road.

35 M. *St-Aignan-Noyers*. *St. Aignan* (*Hôtel de la Gerbe d'Or*), a town with 3300 inhab., lies 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the S. of the station. The older part of its *Château* (13-16th cent.) has long been in ruins. The *château* contains various works of art, including an ancient marble sarcophagus, with bas-reliefs and an inscription in Greek. The *Church* dates from the close of the Romanesque period.

44 M. *Selles-sur-Cher* is another small town with a curious church of the 12-15th centuries. — 50 M. *Chabris-Givères*. The church of Chabris, 2½ M. to the S., dates from the 10th century. — 5½ M. *Villefranche-sur-Cher*, also a station on the railway to Romorantin and Blois (see p. 279); 60 M. *Mennetou-sur-Cher*, a village with ramparts dating from the 13th cent.; 63 M. *Thénioux*. — 70 M. *Vierzon*, see p. 400.

FROM TOURS TO CHÂTEAURoux, 73 M., railway in 2¾-3½ hrs. (fares 13 fr. 20, 8 fr. 90, 5 fr. 80 c.). — From Tours to (29 M.) *Loches*, see p. 235. Fine view of the town and then of the donjon. To the left rises the elegant tower of *Beaulieu*. The Indre is crossed several times. 42 M. *Châtillon-sur-Indre*, with a ruined château and a donjon of the 12th century. At (47 M.) *Chon* the Château de l'Île-Savary appears to the left.

52 M. *Palluau-St-Genou*. *Palluau*, with 1640 inhab., on the right bank of the Indre, has an old ruined château, seen in the distance to the left. At *St. Genou*, with 1320 inhab., 1½-2 M. to the S.E., is an interesting old abbey-church of the 11th century. — 73 M. *Châteauroux*, see *Baedeker's South-Western France*.

From Tours to *Le Mans*, see p. 204; to *Angers*, see R. 31c; to *Bordeaux*, and *Les Sables-d'Olonne*, see *Baedeker's South-Western France*.

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39. From Paris to Troyes and Belfort.

I. From Paris to Troyes.

104 M. RAILWAY (Gare de l'Est; ticket-office to the left, at the end of the station; see Pl. C, 24, p. 1) in $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $5\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (fares 18 fr. 70, 12 fr. 65, 8 fr. 25 c.). See also the Map at p. 100.

From Paris to ($5\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Noisy-le-Sec*, see p. 136. — 8 M. *Rosny-sous-Bois*. To the right we see the fortress of that name; to the left is the plateau of Avron (p. 136). — $10\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Nogent-sur-Marne*, a place with 9400 inhab., extending on the right as far as the Bois de Vincennes, where it has another station on the Vincennes railway (see *Baedeker's Handbook to Paris*). The line passes numerous country-houses, and crosses the Marne by a curved viaduct with 34 arches, 910 yds. long and 90 ft. high. Farther on we diverge to the left from the Paris Suburban Railway (*Chemin de Fer de Grande-Ceinture*), which runs to the S. past *Champigny*, memorable for the battles of 30th Nov. and 2nd Dec., 1870. — 13 M. *Villiers-sur-Marne*, a village occupied by the Germans during the battles of

Champigny. We next traverse the plateau of *La Brie*. To the left rises the fortress of Villiers-sur-Marne. — 20 M. *Ozouer-la-Ferrière*.

About 3½ M. to the N. is the village of *Ferrières-en-Brie*, with a fine *Church* of the 13th cent. and a handsome modern *Château*, in the style of the Italian Renaissance, belonging to Baron Alphonse de Rothschild. It was in this *château*, on the 19th and 20th Sept., 1870, that Prince Bismarck and M. Jules Favre met to arrange an armistice; the negotiations, however, proved fruitless. Visitors are not admitted without an order.

The line now passes through a forest. To the right as we emerge is the *Château Pereire*, a handsome modern building in the style of the 17th century. — 24 M. *Gretz-Armainvillers* (Buffet).

FROM GRETZ-ARMAINVILLERS (PARIS) TO VITRY-LE-FRANÇOIS. 102 M., railway in 6½ hrs. (fares 49 fr. 5, 12 fr. 60, 8 fr. 10 c.). — 7 M. *Marles*. Branch to Verneuil-l'Étang, see below. 8 M. *La Houssaye-Crèpecoeur*. *La Houssaye*, to the left of the line, has a *château* of the 16th cent., with a fine park. — 10½ M. *Mortcerf*, the junction of the line (unfinished) to Paris via Villeneuve-le-Comte and Lagny (p. 136). — The train enters the valley of the *Grand-Morin*, which it ascends nearly as far as Sézanne (see below). 14 M. *Guérard*, a village with a fine *château*, ¾ M. to the left. The train next passes *La Celle* (to the left), with a ruined abbey.

20 M. *Coulommiers* (*Hôtel de l'Ours*), an ancient but somewhat uninteresting town on the *Grand-Morin*, with 6323 inhabitants. It possesses a *Church* (St. Denis) of the 13th and 16th cent., containing some stained glass of the 16th cent.; the ruins of a *Château* of the 17th cent.; and a bronze statue, erected in 1834, of *Beaurepaire*, commandant of Verdun in 1792, who killed himself rather than surrender the town. *Jean de Boullogne* or *Valentin*, the painter (1591-1634), was born here.

25 M. *Jouy-sur-Morin-le-Marais*, with large paper-mills; 26 M. *La Ferté-Gaucher* (*Hôtel du Sauvage*), a small town.

47½ M. *Esterney* is also a station on the line from Mézy (*Château-Thierry*) to Romilly (p. 133), and is to be connected with that from Provins (see p. 293). Beyond (52½ M.) *Meix-St-Epoing* the train issues from the valley of the *Morin* by a tunnel 600 yds. long.

57½ M. *Sézanne* (*Hôtel de France*), a town with 4800 inhab., prettily situated on a plateau, with beautiful walks in the vicinity. In the town is the fine *Church of St. Denis* (16th cent.). Railway to Romilly, see p. 295.

The train now traverses the dreary and barren expanse of the *Champagne Pouilleuse* (p. 300). At (71 M.) *La Père-Champenoise* the left wing of the French army was defeated by the Allies on 25th March, 1814. Line to Epernay, see p. 139. — 81½ M. *Sommescous*, also a station on the line from Troyes to Châlons (p. 300). Beyond (100 M.) *Huirion* the line to Valentigney (pp. 142, 307) diverges to the right and that to Châlons and Paris to the left (R. 18). — 102 M. *Vitry-le-François*, see p. 142.

33 M. *Verneuil-l'Étang* is the junction of a line from Paris via Vincennes, and of a branch to (9 M.) *Marles* (see above). — 44 M. *Nangis*, a small town with a ruined castle and an interesting church of the 14th century; 50 M. *Maison-Rouge*. The train now passes through a tunnel, beyond which we have a view, to the left, of the handsome and well-preserved church of *St. Loup-de-Naud*, partly in the Romanesque and partly in the Gothic style, with a richly adorned portal. We then cross the *Voulzie* by a curved viaduct, 455 yds. long and 65 ft. high.

55½ M. *Longueville* (*Buffet*) is the terminus for the suburban trains from Paris, and the first halt of the express-trains. Continuation of the railway to Troyes, see p. 294.

FROM LONGUEVILLE TO PROVINS, 4 M., railway in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. This branch-line runs through the valley of the *Voulzie*, and is to be prolonged towards Esternay (see p. 292). On nearing Provins, we have a fine view of the town to the left.

Provins (*Boulevard d'Or*, Rue de la Cordonnerie 22; *Fontaine*, Rue Victor-Arroul 10), a quaint old town with 8855 inhab., is situated partly on the bank of the *Voulzie* and partly on a steep hill above it.

In the middle ages Provins was a prosperous manufacturing town, containing, it is said, more than 80,000 inhab., of whom 60,000 were workmen. At that time it belonged to the Counts of Champagne, and it was not definitely united to the royal dominions till 1433. Its period of decadence, mainly brought about by the wars with the English, had then already begun, and its downfall was completed in 1589, when Henri IV besieged it during the religious wars. — It is now noted for its roses.

On quitting the station, we enter the lower and less ancient part of the town, cross the *Voulzie*, and follow several consecutive streets to *St. Ayoul*, a Gothic church with Romanesque features, dating from the 12-16th centuries. The fine reredos of the high-altar, executed by Nicolas Blasset, is embellished with a painting by Stella, representing Jesus among the Doctors. The Lady Chapel, to the right, contains sculptures by Blasset, and the Baptistery, to the left of the entrance, contains two 16th cent. statues of St. Cecilia. — To the right of St. Ayoul is the *Sous-Préfecture*, established in an old Benedictine convent, and to the left of the square adjoining the church rises the fine *Tower of Notre-Dame-du-Val*, a relic of another 16th cent. church.

Recrossing the Place St. Ayoul and proceeding in a straight direction through the Rue de la Cordonnerie and the Rue du Val, we reach *Ste. Croix*, a church of the 13th, 15th, and 16th cent., containing several interesting works of art. Among these may be mentioned the stained-glass windows of the 16th cent. (in grisaille), the fonts with mutilated alto-reliefs of the same period, and the lectern. The Descent from the Cross at the high-altar is a copy of a painting by Jouvenet. — In the vicinity is the Villa Garnier (p. 294).

The Rue St. Thibaut, a prolongation of the Rue du Val, leads to the upper town. At the lower end of the street, to the left, stands the *Hôtel-Dieu*, dating in part from the 13th century. In a side street to the left, shortly before we reach the *Hôtel-Dieu*, is the *Hôtel de Vauluisant*, a dwelling-house of the 13th century. The street to the left beyond the *Hôtel-Dieu* ascends to St. Quiriace, passing in front of the *Collège*, which occupies the site of the palace of the Counts of Champagne. Some remains of the palace, dating from the 12th cent., still exist.

The *Church of St. Quiriace*, conspicuously situated in the centre of the town and surmounted by an ugly modern dome, dates from 1160 and possesses a fine choir with galleries in the Transitional style. Its treasury contains the pontifical ornaments of St. Edmund of Canterbury. A little beyond St. Quiriace, to which it serves as bell-tower, rises the *GROSSE TOUR, an ancient keep of the 12th cent.,

surrounded by a strong rampart of masonry built by the English in the 15th cent. (keeper within the enclosure). The lower story is square, with round turrets at the angles, the upper story is octagonal. There were formerly four stories, and the present parapet and roof date from the 17th cent. only. In the interior are two vaulted chambers, the upper one containing several small cells said to have been used for prisoners. A fine view of the surrounding country is obtained from the passage round the base of the octagon.

Farther on, to the right, is the *Place du Châtel*, with an ancient *Cross* and *Well*. The street facing us leads thence to the *Porte de Jouy* (see below). To the left, a few yards from the *Place*, is the *Rue St. Jean*, with the 13th cent. *Grange des Dîmes*, or tithe-barn, of the canons of *St. Quiriace* (apply at the house opposite). Its sunk floor communicates with a series of huge subterranean vaults.

The *Rue St. Jean* ends at the half-ruined *Porte St. Jean*. Passing through this gate and turning to the right, we reach the best preserved part of the **Ramparts*, which date mainly from the 13th century. They are strengthened at intervals by round and square towers, and are bordered by a fosse. Farther on, the ramparts turn at right angles, and we see the so-called *English Breach* ('*Brèche aux Anglais*') made in 1432, and the *Porte de Jouy*. We should here descend by a footpath into the fosse to visit the *Trou au Chat*, a postern in a tower. The enceinte here is double, one wall enclosing the upper town, the other descending to the *Durteint*, an affluent of the *Voulzie*, about 220 yds. off.

The ramparts of the lower town were less important, and have been partly destroyed. They were bordered by a moat full of water, which still exists and is now skirted by the *Remparts d'Aligre*, a pleasant promenade $\frac{3}{4}$ M. long. On a hill to the left is the *General Hospital*, occupying the site of a 13th cent. convent.

Farther on, adjoining the promenade, is a neat little *Mineral Water Establishment*, with weak chalybeate springs, efficacious in cases of chlorosis and anæmia (fee 25 c. per day or per litre; bath 1 fr.). Beyond the promenade lies the pleasant public *Garden*, with the *Villa Garnier*, both bequeathed to the town by the late M. Garnier. The *Villa* contains a *Library* and a small *Museum*, which is open to the public on Thurs. and Sun., from 12 to 4. Quitting the garden at the other side, we follow the *Rue de la Bibliothèque* to the *Rue du Val*, and then proceed to the left to *St. Ayoul*.

RAILWAY TO TROYES (continuation). — The train now passes through some pretty wooded valleys, and beyond (57 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Chal-maison* descends again to the valley of the *Seine*. — From (59 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Flamboin-Gouaix* (Buffet) a branch-line runs to (10 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Montereau* (p. 361). — 62 M. *Hermé*; 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Melz*.

69 M. *Nogent-sur-Seine* (*Cygne-de-la-Croix*), a town with 3723 inhab., contains nothing of interest but the church of *St. Lawrence*,

a building of the 15-16th centuries. The top of its graceful tower is ornamented with a grille in the form of a gridiron. The chief points of interest in the interior are some of the paintings and the organ-loft (16th cent.). — Near Nogent stood the abbey of *Paraclet*, founded in 1123 by the celebrated Abélard, who was interred here along with Héloïse; the empty vault is all that remains.

We now cross the Seine and ascend its valley to Troyes. 74½ M. *Pont-sur-Seine* is a village with the modern château of M. Jean Casimir Périer, which we see to the right before reaching the station. In the neighbourhood is a stalactite cavern 1¼ M. long.

80 M. *Romilly-sur-Seine* (Buffet-Hôtel; Cygne de la Croix), an industrial place with 8000 inhab. and large railway-works.

Railway viâ Esternay to *Mézy* and *Château-Thierry*, see p. 138; to (7 M.) *Anglure*, on the Aube, and to (18½ M.) *Sézanne* (Epernay), see p. 292.

Several small stations are passed. Beyond (100 M.) *Barberey* the railway to Sens diverges to the right, and that to Châlons to the left (see p. 300). — 104 M. *Troyes*.

Troyes. — Hotels. HÔTEL DES COURRIERS (Pl. a; B, 2), Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville 55, pens 8½ fr.; DU MULET (Pl. æ; A, 3), Place de la Bonneterie; DU COMMERCE (Pl. b; B, 3), Rue Notre-Dame 35, R., L., & A. 2½-4, B. 1¼, déj. 3, D. 3½, pens. 8½, omn. ½ fr.; DE FRANCE, Rue Thiers 2, well spoken of.

Cafés. *Café de Paris*, *Café du Nord*, Place de la Bonneterie; *Café de la Ville*, opposite the Hôtel de Ville. — *Buffet* at the station.

Cabs for 2 pers., per drive 1½ fr.; for 4 pers. 2 fr.; per hr. 2 & 2½ fr.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. 7; B, 2), Rue Charbonnet 1.

United States Consular Agent, *Gaston Ballet, Esq.*

Troyes, the ancient capital of *Champagne*, the chief town of the *Département de l'Aube*, and the seat of a bishop, is situated on the Seine, which here divides into several arms. Pop. 53,000. Its narrow and crooked old streets, its timber houses, and its important churches combine to render it one of the most quaint and interesting towns in Eastern France. Troyes was formerly a place of great commercial importance, and is said to have lent its name to 'Troy weight' (?). It is now chiefly celebrated for its hosiery and pork.

Troyes, the capital of the Celtic *Tricassi*, was called by the Romans *Augustobona*, and afterwards *Trecae*. St. Loup or St. Lupus, one of its first bishops, diverted an attack by Attila in the 5th cent., but the town was sacked by the Normans in 890 and 905. Subsequently it became the capital and residence of the Counts of Champagne, the best-known of whom was Thibaut IV. (1201-53), surnamed the Minstrel ('le Chansonnier'). It was afterwards allied to the crown, but fell into the hands of the Burgundians and English during the madness of Charles VI., and it was here that the disgraceful treaty of 1420 was signed, which acknowledged Henry V. of England as Regent of France, and declared the illegitimacy of the Dauphin, afterwards Charles VII. One of the articles of the treaty provided for the marriage of Henry V. with the Princess Katharine of France, which was soon after solemnised in the church of St. Jean (comp. 'King Henry V.', V. ii). In 1429, however, the town was taken by the Maid of Orléans. A century later (1525) Troyes was taken and partly burned by Emp. Charles V. Protestantism found ready acceptance among the inhabitants of Troyes, and the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes ruined its industrial prosperity and reduced its population from 50,000 to 12,000. Troyes also suffered greatly from the campaign of 1814, owing to its position near the centre of the

strategic operations. Among the famous natives of Troyes are Chrestien the 'Trouvère', Pope Urban IV., Mignard the painter, and the sculptors Girardon and Simart.

Shortly after leaving the station we reach the boulevards which surround part of the old town. Here rises the conspicuous **Monument of the Sons of the Aube** (Pl. A, 2), a marble group ('conquer or die'), by *Boucher* of Troyes, on a high pedestal, commemorating the war of 1870-71.

Turning to the right, we see in front of us, to the left, the church of **St. Nicolas** (Pl. 3; A, 3), a Gothic building of the 16th cent., with a porch of the 17th. Above the projecting porch is the interesting and handsome *Calvary Chapel*, with mural paintings by Nicolas Cordouanier, and an *Ecce Homo* by Gentil, two 16th cent. artists of Troyes. To the left of the nave is a Holy Sepulchre (closed), surmounted by a figure of Christ of the 16th century. The fountains in front of the Sepulchre and the fine sculpture representing the Adoration of the Shepherds belong to the Renaissance period. The aisles contain some good stained glass of the 16th century. In a niche below the staircase to the left of the choir is a painted sculpture of St. Jerome at prayer, and beyond it is an old painting on wood.

Behind this church are the Market and the *Place de la Bonne-terrie* (Pl. A, 3), beyond which begins the Rue Notre-Dame, the principal street in the town.

A little to the right is **St. Pantaléon** (Pl. 4; A, B, 3), another Gothic church of the 16-17th cent., with an 18th cent. façade. In the nave, to the right, is a large and curious *Calvary* by Gentil, the best part of which is the group of Holy Women. In the adjacent chapel is an interesting group of *St. Crispin and St. Crispinian* by the same artist. The windows in the S. aisle contain fine stained glass of the 16th cent., in grisaille. Against each pillar in the nave are two *Statues*, one above the other, sheltered by canopies, ascribed to Gentil and his Italian colleague Domenico Rinucci. The vaulted timber ceiling, with a fine pendentive in the choir, is 75 ft. high. In the aisles are eight large *Paintings*: six by Carré, a pupil of Lebrun, representing the life of St. Pantaléon, a physician of Nicomedia, martyred about 305, and two by Herluison, representing the Nativity and the Entombment. The panels of the pulpit are decorated with bronze bas-reliefs by Simart.

Opposite the church is the *Hôtel de Vauluisant* (Pl. 6; A, 3), a private house of the Renaissance period, now occupied by a club. Not far from this point, in the Rue de la Trinité (No. 7), the first street beyond the Rue Turenne, is the *Hôtel de Mauroy*, an interesting house of the 16th century.

Returning to the Rue Notre-Dame, we follow it as far as the sixth cross-street on the left, where we turn aside to visit **St. Jean** (Pl. 2; B, 3), a church of the 14th and 16th cent., of insignificant appearance and almost concealed by the surrounding houses, but

containing some interesting works of art. Some of the windows in the aisles are filled with rich stained glass of the 16th century. The reredos at the high-altar, designed by Girardon in the Corinthian style, contains two *Paintings* by P. Mignard, representing the Baptism of Christ, and God the Father. These are concealed by curtains, which are withdrawn on application to the verger, the bell to summon whom is at the right of the entrance to the choir. In the chapel behind the choir is an *Altar-Piece* with fine marble reliefs, representing scenes from the Passion, by Jacques Juliot (? 1530), finished by Girardon (casts in the Musée). A chapel to the right of the choir contains the Visitation, a group of the 16th century, and one to the left, near the sacristy, an Entombment of the 15th century.

A little beyond St. Jean, to the left, is the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. B, 2), an uninteresting and dilapidated structure of the 17th century. A niche in the façade formerly contained a statue of Louis XIV., now replaced by a figure of Liberty, dating from 1793, which the Restoration endeavoured to transform into a Minerva. The large hall on the first floor contains a marble medallion of Louis XIV., which is one of the best works of Girardon.

The Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, a little farther on, leads to the E. to **St. Urbain* (Pl. C, 2), a small church of the 13th cent., now undergoing restoration. It somewhat resembles the Sainte Chapelle at Paris, and is considered a gem of the purest Gothic architecture. It was founded in 1263 by Pope Urban IV., son of a shoemaker of Troyes, but has been left unfinished, with only three bays in the nave. The side-portals, with porches in front, deserve notice. The height of the vaulting in the nave is 85 ft. The windows, with stained glass of the 13-14th cent., are notable for the delicacy and beauty of their tracery.

The 'great perfection (of this church) is the beauty of its details, in which it is unsurpassed by anything in France or in Germany; its worse defect is a certain exaggerated temerity of construction, which tends to show how fast, even when this church was designed, architecture was passing from the hands of the true artist into those of the mason'. (*Fergusson*, 'Hist. of Arch.')

A few yards to the right stand the large stone *Halle au Blé*, or corn-market, and the *Préfecture*. Adjoining these is the *Canal de la Haute-Seine*, which we cross in order to visit the *Cité*. On the other side of the bridge, to the right, stands the *Hôtel-Dieu* (Pl. C, 2), a building of the 18th cent., in front of which is a fine railing of the same period.

The **Cathedral of St. Pierre* (Pl. D, 2), to the right in the same street, is an imposing and highly interesting building, in spite of the want of unity in style, due to the fact that its construction was spread over four centuries (13-16th). It has lately undergone a thorough restoration. The oldest and most beautiful part is the choir; the most recent is the W. front, with its magnificent rose-window, one of the richest and most pleasing examples of the

Flamboyant style (16th cent.) in the country. The façade is flanked with two towers, of which, however, that to the N. has alone been finished; it is in the style of the 17th cent. and is 242 ft. high. The crossing was formerly surmounted by a spire 197 ft. high. The interior of the church, which has double aisles, is noteworthy for its pleasing proportions. The beautiful **Stained Glass Windows* date from the 13th century. In the first chapel to the right, in the nave, is a polychrome *Group* of the 16th cent. (attributed to Gentil), representing the Baptism of St. Augustine by St. Ambrose; in the Lady Chapel is a Madonna and Child by Simart. The *Treasury*, to the right of the choir, contains many fine old enamels.

Continuing to follow the Rue de la Cité, we soon reach the church of *St. Nizier* (Pl. D, 2), a Gothic building of the 16th cent., with a N. portal in the Renaissance style. It is chiefly remarkable for its stained-glass windows of the 16th century.

Retracing our steps to the cathedral, we now turn to the right into the Rue St. Loup, which passes in front of the **Public Library and Museum** (Pl. 1; D, 2), established in the old abbey of St. Lupus.

The *Museum* is open on Sun. and festivals, from 1 to 5 in summer and from 12 to 4 in winter, but is accessible also on other days. It contains sculptures, paintings, and objects of natural history.

The **ARCHÆOLOGICAL COLLECTION** (catalogue 75 c.) is arranged in the court, in the open arcade running along the main building, and in some of the basement rooms. It comprizes megalithic monuments, Gallo-Roman and Merovingian antiquities, and sculptures of the middle ages and the Renaissance. Among the most interesting of these are a large Gallo-Roman piscina and a 16th cent. chimney-piece, etc., in the basement. — The **NATURAL HISTORY COLLECTIONS** occupy three halls in the basement. — To the left of the court are the staircase leading to the Picture Gallery, and the entrance to the *Salle des Sculptures*.

The **SCULPTURES** comprize an interesting collection of models and casts, and a few original works by the native artists *Simart* (1806-57; 91 pieces), *Girardon* (1628-1715), *Paul Dubois* (b. 1829), *Vallat* (1838-71), *Janson* (1823-81), *Alfred Boucher*, etc. Among the best of these are Nos. 85, 92, 150 (Minerva, restored according to classic texts and ancient monuments), 116-140 (bas-reliefs from Napoleon's Tomb), 100, 87, 157, and 114, by *Simart*; 13, by *Beylard*; 173 and 172, by *Vallat*; 243 and 59, by *Janson*; 71 and 73, by *Ramus*; 21, 224, and 225, by *Boucher*; 243, 34, 242, 36, and 38, by *Dubois*.

The **PAINTINGS** are on the first floor (staircase, see above). Room I: Old Masters. To the right, no number, *Giulio Romano*, Madonna; no numbers, *Unknown Artists*, Last Supper, with ancient painted frame, Adoration of the Magi; 216. *Unknown Artist*, Assumption; 112. *Vasari*, Last Supper; 42. *Cima da Conegliano*, Madonna and Child with SS. John the Baptist and Dominic; 140. *H. Robert*, Roman bridge; 24. *Boullongne the Younger*, Judgment of Solomon; 75. *Hudson*, Portrait; 20. *Fr. Boucher*, Genii of the Fine Arts; 108-122. fifteen paintings by *Natoire*, of mythological and allegorical scenes and scenes from the life of Clovis; 163. *Tiepolo*, St. Thomas Aquinas; 269. *Dutch School*, Landscape and animals; 38. *De Champaigne*, Portrait of an official and archcantor of Notre-Dame at Paris; no number, *Unknown Artist*, Italian view; 153. *Tassel*, The 'just man' of Horace; 219. *Unknown Artist* (signature C. G.), Flowers and fruit; no numbers, *Unknown Artist*, P. Mignard, Portraits; 73. *Hesse*, Girardon the sculptor; 103. *P. Mignard*, Mme. de Montespan; 59. *Van Dyck*, Snyderen, the animal painter; 39. *Phil. de Champaigne*, Louis XIII. receiving Henri II of Longueville as Knight of the Holy Ghost; 218. *Unknown Artist*, Flowers and

fruit; 47. *Daverdoint*, P. Mignard; *Maltese*, 99, 98. Still-life; 89. *Le Nain*, Portrait; 162. *Teniers the Elder* (?), Boors; several interesting portraits.

Between the glass-cases is an *Antique Apollo*, in bronze, discovered in Champagne in 1813. The glass-cases contain antiquities, lace, embroidery, objects of the middle ages, enamels, faience, arms, medals, and jewels, some of which are supposed to be those of Theodoric I., King of the Visigoths (killed at Châlons in 451), also found in Champagne (Pouan; 1842). Most of the objects have inscriptions.

Room II. Modern Paintings. To the right: 107. *Monginot*, The tithe; 81. *Laugée*, Eust. Lesueur and the Carthusians; 15. *Biennoury*, Dives; 40. *Chintreuil*, After the storm; 142. *Ronot*, St. Elisabeth of Hungary distributing alms; 32. *Brune*, Death of Abel; 148. *Schitz*, Rood-screen of La Madeleine (see below); 101. *Merson*, Martyrdom of St. Edmund of Canterbury; 149. *Schitz*, Valley of Grésivaudan (Isère). — Glass-case with small antique bronzes. — 88. *Lehoux*, Samson; *Biennoury*, 16. Apelles painting the judgment of Midas, 17. *Æsop* and his master Xanthus; 150. *Sebron*, Baalbec; 12. *Bellel*, Samaritan woman; 49. *P. Delaroche*, Joash found by Josabeth; no number, *Beaucé*, Napoleon on the bridge of Arcis-sur-Aube.

The *Library*, in a new building beside the cathedral, is open on week-days from 10 to 3, and on Sun. from 1 to 5 in summer and from 12 to 4 in winter; it is closed on Wed., on festivals, and during the vacation (20th Aug.-1st Oct.). It contains upwards of 110,000 volumes and nearly 2500 MSS.; and also some stained-glass windows by Linard Gonthier, illustrating the life of Henri IV.

We return towards the centre of the town by the Rue Hennequin, which leads to the left beyond the museum, and again cross the canal by the bridge to the right, in order to reach St. Remi (Pl. C, 2), a church of the 14th cent., the lofty spire of which is seen from a great distance. The chief objects of interest in the interior are a bronze figure of Christ by Girardon, at the high-altar; some very interesting paintings on wood, of the 16th cent., in both arms of the transept and in a chapel opening off the N. transept; and some good modern stained glass.

Farther on in the same direction is *La Madeleine* (Pl. B, 2), a church in the Transition style of the 12th cent., enlarged in the 16th cent., which well deserves a visit. Its chief claim to attention is a magnificent *Rood Screen*, executed by Giovanni Gualdo at the beginning of the 16th cent., looking almost as if it were hung between two pillars, with ornamentation of extraordinary richness and delicacy. This church also possesses some fine stained-glass windows of the 16th cent., one of which, in the chapel at the end of the choir, represents the creation of the world in very naïve fashion. We may also notice the paintings at the main entrance, in the N. transept, and in the chapel at the end of the choir.

To the right of the main entrance of this church stands a gateway of the 16th cent., a relic of the convent formerly connected with it. A little to the S., at a corner of the street, is the *Hôtel de Marisy*, dating from the 16th cent., with a graceful turret, and fine grilles at two of the windows. — A little to the N. is the *Boulevard Gambetta* (Pl. A, B, C, 2), the finest in the town, containing the *Theatre*, the *Lyceum*, and a *Circus*. It ends on the W. near the station.

From Troyes to (43 M.) *Sens*, see p. 364; to *Dijon*, viâ Châtillon-sur-Seine, see p. 367.

FROM TROYES TO CHÂLONS-SUR-MARNE, 58 M., railway in 2½ hrs. (fares 10 fr. 65, 7 fr. 10, 4 fr. 65 c.). — This line, a continuation of that from Sens, diverges from the line to Paris at (1¼ M.) *Troyes-Preize*. Both (3 M.) *Pont-Site Marie* and (5 M.) *Créney* have fine churches of the 16th century. — 23½ M. *Arcis-sur-Aube* (*Buffet; Hôtel du Mulet; de la Poste*), a very old town on the Aube, with 2800 inhab., is the native place of Danton (1759-94), one of the chief figures during the Reign of Terror. It was the scene of an obstinate contest between Napoleon and the Allies on Mar. 20th-21st, 1814, and part of the town was then destroyed by fire. The façade of the finely-situated *Château*, a building of the 18th cent., still bears marks of the projectiles. The *Church*, dating from the 15th cent., has a fine portal. In front of it is a bronze statue of *Danton*, by Longepied. *Arcis* is situated in the centre of the *Champagne Pouilleuse*, which was formerly a totally bare and sterile district, but is now partly clothed with pine-woods. — 40 M. *Sommeuses* (p. 292). At (54½ M.) *Coolus* we join the Strassburg line, to the E. of Châlons. — 58 M. *Châlons-sur-Marne*, see p. 139.

FROM TROYES TO PAGNY-SUR-MEUSE (*Nancy*), viâ Brienne and Montier-en-Der, 107 M., railway in 6¼-6½ hrs. (fares 19 fr. 50, 13 fr. 15, 8 fr. 50 c.). This line diverges to the left from the Belfort line, crosses the *Seine* and the *Barse*, and beyond (16 M.) *Piney* enters the basin of the *Aube*, which it crosses beyond (22½ M.) *Mathaux*. — 26 M. *Brienne-le-Château*, see p. 142. — 30½ M. *Valentigney* (p. 142). — 40½ M. *Montier-en-Der* (p. 307); branch to *St. Dizier* (p. 377). — Thence we proceed viâ (50 M.) *Wassy* (p. 307) and several other stations to (63½ M.) *Joinville* (p. 308), beyond which we cross the *Marne*. — 69 M. *Poissons* is an industrial village, with a Gothic church of the 16th century. — 85½ M. *Gondrecourt* is also a station on the line from *Bar-le-Duc* to *Neufchâteau* (p. 311). At (104 M.) *Sorcy* we join the line from Paris to Nancy, 3 M. before *Pagny-sur-Meuse* (p. 145).

FROM TROYES TO ST. FLORENTIN, 35 M., railway through an uninteresting district. — 8 M. *Bouilly*, with a church containing a fine Renaissance altar-piece. To the right stretches the *Forest of Othe*. — 20 M. *Avxon*, on the site of a Roman town (perhaps *Blenum*). — 35 M. *St. Florentin* (p. 364).

II. From Troyes to Belfort.

171 M. RAILWAY in 4¼-9¼ hrs. (fares 30 fr. 90, 20 fr. 85, 13 fr. 60 c.).

Beyond Troyes the line to Belfort crosses the *Seine* and quits its valley. 108½ M. (from Paris) *Rouilly-St-Loup*. At (117 M.) *Montiéramey* are the remains of a Benedictine abbey, the church of which has 16th cent. windows. We cross a large viaduct over the *Barse*. 123½ M. *Vendeuvre* (*Hôt. André*), to the right, a country town containing a château of the 12th, 16th, and 17th cent., and a church of the Renaissance period with a handsome portal and some interesting works of art.

At (130½ M.) *Jessains* we enter the valley of the *Aube*. Fine view from the station. — Railway to *Vitry*, see p. 142.

The line now ascends the picturesque valley of the *Aube*, crossing the river several times. 134 M. *Arsonval-Jaucourt*.

137 M. *Bar-sur-Aube* (*Hôt. du Commerce; St. André; St. Nicolas*), an old town with 4550 inhab., containing a church (*St. Pierre*) of the 12-13th cent., another (*St. Maclou*) of the 12-14th cent., and a bridge with a chapel of the 15th century. On Feb. 27th, 1814, the Allies under *Schwartzenberg* defeated the French here.

The stretch between (142 M.) *Bayel* and (144½ M.) *Clairvaux*

is one of the prettiest parts of the valley. The latter village (Hôt. St. Bernard), where St. Bernard founded the celebrated *Abbey of Clara Vallis* in 1115, lies $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the right of the station. The monastery, rebuilt in the 18th cent. and no longer presenting any interesting features, has been transformed into a house of detention.

The train now leaves the valley of the Aube. 149 M. *Maranville*. At (155 M.) *Bricon* the line to Châtillon-sur-Seine and Nuits-sous-Ravières diverges to the right (p. 302). Beyond (159 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Villiers-le-Sec* the lines to Blesme and Neufchâteau (p. 311) diverge to the left. Our line then crosses the valley of the *Suize* by the imposing **Chaumont Viaduct*, which is 700 yds. long and rises in three tiers of arches to a height of 170 ft. Fine view to the left.

163 M. *Chaumont* (**Buffet*; *Grand Hôtel de France*; *de l'Écu*; *de la Gare*), formerly the capital of Bassigny and now of the *Département de la Haute-Marne*, is a town of 13,430 inhab., situated on a barren hill ('*Calvus Mons*') between the *Suize* and the *Marne*. The Allied Sovereigns concluded a treaty here in 1814, the object of which was to reduce France to the limits of 1789.

Not far from the station is a bronze statue, by Péchinot, of *Philipppe Lebon* (1767-1804), the pioneer of gas-lighting in France and a native of Chaumont, erected in 1887.

The *Church of St. Jean*, to the left, farther on, dates from the 13th, 15th, and 16th centuries. The S. portal, with its beautiful double porch, is a fine example of Flamboyant Gothic; the W. portal is in the Renaissance style. The choir and transept are surrounded by a handsome triforium, with trilobate arches filled with Flamboyant tracery. The triforium in the transept is embellished with an exquisite cornice, supported on corbels and ending on the left in a staircase-turret; the ornamentation of the whole is very rich and varied. The transept has a fine vaulted roof, and the choir is enclosed by a handsome iron grille. In the right transept is a painting of St. Alexis, ascribed to Andrea del Sarto. The lady-chapel contains some ancient mural paintings; a tree of Jesse is cut in the wall of the chapel to the left. A chapel in the N. aisle (closed) contains a curious Holy Sepulchre, dating from 1460. The pulpit, the stalls, and the altar in the lady-chapel are the work of Bouchardon, father of the well-known sculptor, who was a native of Chaumont.

The large *Tour Hautefeuille*, of the 11th cent., a little to the W. of St. Jean's, is a relic of a castle of the Counts of Champagne.

The Rue St. Jean, to the left as we leave the church, ends near the modern *Hôtel de Ville*. — In the Rue de Bruxereuilles is the *Lycée*, a large building erected by the Jesuits. To the right is a fountain with a bust of Bouchardou (1698-1762). — Farther on, to the left, are the *Library* and the *Musée* (Tues., Thurs., & Sun., 1-4), the chief treasure of which is a fine head of Christ by Albert Dürer.

From Chaumont to *Blesme* (Calais, Amiens, Laon, Rheims, Châlons), see pp. 307-309.

A branch-line runs from Chaumont to (35 M.) *Châtillon-sur-Seine* (p. 367),

where it unites with those from Troyes and Nuits-sous-Ravières. It diverges from the Paris line at (7½ M.) *Bricon* (p. 301).

The train now ascends the valley of the *Marne*, and beyond (170 M.) *Foulain* passes through two tunnels.

184 M. *Langres-Marne* (Buffet). This station lies about 1 M. to the N. of the town.

There is another station, *Langres-Ville*, to the S., on the Poinson and Beneuvre railway (see p. 303), also at some distance from the town proper, which is reached by a 'Chemin de Fer à Crémaillère' (rack-and-pinion railway), on the Rigi system (fares 60, 35 c.; down 35, 20 c.).

Langres (*Hôtel de l'Europe*, Rue Diderot, R., L., & A. 2½, B. ¾, déj. 3, D. 3, omn. ½ fr.; *Poste*, Place Ziegler), a town with 10,330 inhab., a fortress of the first class, and the seat of a bishop, is situated on a plateau rising at its N. end to a height of 1550 ft. It is one of the most venerable towns in France, having already attained considerable importance at the Roman conquest as the capital of the Lingones; it submitted finally after the defeat of their celebrated chief Sabinus. Afterwards it was several times devastated by barbarian hordes, and its rise has been slow and its historical importance inconsiderable. It was occupied by the Austrians in 1814-15. The industrial speciality of Langres is its cutlery.

The main road from the station to the town skirts the W. side of the hill on which the latter stands; a shorter route, leading directly to the cathedral, diverges to the left, and the Chemin de Fer à Crémaillère (see above) also ascends to the left. The little chapel on one of the bastions of the fortifications, with a figure of the Madonna, was erected by the inhabitants in grateful recognition of the fact that their town was spared a hostile occupation in the war of 1870-71. The large domed building to the left is the *Hôpital de la Charité*, founded in 1640.

The *CATHEDRAL OF ST. MAMMÈS is a handsome edifice in the Transitional style of the 12th cent., in which the pointed and the circular arch are used in happy combination. The W. portal, however, with its towers, was rebuilt in the 18th century. Among the most noteworthy objects in the interior, which is characterised by great symmetry of proportion, are the monolithic columns of the choir, with their beautiful capitals; the reproduction of the Crucifix of St. Martin (see p. 303) at the high-altar; the Calvary, in the S. transept, with its marble statues of the Virgin, St. John, and Mary Magdalen; a fine figure of the Virgin of the 14th cent., known as *Notre-Dame-la-Blanche*; a figure of the Immaculate Virgin by J. Lescorné of Langres (1843); the handsome monument of Mgr. Guérin (1793-1877; statue by *Bonnassieux*) and the modern statue of St. Mammès by H. Bertrand of Langres, in the N. transept; some 16th cent. tapestries in the transept chapels; and the small monuments with bas-reliefs in the choir-ambulatory. To the right, in the choir, is the elaborately decorated door of the Chapter House, which contains several paintings and encloses a fragment of the 13th cent.

cloisters. Above the door is a bust of Card. de la Luzerne (1738-1821). At the end of the N. aisle is a Renaissance chapel with a coffered ceiling.

Crossing the Place in which the cathedral stands and turning to the right (Rue St. Didier), we reach the *Musée*, in the old church of St. Didier. It is open to the public from 2-4 on Sun. in summer, but strangers are readily admitted on other days.

The GROUND-FLOOR contains mediæval and Renaissance works, and numerous Gallo-Roman statues, bas-reliefs, altars, inscriptions, and funereal monuments, found in or near the town. Most of these are in the old apse of the church, round the tomb of St. Didier, who was bishop of Langres in the third century. — The FIRST FLOOR contains a collection of natural history, including specimens of the fauna of middle and lower Egypt, presented by M. Perron, for many years director of the School of Medicine at Cairo. Here also is a small ethnographical collection. — The SECOND FLOOR contains a small picture-gallery, with specimens of Corot (16), *Luminais* (72, 73), *Mantegna* (82), *Poelenburg* (96, a miniature), *Tassel* (121-130), *Ziegler* (147-155; Langres), and others. The glass-cases contain Egyptian, Celtic, Roman, and Gallo-Roman antiquities, and numerous mediæval and Renaissance objects are also exhibited here.

Beyond the museum we pass a handsome *Renaissance House* and reach the ramparts (fine view), whence we see, to the right, the *Gallo-Roman Arch*. This gateway, now built up, consists of two arches, and is ornamented with five Corinthian pilasters. — We next retrace our steps to the cathedral, and follow the Grande Rue, which traverses the town from N. to S. This street is soon interrupted by a small square containing a *Statue of Diderot* (1743-84; by Bartholdi), the Encyclopædist, who was the son of a cutler of Langres. Farther to the S. stands *St. Martin's*, a low double-aisled church, dominated by a lofty spire, and dating from the 13th, 16th, and 18th centuries. It contains a fine **Crucifixion* carved in wood (behind the high-altar), attributed to Gentil (16th cent.), an interesting painting by Tassel (Martyrdom of St. Simon), another attributed to Caravaggio (Christ among the doctors), a statue of St. Louis Gonzaga, and the model for a monument to Abp. Morlot, a native of Langres.

The Grande Rue ends at the fine *Porte des Moulins*, a 17th cent. gateway, and at the *Promenade de Blanche-Fontaine*, planted with fine trees. The *Citadel* is on the other side.

From Langres a branch-line runs to (29 M.) *Poinson-Beneuvre* (p. 368); comp. p. 302. — Another branch-line runs to (11 M.) *Andilly*, where it joins the Nancy and Dijon line (see p. 314).

Beyond Langres our line crosses the Marne, which rises about 3 M. to the S.E., and then passes, through a tunnel nearly 1 M. long, from the basin of the Marne to that of the Saône. — 191 M. **Chalindrey** or *Culmont-Chalindrey* (**Buffet-Hôtel*). The village of Chalindrey lies 1 M. to the S.S.W. Farther on is *Le Pailly*, with a fine Renaissance chateau. For the line from Nancy to Dijon (Con-trexéville, Vittel), see R. 41. A branch-line also runs hence to *Champlitte*, a small town on the *Salon*, and to (28 M.) *Gray* (p. 318).

Our train now crosses a viaduct and passes through another tunnel, 1200 yds. long. Beyond (196½ M.) *Hortes* we descend the smiling valley of the *Amance*. — 208½ M. *Vitrey* (Hôt. de la Gare).

FROM VITREY TO BOURBONNE-LES-BAINS, 11 M., railway in 35-40 min. (fares 2 fr., 1 fr. 35, 90 c.). We cross the *Amance*. — 5 M. *Voissey*.

11 M. Bourbonne-les-Bains (*Grand-Hôtel des Thermes*, Place des Bains; *Berthe-Gaillard; des Bains*, Rue des Bains; *du Commerce, de l'Est*, Grande Rue) is a town with 4156 inhab., much resorted to on account of its *Thermal Springs* (140-150° Fahr.), known to the Romans as 'Aquæ Borvonis', which are strongly impregnated with chloride of sodium and are efficacious in lymphatic and scrofulous affections, rheumatism, gun-shot or other wounds, and paralysis. The subscription to the *Casino* is 20 fr. per fortnight or 35 fr. per month, including admission to the concerts, balls, and theatre. The *Band* plays at 11.30, 4, and 8; chair for non-subscribers, in the morning 10, in the afternoon 20 c. Bourbonne is scarcely a fashionable watering-place, and a large proportion of the visitors, who number 2500-3000 annually, are actual invalids. The season lasts from April 16th to Oct. 15th. The *Bath Establishment* includes the well-equipped *Civil Baths* (to the right) and the *Military Hospital* (to the left) with baths for soldiers (the springs being the property of government).

On an eminence to the right is the *Church*, an interesting structure of the 12-13th cent., with a fine spire. On the other slope of the hill, beyond the church, are some remains of the *Château* of the Seigneurs de Bourbonne, below which, to the left, extends the shady *Promenade de Montmorency*. — Pleasant walks may also be taken in the adjoining woods; to *Coiffy-le-Haut*, on a hill 4 M. to the S.W., with ruins of a fortified château; and to *Larivière-sous-Aigremont*, 5 M. to the N.N.W., with a chalybeate spring. — *Châtillon-sur-Saône*, 6 M. to the E., is an old fortified village, with a 16th cent. mansion.

215 M. *Jussey* (Aigle Noir; du Commerce), a small town with 2600 inhab., is the junction of a line to Epinal (see p. 312). We cross the *Saône*, not far from its confluence with the *Amance*, and ascend its left bank, at some distance from the river.

224 M. *Port-d'Atelier* (Buffet; Hôt. de la Gare, plain), the junction of the line to Nancy via Epinal (see p. 317). Farther on we cross the *Lanterne* just above its confluence with the *Saône*. At (229 M.) *Port-sur-Saône* we leave the valley of the *Saône* and pass through a tunnel. 230 M. *Grattery*; 232 M. *Vaire*, the junction of a line to Gray (Dôle, Dijon; see p. 318). As the train nears Vesoul we see to the left the hill of La Motte, with its monument (p. 305).

236 M. *Vesoul* (*Buffet*; **Hôtel de l'Europe*, at the station; *Hôtel de la Madeleine*, Rue Carnot), the capital of the *Département de la Haute-Saône*, is an uninteresting town with 10,080 inhab., situated on the *Durgeon*, to the left.

The wide Rue de la Gare, to the right as we quit the station, the Rue Carnot, its prolongation on the other side of the river, and the Rue du Centre lead to the *Church of St. George*, a building of the 18th cent., with lofty and graceful vaulting. The first chapel to the right contains a Holy Sepulchre, with stone statues. In the adjacent Rue du Collège, to the left, stands a *Gothic House* of the 16th century. The street to the left of the church leads to the *Palais de Justice*, another edifice of the 18th century. If we follow the narrow Rue de la Mairie, which diverges to the left on this side of

the Palais de Justice, and then take the winding footpath outside the town, we reach (20 min.) the top of the hill of *La Motte* (1265 ft.), which is surmounted by a figure of the Virgin under a Gothic canopy, erected in 1854-57. View extensive but somewhat monotonous. — Proceeding to the left from the Palais de Justice, we reach (2 min.) the Place Neuve, with the *Monument des Gardes Mobiles*, erected to the memory of the Gardes Mobiles of this department who fell in 1870-71. At the end of the Place is the *Breuil*, a promenade shaded with fine plane-trees. The Rue du Breuil, at its other end, leads back to the Rue Carnot.

From Vesoul to Gray, to Dijon, and to Besançon, see p. 317 and R. 48b.

241 M. *Colombier*; 245 M. *Creveney-Saulx*. The train now passes through a tunnel 675 yds. long. 250 M. *Genevreuille*.

255 M. *Lure* (*Hôtel de l'Europe*, at the station; *Hôtel de France*), a town of 5887 inhab., formerly the seat of an abbey, of which the building (18th cent.) now occupied by the Sous-Préfecture, in the main street, to the left, with a small lake in front, formed part.

Line to *Épinal* (Plombières), see R. 42. — This line is continued to the S. of Lure through the valley of the *Ognon*, to (25 M.) *Montbozon* (p. 347), viâ (11 M.) *Villersexel*, near which Bourbaki won a fruitless victory over the Germans under Werder in Jan., 1871.

The *Vosges*, which have already been visible to the left for some time, now become more and more distinct, the most prominent summits being the Ballons de Servance and d'Alsace. The Jura is also visible on the horizon, to the right. The train ascends the valley of the *Rahin*. 262 M. *Ronchamp*; 266 M. *Champagney*, to the S. of the Ballon de Servance, with coal-mines. We then pass through a tunnel $\frac{3}{4}$ M. in length. To the left lies the *Etang de Malsaussé*.

270 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Bas-Evette*, the junction of a line to Giromagny (p. 345), is not improbably the *Magetobria* where Ariovistus, king of the Suevi, defeated the Ædui about 70 A.D. Some authorities, however, place *Magetobria* near Luxeuil (p. 321) or near Gray (p. 318).

To the right rises the *Montagne du Salbert*, a fortified hill. Farther on, to the left, are the citadel of Belfort, with its lion, and the Tour de la Miotte (p. 306). As we near the town, we have the manufactories of G. Kœchlin and Dollfus-Mieg to the right, and an artizans' quarter to the left.

275 M. *Belfort*. — *Hotels*. **ANCIENNE POSTE*, Faubourg de France, opposite the bridge, somewhat expensive; **TONNEAU D'OR*, Place d'Armes; **DE FRANCE*, at the station; *DES MESSAGERIES*, Rue du Faubourg-de-France 16.

Cafés. At the *Ancienne Poste* and the *Tonneau d'Or*, see above; *Hirtz*, opposite the Ancienne Poste. — *Brasserie Lutz*, with garden, *Café-Brasserie Terminus*, both near the station; *Brasserie-Concert de l'Eldorado*, Rue du Faubourg-de-France 39. — **Railway Buffet*.

Post & Telegraph Office, Rue du Faubourg-de-France 23.

Cabs. With one horse, per drive 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ fr., at night 1 $\frac{3}{4}$, per hr. 2 and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; with two horses, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2, and 3 fr. — *Carriage to the Ballon d'Alsace* (p. 344), from Mich. Wandrès, Rue du Faubourg-des-Ancêtres 7, with one horse, 1-2 pers. 20, 3-4 pers. 25 fr.; with two horses, 6-8 pers. 35 fr.

Baths. *Stiegler*, Rue du Faubourg-des-Ancêtres 30 (1 fr.).

Belfort or *Béfort*, a town with 28,715 inhiab. (8400 in 1870) and a fortress of the first class, on the *Savoureuse*, is a place of great military importance, commanding the passage between the Vosges and the Jura known as the *Trouée de Belfort*.

Founded about the 11th cent., Belfort was taken by the Swedes in 1632 and 1634 and by the French in 1636; and in 1648 it was formally united to France. In 1814-15 the fortress successfully withstood the Allies, who did not obtain possession of it until after peace was concluded; and the same result attended the siege by the Germans in 1870-71. This last siege lasted from Nov. 3rd, 1870, to Feb. 16th, 1871; and the bombardment began on Dec. 3rd. The Germans, however, succeeded only in taking the detached forts of Hautes-Perches and Basses-Perches, to the S.E., and it was not till the conclusion of an armistice and under orders from the French government that the garrison capitulated with the honours of war. The attack was carried on by General von Treskow, the defence by Lieut.-Col. Denfert-Rochereau. Bourbaki attempted in vain to raise the siege (see p. 346).

Belfort contains little to interest the tourist. It is divided into two chief parts: the well-built modern quarter on the right bank of the *Savoureuse*, still named the *Faubourg de France*, though within the line of fortification; and the old town on the left bank, which we reach from the railway-station by turning to the left and traversing the *Faubourg*. The town is commanded by an imposing *Citadel*, on the summit of a rock 220 ft. high. In front of it is the colossal **Lion of Belfort*, 36 ft. high and 72 ft. long, carved by Bartholdi in commemoration of the defence of 1870-71.

We enter the old town by the wide new Avenue Carnot and soon reach the Place d'Armes, with the *Parish Church*, dating from 1729-50; the *Hôtel de Ville*, containing a small museum (open on Sun., 2-4) and a Salle d'Honneur, with modern paintings from the history of the town; and the *Quand-Même*, a bronze group by Mercié, dedicated to the memory of Thiers and Denfert-Rochereau.

Those who desire a nearer view of the above-mentioned Lion follow the street to the right of the *Hôtel de Ville* and pass through the *Porte de Montbéliard*. The custodian lives at No. 2, Rue du Vieux-Marché (daily in summer, 9-12 and 2-6, in winter Sun. & Thurs. only, 1-4; adm. 50 c., more than 3 pers. 25 c. each, on Sun. & holidays 10 c. each pers.).

The Rue de la Grande-Fontaine, to the right of the church, leads towards the *Porte de Brisach*, another 18th cent. structure. Beyond it is a valley, which has been transformed into a huge *Entrenched Camp*, capable of holding 20,000 men and traversed by the highroad to Strassburg. To the right is the Basle road, which passes between the *Citadel* and another rock surmounted by the *Fort de Justice*. At the end of the valley (2 M.) rises the *Fort de la Miotte*, with an old tower which is considered in some sort the paladium of Belfort. It was battered to pieces in the siege of 1870-71 and has since been rebuilt. The strong fortifications have been made still stronger since the last siege, chiefly by the erection of detached forts on the neighbouring hills, some at a distance of 15 M.

At the village of *Cravanche*, $1\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the N.W. of Belfort, are some interesting *Stalactite Caverns* (1-3 pers., 1 fr., more 25 c. each).

From Belfort to *Epinal*, see R. 42; to *Mülhausen*, see R. 43; to *Bussang*, see pp. 344, 345; to *Besançon* and *Dijon*, see R. 48.

FROM BELFORT TO PORRENTREUY (Bâle), 21 M., railway in $\frac{3}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (fares 3 fr. 85, 2 fr. 65, 1 fr. 75 c.). This line, designed to establish a direct communication between France and Switzerland without passing through the French territories annexed by Germany, and shorter than that viâ Mülhausen, is the only one now traversed by express-trains from Paris to Switzerland (no passports necessary). Swiss time is 55 min. in advance of French railway-time. — 4 M. *Méroux*. At (7 M.) *Bourogne* the train crosses the small river *St. Nicolas* and the *Rhône-Rhine Canal*; $8\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Morvillars*, the junction of a line to Montbéliard (p. 346); $10\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Grandvillars*. $13\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Delle* (*Buffet*; *Hôt. du Nord*), the French frontier-station (custom-house), is a small town on the *Allaine*, with the ruins of a fortified château. About 1 M. from the station are the large *Grottoes of Milandre*, with remarkable stalactites and stalagmites (adm. 1 fr.). These caves are situated in Swiss territory near the remains of a Roman camp. — Beyond (18 M.) *Courtemaiche* the train passes through a tunnel. — 21 M. *Porrentruy* (*Hôtel National*; *Cheval Blanc*), an old town with 6500 inhab., containing the ancient ruined château of the bishops of Bâle, is the seat of the Swiss custom-house. From Porrentruy to Bâle, see *Baedeker's Switzerland*.

40. From Paris to Epinal.

Epinal may be reached from Paris by seven different routes, served either by through-trains or by trains in connection, and corresponding in part with the lines to Strassburg and Belfort. The shortest route is that viâ Chaumont, Neufchâteau, and Mirecourt (R. 40f); the quickest that viâ Toul and Mirecourt (R. 40d).

a. Viâ Blesme, Bologne, Neufchâteau, and Mirecourt.

262 M. RAILWAY in $10\frac{3}{4}$ - $14\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 47 fr. 35 c., 32 fr., 30 fr. 90 c.).

From Paris to ($135\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Blesme*, see pp. 136-143. We then diverge to the left from the line to Nancy. $14\frac{1}{2}$ M. *St. Eulien*.

$146\frac{1}{2}$ M. *St. Dizier* (*Buffet-Hôtel*; *Soleil d'Or*), a town on the *Marne* with 13,950 inhab., contains important iron-works with large forges and furnaces, and is the centre of the extensive timber-trade of the department of the Haute Marne. The chief buildings are the *Parish Church*, which still preserves its fine Gothic façade, and an old convent, now an *Ecclesiastical College*.

FROM ST. DIZIER TO TROYES, $58\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in $2\frac{1}{3}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 10 fr. 65, 7 fr. 10, 4 fr. 65 c.). — The train crosses the canal of the Marne and the river itself, and traverses a wooded district. 7 M. *Eclaron*, the junction of a line to Doulevant (see below); 18 M. *Montier-en-Der*, or *Montierender* (*Hôt. des Voyageurs*), a village containing an interesting *Abbey Church*, with a Romanesque nave of the 15th cent. and a Gothic choir of the 13th cent. 28 M. *Valentigney*, the junction of a line to Vitry (see p. 142). Thence to ($58\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Troyes*, see p. 300.

FROM ST. DIZIER TO DOULEVANT, $25\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in $1\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs. (fares 4 fr. 25, 3 fr. 20, 2 fr. 35 c.). — From St. Dizier to (7 M.) *Eclaron*, see above. We now ascend to the S. through the industrial valley of the *Blaise*, with its forges and iron-mines. — 15 M. *Wassy* or *Vassy* (*Hôtel du Commerce*), an industrial town with 3700 inhab., well known as the scene of the massacre of the Huguenots, which was the signal for the religious wars in France (1562). It took place in consequence of a quarrel between the attendants of François, Duke of Guise, and a body of Protestants assembled for worship in a barn (rebuilt; inscription) in the street opposite

the Hôtel de Ville. We enter the town by an ancient *Gateway* with a belfry. The *Church*, dating from the 12-16th cent., has a fine Romanesque tower and a handsome Gothic portal. — 25½ M. *Doulevant-le-Château* (Lion d'Or), a village with iron-forges. About 3 M. farther up the valley (omn. 50 c.) is the *Château of Cirey* (17th and 18th cent.), the residence of Voltaire and Mme. du Châtelet for some years.

Branch-railway to *Revigny*, see p. 143.

The main line next ascends the beautiful valley of the Marne, which also contains numerous iron-works and foundries. — 148 M. *Ancerville-Gué*. The church contains some good carvings and reliefs.

From Ancerville-Gué a branch-railway runs to (20½ M.) *Naix-Menacourt* (see below), passing several industrial localities with factories and stone-quarries.

152½ M. *Eurville*, a manufacturing village; 158 M. *Chevillon*, another town with factories and stone-quarries. 159½ M. *Curel* lies to the W. of the *Val d'Osne*, in which are the foundries of that name (3 M. from the station).

164½ M. *Joinville (Soleil d'Or)*, a town with 3814 inhab. and large metal-works, is picturesquely situated on a branch of the Marne and on the slope of a hill on which stood the château of the Seigneurs de Joinville. The most celebrated member of the family was Jean de Joinville, the chronicler (1224-1318), the friend and counsellor of Saint Louis. The domain was made a principality in 1552, in favour of François, Duke of Guise, and the famous Ligue du Bien Public was signed here in 1584 with Spain. To the right, as we quit the station, is a small *Château* of the 16th cent., formerly a country-seat of the Guise family. Farther on, to the right, in the Rue du Grand-Pont, rises a *Statue of the Sire de Joinville*, a modern bronze by Lescorné. The *Church*, still farther on, to the left, is in the Gothic and Renaissance styles. The *Hospital*, founded in the 16th cent., contains some interesting objects brought from the old château, when it was sold and pulled down during the Revolution. — To Troyes and Pagny-sur-Meuse, see p. 300.

From (172 M.) *Gudmont*, a short line, 13 M. in length, runs through the valley of the *Rognon*, joining the line to Neufchâteau at *Rimaucourt* (p. 311). Several small stations.

At (182½ M.) *Bologne* (Hôt. de la Gare) we join the line from Paris to Epinal via Troyes and Chaumont. 188 M. *Jonchery*. — 191 M. *Chaumont*. Thence to (262 M.) *Epinal*, see pp. 310-312.

b. Viâ Bar-le-Duc, Neufchâteau, and Mirecourt.

256 M. RAILWAY in 10¾-14¼ hrs. (fares 46 fr. 25, 31 fr. 20, 20 fr. 40 c.).

From Paris to *Bar-le-Duc* and (164½ M.) *Nançois-Fronville*, see p. 144. — Our line now runs for some time to the S.E., parallel with the *Marne-Rhine Canal*, through the valley of the *Ornain*, crossing the river several times. 167 M. *Ligny-en-Barrois*, a town of 5350 inhab., with the remains of a château; 170½ M. *Menacourt*, the junction of a line to St. Dizier (see above). *Naix-aux-Forges*, 1¼ M. to the S., is believed to be the Roman *Nastium* (im-

portant remains). — 174 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Tréveray*, like several of the following stations, contains large metal-works. At (181 M.) *Demange-aux-Eaux* the canal quits the valley of the Orain, turns to the E., and enters the valley of the Meuse by a tunnel nearly 3 M. long. — 186 M. *Gondrecourt* (Hôt. Moriset), junction for Troyes and Pagny-sur-Meuse (see p. 300). — 193 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Grand-Avrantville*. *Grand* (Auberge Prévôt), lying 2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.W. of the station, occupies the site of an ancient Roman city, of which the very name has been lost. Numerous antiquities have been found in the neighbourhood, including a mosaic of the time of the Antonines, 20 yds. long and 15 yds. broad (50 c.). The considerable remains of a large amphitheatre, of a basilica, and other buildings are still *in situ*. — 203 M. *Frébécourt*, to the right, with the old fortified *Château de Bourlémont*, containing richly decorated apartments and surrounded by a large park. We now enter the valley of the Meuse. To the right diverge the lines to Chaumont (p. 310) and Merrey (p. 311). 206 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Neufchâteau*, and hence to (256 M.) *Epinal*, see p. 311.

c. Viâ Pagny-sur-Meuse, Neufchâteau, and Mirecourt.

270 M. RAILWAY in 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -14 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 48 fr. 70, 32 fr. 90, 21 fr. 50 c.).

From Paris to (191 M.) *Pagny-sur-Meuse*, see pp. 136-145. Our line then turns to the S. and ascends the pleasant valley of the Meuse, between partly-wooded hills. At (195 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *St. Germain* we cross the Meuse. 200 M. *Vaucouleurs* (Hôt. Jeanne-d'Arc), where Joan of Arc made known her mission to the Sire de Baudricourt and begged him to send her to the French court. — Beyond (207 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Pagny-la-Blanche-Côte* we thread a tunnel and cross the Meuse.

213 M. *Domremy-Maxey-sur-Meuse* (Café-Restaurant de la Gare). To the W. of the station lies the little village of *Domremy-la-Pucelle* (Inn, unpretending, near the church), the birthplace of Joan of Arc. It is visible from the railway, being the second village to the right, in the midst of a grove of poplars.

To reach (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Domremy (Inns) from the railway-station, we may either follow the road which crosses the stream in Maxey, on this side of the station, or the shorter footpath which crosses the stream beyond the station, and then the Meuse, opposite the church of Domremy.

There is at present little to see at Domremy, which is a village of the humblest character. In front of the church is a bronze *Statue of the Maid of Orléans*, by E. Paul (1855), and above the portal is a mural painting, by R. Balze, of Joan listening to the mysterious voices. A little farther on is the modest *Cottage* in which Joan of Arc (Jeanne d'Arc, La Pucelle) was born in 1411 (fee). Above the arched door of the cottage are the royal arms of France and those assigned to Joan of Arc and her family. Over these is a niche containing a kneeling figure of the heroine, a reproduction of one inside the cottage, which is said to date from 1456. The cottage contains at present a couple of statuettes and a bust, but is destined for the accommodation of a new museum, which has yet to be collected. The court in front of the cottage is to be embellished with a group by A. Mercié, representing Joan quitting the paternal roof led by the Genius of France. In honour of its illustrious child Domremy was exempted from taxation down to the Revolution. — The place where Joan heard the mysterious voices urging her to her task, on a hill about $\frac{3}{4}$ M.

farther on, is marked by the modern *Basilica of Le Bois-Chenu* (not yet finished), with a fine *Statue of Joan of Arc*, by Allard. The interior (contribution expected) contains some mural paintings, mosaics, etc. — Domremy is 7 M. from Neufchâteau by the road crossing the Meuse.

216 M. *Coussey*. Farther on diverges the line to Toul (see below).
220 M. *Neufchâteau*, and thence to (270 M.) *Epinal*, see p. 311.

d. Viâ Toul and Mirecourt.

256 M. RAILWAY in 10½-14¼ hrs. (fares 46 fr. 50, 31 fr. 40, 20 fr. 50 c.).

From Paris to (196½ M.) *Toul*, see pp. 136-145. Our line turns to the S. and passes between the hills surmounted by the detached forts by which Toul is protected. — 206 M. *Blénod-lès-Toul*, a village with a church of the 16th cent., containing the interesting tomb of a bishop of Toul; 207 M. *Bulligny-Crézilles*. From (210½ M.) *Barisey-la-Côte* a branch-line runs to Dijon viâ Neufchâteau (p. 311). Farther on our line traverses part of the *Forest of St. Amond*. From (220 M.) *Favières*, on the other side of the forest, we descend into the valley of a small affluent of the Moselle. — Six small stations. — At (232½ M.) *Frenelle-la-Grande* we join the line from Nancy to Mirecourt (p. 315). 234 M. *Poussay*.

237 M. *Mirecourt*, and thence to (256 M.) *Epinal*, see p. 311.

e. Viâ Nancy and Blainville-la-Grande.

265 M. RAILWAY in 6¼-12 hrs. (fares 47 fr. 90, 32 fr. 20, 21 fr. 25 c.).

From Paris to (219 M.) *Nancy*, see R. 18; from Nancy to (233 M.) *Blainville-la-Grande*, see p. 324. Our line here turns to the S. and crosses the *Meurthe*. 243 M. *Bayon*. The train ascends the valley of the *Moselle* and passes through a wood. — 249 M. *Charmes* (Poste), a town with 3344 inhab., on the left bank of the Moselle, has a Gothic church, with fine carvings and stained glass.

From Charmes a branch-line runs to (17½ M.) *Rambervillers*, passing (5½ M.) *La Verrerie-de-Portieux*, with an extensive glass-work ('verrière'). — 17½ M. *Rambervillers* (Poste) is an ancient industrial town (5700 inhab.) on the *Mortagne*. It possesses some remains of its old fortifications, a church of the 15th, and a *Hôtel de Ville* of the 16th century. — The line is to be continued to Bruyères (p. 334). Omnibus (2 fr.) to (9½ M.) *Baccarat* (p. 327).

Beyond Charmes our line again crosses the Moselle. Beyond (260½ M.) *Thaon-les-Vosges* the line from Neufchâteau to Mirecourt is seen to the right, and Epinal to the left. 265 M. *Epinal*, see p. 312.

f. Viâ Chaumont, Neufchâteau, and Mirecourt.

251 M. RAILWAY in 10-13¾ hrs. (fares 44 fr. 20, 30 fr. 20, 19 fr. 70 c.).

From Paris to (163 M.) *Chaumont*, see pp. 291-301. Our line returns towards Paris for 2½ M. and then bends to the N. — 166 M. *Jonchery*. 171½ M. *Bologne*, on the left bank of the *Marne*, is the junction of a line to Blesme (see p. 308). Farther on we cross the stream and quit its valley. 177 M. *Chantraines*. 181 M. *Andelot*, a small and ancient town on the *Rognon*, known

to history as the place where Childebert II., King of Austrasia, made a treaty in 587 with Gontran, King of Burgundy. From (182½ M.) *Rimaucourt* a branch-line runs to Gudmont (p. 308). Beyond (195½ M.) *Liffol-le-Grand* our line enters the valley of the *Meuse* and unites with the lines from Merrey (right; p. 309) and Bar-le-Duc (left; see p. 309).

202 M. *Neufchâteau* (*Hôtel de l'Europe*, at the station; *Hôtel de la Providence*, near the station), a pleasant-looking town with 4164 inhab., partly situated on a hill, at the confluence of the *Meuse* and the *Mouzon*.

Towards the end of the main street, near a bridge over an arm of the *Meuse*, stands the *Church of St. Christopher*, a Gothic edifice with handsome modern stained-glass windows. The Rue St. Jean ascends hence to the upper town, passing the *Hôtel de Ville*, with its handsome entrance, on the left, and an interesting private house on the right. At the end of the street is a square with a *Statue of Joan of Arc*, in bronze, by Pêtre (1857). In this square, and in the Rue Neuve, which descends to the left, are several interesting old houses. Higher up, in the same direction, is the *Church of St. Nicholas*, the chief one in the town, with a fine nave, a transept at the W. end, and a crypt under the choir. It contains some good modern stained-glass windows, by Dupont of Neufchâteau, two stone altarpieces, and the remains of a Holy Sepulchre. Near this church stood a chateau of the Dukes of Lorraine.

Railways from Neufchâteau to Bar-le-Duc, Pagny-sur-Meuse (Domremy), and Chaumont, see pp. 309-311. — To Nancy and Dijon, see R. 41a.

The line to Mirecourt and Epinal skirts the E. side of Neufchâteau, commanding a fine view of the upper town (to the right), with the church of St. Nicholas. We now traverse an undulating and partly wooded district, with vineyards and extensive pasturages, on which large quantities of horses are reared. The insignificant Mouzon is twice crossed. — 212 M. *Aulnois-Bulgnéville*. Diligence to (5 M.) the small town of Bulgnéville (p. 316) to the S.E., 3¾ M. to the N.E. of Contrexéville (p. 316). — 226 M. *Rouvres-Baudricourt*. To the left are the lines to Toul and Nancy (pp. 300, 315).

230½ M. *Mirecourt* (*Hôtel de la Gare*; *Hôtel et Café des Halles*), a well-built town on the *Madon*, with 5063 inhab., who make lace, embroidery, and musical instruments. To the right of the Place Neuve are the imposing *Market-Halls* of the 16-17th centuries. In a street on the other side of the Place is the early-Gothic Church, with a spire in the Transition style, and farther on in the same street is the *Hôtel de Ville*, with a fine Renaissance portal.

From Mirecourt to Nancy, see p. 315; to Vittel, Contrexéville, Martigny, Chalindrey, Langres, etc., see pp. 315, 316; to Toul, see p. 310.

At (233 M.) *Hymont-Mattaincourt* the line to Chalindrey (see above) diverges to the left. The church of Mattaincourt, to the left, contains the tomb (now a pilgrim-resort) of St. Pierre Fourier

(1565-1640), a former curé of the place, canonized in 1897. — At (246 M.) *Darnieulles*, the junction of the line to Jussey (see below), we join the line from Lunéville-Saint-Dié (R. 45). — 251 M. *Epinal*, see below.

g. Viâ Jussey and Darnieulles.

264½ M. RAILWAY in 9¼-15 hrs. (fares 49 fr. 95, 33 fr. 75, 22 fr. 5 c.).

From Paris to (215 M.) *Jussey*, see pp. 291-304. Our line now diverges to the left from the line to Belfort, and runs to the E. through the valley of the Saône. After leaving (220 M.) *Aisey*, with its ruined château, we cross the river. — 224 M. *Corre*, near the confluence of the Saône and the *Coney*. The railway now cuts off a bend of the river, but rejoins it farther on. 230 M. *Passavant*. 236 M. *Monthureux-sur-Saône*, with 1514 inhab., is situated on one of the peninsulas formed by the winding course of the river.

240 M. *Darney* (Elephant), a small and ancient town with 1430 inhab., prettily situated on the Saône, in the midst of a wooded district, has manufactures of cutlery. The source of the Saône lies about 6 M. to the E. The train now crosses the river for the last time, and runs towards the N. to the small *Monts Faucilles*, which form the watershed between the Saône and the *Madon*, an affluent of the Moselle, and consequently between the Mediterranean and the North Sea. — Several small stations.

At (261 M.) *Darnieulles* we join the line to Mirecourt (see above). — 264½ M. *Epinal* (see below).

Epinal. — **Hotels.** DE LA POSTE (Pl. a; C, 3), pens. 8½-12 fr., DU LOUVRE (Pl. b; B, 3), somewhat lower charges, DE PARIS (Pl. c; C, 3), Nos. 40, 2, and 24 on the Quai des Bons-Enfants, the first quay to the right on the way from the station; DU COMMERCE (Pl. d; C, 2), Rue d'Arches 12, in the Grande Ville; *DES VOSGES, at the station (Pl. e; B, 3), déj. 2½ fr.

Cafés. *Arnould*, at the Cercle de Commerce (Pl. 3; C, 3); *Thomas*, Quai des Bons-Enfants 26; in the Place des Vosges, etc. — **Railway Restaurant*.

Cabs. Per drive, 1 fr. by day, 2 fr. at night; per hr. 1½, 2½ fr.; luggage, 25 c. each trunk.

Post & Telegraph Office, Rue de la Faïencerie (Pl. C, 2), to the left, near the Pont des Quatre-Nations.

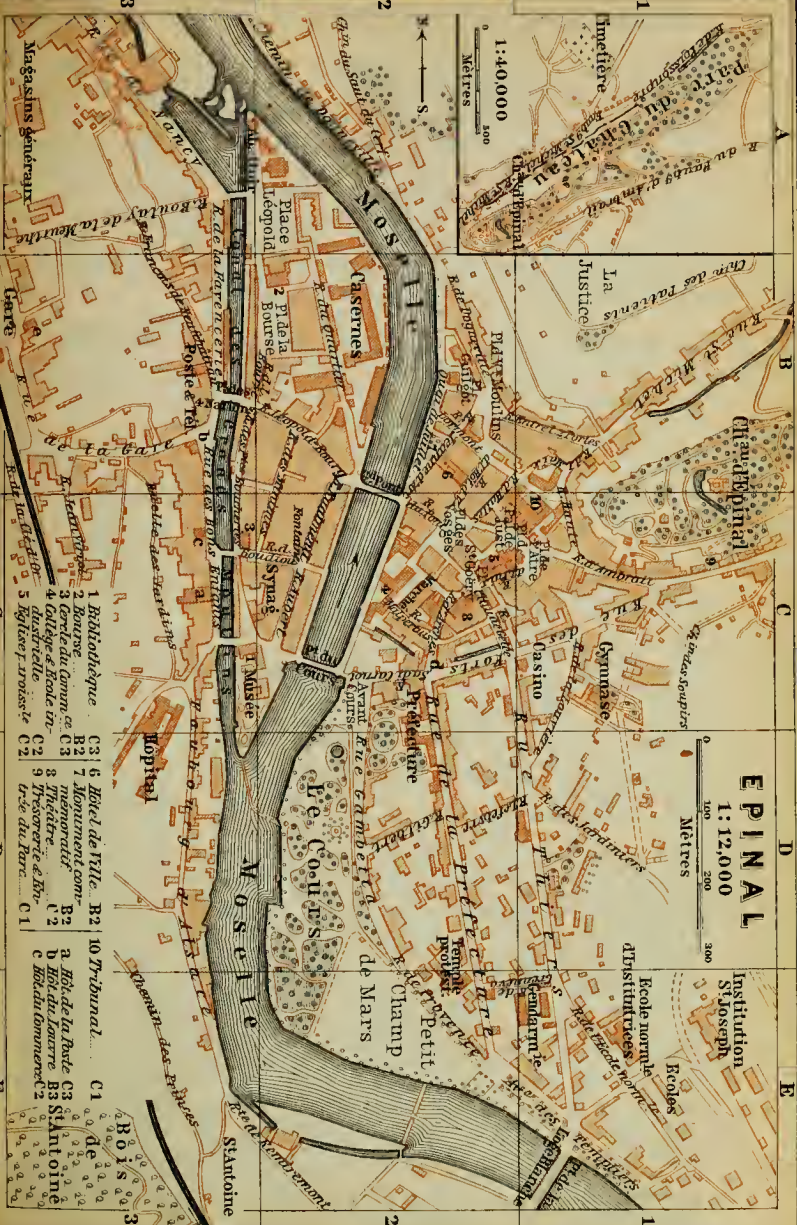
Epinal, capital of the *Département des Vosges*, is a commercial town with 26,525 inhab., situated on the *Moselle*, which runs through it in two arms, dividing it into three principal parts: the Faubourg d'Alsace adjoining the station, the Petite Ville, and the Grande Ville. *Epinal* was founded in the 10th cent. and belonged to the Duchy of Lorraine until its union with France. There are now scarcely any remains of its ancient ramparts, but the neighbouring hills are surmounted by modern forts.

From the *Station* (Pl. B, 3) the street to the right leads to the Canal des Grands-Moulins, a branch of the Moselle, which we cross here by the Pont des Quatre-Nations. Straight on, beyond the Petite Ville, we cross another bridge to the Grande Ville. In a

1:40,000
0 100 200
Mètres

1:12,000
0 100 200 300
Mètres

EPINAL



- | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|----|---|-----------------------------|----|----|----------|----|
| 1 | Bibliothèque | C3 | 6 | Hôtel de Ville | B2 | 10 | Tribunal | C1 |
| 2 | Bourse | B2 | 7 | Mouvement com-
mémoratif | B2 | | | |
| 3 | Cathédrale de
St Etienne | C3 | | | B2 | | | |
| | 4 Collège de Rodé in-
dustrielle | C2 | | | B2 | | | |
| | 5 Magasin d'armes | C2 | | | B2 | | | |
| | | | | | C1 | | | |

Karoly Alfreddart Jussay

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Sp. Die Remington-Lith.

square to the left rises a *Monument* (Pl. 7; B, 2) to the victims of the war of 1870-71. The Rue du Pont leads farther on to the *Place des Vosges* (Pl. C, 2), which lies in the centre of the town and is surrounded by houses with arcades in front. No. 20, in the Renaissance style, is one of the most noteworthy of these.

The **CHURCH OF ST. GOËRY** or *St. Maurice* (Pl. 5; C, 2), near the Place des Vosges, built in the Romanesque and Gothic styles, has a tower in the Transition style, two turrets, and a S. portal. The nave is imposing but sombre. Near the choir, to the right, is a Holy Sepulchre. — The *Palais de Justice* (Pl. 10; C, 1, 2), behind the church, is modern.

The Rue d'Arches, almost opposite the church, leads to the Rue Sadi-Carnot, which descends to the Pont du Cours. To the left is the *Cours*, a promenade on the bank of the Moselle, shaded with fine trees. Near the bridge are the *Public Library* (Pl. 1; C, 3), and the *Departmental Museum*. The former contains 34,000 vols. and 500 MSS.

The **Departmental Museum** (Pl. C, 3), open on Sun. and Thurs., 1-5 in summer and 1-4 in winter, and to strangers on other days also, is the principal object of interest in Epinal.

The **GROUND-FLOOR** is devoted to the **Antiquities**. — The *Vestibule* contains Roman antiquities (chiefly found at Grand, p. 309), sculptures, and inscriptions. — In the *Court* are tombstones, altars, and sculptures. On the wall to the right of the door at the end of the court is a sadly defaced bas-relief from the Donon (p. 328), representing a lion and a boar, with the inscription 'Bellicus Surbur'. Below are some large pieces of sculpture, also from Donon. In the middle of the court is a bronze figure of David preparing to attack Goliath, by Watrinel (1868). — In the *Hall* at the end are casts of ancient and modern statues, and small antiquities. — The *Garden* also contains antiquities. — The room next the preceding contains the rich Em. Lagarde Collection of arms, etc.; and the last room has antiquities from the Vosges, furniture, and some paintings, including: 37. *Gossaert (Mabuse)*, Holy Family; 56 *C. van Hooch*, Thesmæ of Titus at Rome; 34. *Franck the Elder*, Crucifixion; 16. 'Velvet' *Brueghel*, Skirmish; 2. *Amberger*, Adoration of the Shepherds.

FIRST-FLOOR. On the staircase: *Vien*, Hector and Andromache; *Lange*, Episode in the Crimea. — To the right is a *Cabinet d'Histoire Naturelle*. — To the left are collections of *Renaissance Furniture*, *Frankish Weapons*, and *Stained Glass* of the 16th cent., and an important **Picture Gallery**. Among the most noteworthy works in the last are the following. From right to left: 221. *Isabey*, Portrait; 46. *Fr. Hals*, Boy with a cat; 23. *Chardin*, The artist's mother; 130. *J. R. de Vries*, 12. *Bouts*, 13. *Boudevins*, Landscapes; 98. *Bassano*, Adoration of the Shepherds; 6. *Van Balen*, Diana and two nymphs; 7. *Giorgione*, Martyrdom of St. Sebastian; 116 *J. van Ruisdael*, Forest; 20. *P. Bril*, Landscape; 27. *Courtois (Le Bourguignon)*, Battle-piece; *Panini*, 30. Pyramid of Cestius, 91. Arch of Titus; 70. *Lingelbach*, Market. — 33. *Français*, On the Seine; 3. *Antigna*, Daughters of Eve; 91. *Le Poitevin*, Festival at a château; 118. *J. van Schuppen*, 68. *Lepaulle*, Portraits; 123. *Velazquez*, Portrait of a child; 86. *Morales*, Head of Christ; 9. *Both*, Landscape; 121. *Stella*, Madonna; 191. *Brispot*, Holy water; 28. *Gonzales Coques*, Portraits; 26. *School of Clouet*, Young woman with a dog and a carnation; 127. *Vouet*, Entombment; 53. *School of Poussin*, Jesus healing a sick man; 194. *Feyen-Perrin*, Elegy. — 57. *Jouvenet*, Latona with her children (Apollo and Diana) invoking Jupiter against the peasants; 128. *Vouet*, History; 63. *Largillière*, 81. *P. Mignard*, Portraits; 101. *Rembrandt*, Half-length of an old woman (1661); 117. *After Raphael*, Copy of a fresco in

the Vatican; *Holbein the Younger*, 51. Calvin, 53. Luther; 122. *Titian* (?), Venus rising from the sea; 88. *J. van Neck*, Portrait of a lady; 8. *Bonvicino (Moretto)*, Praying Magdalen; 59. *A. Kessel*, 145. *Unknown Artist*, Portraits; 10. *Boucher*, Bust of a girl; 126. *Ribera*, Pilgrim praying to St. Jerome; 39. *Van Goyen*, Landscape; 74. *Loth*, Time tearing the wings from Love; 107, 108. *Ricci*, Cenobites tormented by demons; 35. *Claude Lorrain*, Landscape; 112. *Salvator Rosa*, Landscape; 102. *Rembrandt*, Christ ascending Calvary, a sketch; 132. *Schalcken*, Woman visiting a prisoner; 25. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Portrait; 80. *P. Mignard*, Charles IV. of Lorraine; 235. *Marchal*, Alsatian 'pardon'; 106. *Ribera*, St. Jerome awakened by an angel; 320. *Monchablon*, Portrait of Victor Hugo; 1. *Bourgeois*, Child killed by a bomb-shell, in marble; 204. *Jeannin*, Flowers (water-colour); 82. *Mignon*, Still-life; 109. *H. Robert*, The Pont Neuf.

The hall also contains *Small Antiquities, Objects of Art* of the middle ages and the Renaissance, *Enamels* (St. Thomas of Aquinas by Laudin), and an extensive collection of *Medals* and *Jewels*.

The Rue Aubert, prolonged by the Rue Rualménil, nearly opposite the Museum, on this side of the bridge, brings us back to the town on the side by which we first entered it, passing the *Fontaine du Pinau* (Pl. C, 2), with a column surmounted by a bronze Boy extracting a thorn from his foot (the canting arms of Epinal, from *épine* = thorn).

The Promenade du Château or *Jardin Doublat* (Pl. B, C, 1, and inset Plan), at the opposite (N.E.) end of the town from the station, is a public park of 65 acres, recently bequeathed to the town. It occupies the site of the old castle of Epinal, now represented by some scanty ruins. Entrances in the Rue d'Ambrail and the Faubourg St. Michel. — The *Bois de St. Antoine* (Pl. E, 3), and other woods on the E. bank of the Moselle, also offer attractive walks.

From Epinal to *St. Dié* and *Lunéville*, see R. 45; to the *Vosges*, see R. 47; to *Plombières* and *Belfort*, see R. 42; to *Dijon*, see R. 41c.

41. From Nancy to Dijon.

a. Viâ Toul, Neufchâteau, and Chalindrey.

138½ M. RAILWAY in 6½-9¼ hrs. (fares 25 fr. 40, 16 fr. 95, 11 fr. 10c.).

Nancy, see p. 146. Thence to (21 M.) *Toul*, see p. 145; and thence to (33 M.) *Barisey-la-Côte*, see p. 310. Our line then leaves that viâ Mirecourt on the left and runs to the S.W., viâ (36½ M.) *Punérot*, (39 M.) *Ruppes*, and (45 M.) *Soulosse*. — 48 M. *Neufchâteau*, see p. 311. — The line now ascends the valley of the Meuse, quitting the river for some time beyond (64 M.) *Hacourt-Graffigny*. — 72½ M. *Merrey* is also a station on the line viâ Mirecourt (see p. 315). We now return to the valley of the Meuse; the train crosses the river and ascends on the left bank. From (84 M.) *Andilly* a branch-line runs to Langres (p. 303). 90 M. *Chaudenay*. We now join the railway from Paris to Belfort (p. 303), which we follow to (94 M.) *Chalindrey* (Buffet). Here our line turns to the S.W., leaving the Gray line (p. 303) to the left, and begins to traverse a monotonous plateau. 102 M. *Villegusien*, on the *Vingeanne*, an affluent of the Saône; 116 M. *Selongey*, an industrial place to the right of the railway. Farther on we cross the *Tille*, another affluent of the Saône. To the right runs the line to Troyes viâ Châ-

tillon. — 124 M. *Is-sur-Tille* (Hôt. de la Cloche), a country-town of 1892 inhab., on the *Ignon*, to the right of the railway, with iron-mines and stone-quarries. It is a station on the line from Troyes to Châtillon-sur-Seine (see p. 368), and a line runs hence to Besançon viâ (30 M.) Gray (p. 318). At Is-sur-Tille we join the system of the Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean Railway. — 135 M. *Dijon-Porte-Neuve*, a station on the E. side of Dijon. To the right lies the park (p. 375). The line now makes a wide sweep towards the S., unites with the Dôle and Pontarlier line, crosses the *Ouche* twice, skirts the *Canal de Bourgogne* (p. 364), and joins the Lyons line. Near the central station, to the right, lies St. Bénigne.

138½ M. *Dijon*, see p. 368.

b. Viâ Mirecourt and Chalindrey.

142 M. RAILWAY in 8¼-9½ hrs. (fares 25 fr. 70, 17 fr. 40, 11 fr. 40 c.).

Nancy, see p. 146. Our line coincides with that to Strassburg as far as (2 M.) *Jarville-la-Malgrange*. — 5½ M. *Ludres*; 1½ M. to the left is *Fléville*, with a fine 16th cent. *Château* (visitors admitted). 9 M. *Neuves-Maisons*. We now cross the *Moselle*, near its confluence with the *Madon*, and ascend the valley of the latter. 10 M. *Pont-St-Vincent*; branch to Toul, see p. 146. After several small stations we cross the *Brenon*. — 20 M. *Tantonville*, with a large brewery.

About 2 M. to the E. is *Haroué*. *Marshal Bassompierre* (1579-1646), born here, and *Marshal C. J. de Beauvau* (1720-93), once proprietor of the large 18th cent. *Château* of Haroué, are commemorated by busts, by Huel, erected in 1897.

22 M. *Vézelize*, on the *Brenon*. 25½ M. *Praye-sur-Vaudémont*, near which is *Sion*, with a pilgrimage-church. About 2½ M. farther on is the ruined *Château* of the Counts of Vaudémont. — 33 M. *Frenelle-la-Grande* is also a station on the line from Toul to Mirecourt (p. 310). At (35½ M.) *Poussay* we re-enter the winding valley of the *Madon*. To the right is the Neufchâteau line.

37½ M. *Mirecourt* (p. 311), the junction of lines to Neufchâteau (for Bar-le-Duc and Chaumont), Toul, Epinal, etc. (see pp. 308-311).

39 M. *Hymont-Mattaincourt*, where the Epinal line diverges to the left. 46 M. *Remoncourt*. To the right is the hill of *Montfort*, with the remains of a fortified château; to the left, at some distance, are the *Monts Faucilles* (p. 312). Beyond (48½ M.) *Haréville* the bathing-establishment of Vittel comes into view on the right.

52 M. **Vittel.** — **Hotels.** GRAND-HÔTEL DE L'ÉTABLISSEMENT, adjoining the baths and the casino, pens. 11-20 fr., incl. adm. to casino; SUISSE, new, pens. 8½ fr.; DES SOURCES, E., L., & A. 2-3½, B. ¾, déj. 2½, D. 3, pens. 7-8½ fr.; DE CHÂTILLON-LORRAINE, 8-12 fr.; CONTINENTAL, 8-12 fr.; DES TILLEULS, 6-7 fr.; BELLEVUE; DE PARIS, 7-8 fr.; DE LA GARE, 5-6 fr.; DE LA PROVIDENCE, DES VOSGES, in the town.

Casino. Adm. (incl. theatre) 3 fr. Subscription for 25 days to casino alone 10 fr.; to casino and theatre, 30 fr.; 2 pers. 50 fr. — **Mineral Waters.** Bath 1½-2½ fr., douche 1¼-1½ fr., drinking-spring (for the season) 20 fr. No charge for drinking at the *Source Bienfaisante*.

Tarif for drives in the neighbourhood.

Vittel (1100 ft.), a small town with 1683 inhab., to the left (S.) of the railway, possesses no interest for the tourist, but is frequented for the sake of its cold *Mineral Springs*, which are used both externally and internally, and are efficacious in gout, gravel, dyspepsia, and urinary affections. The season lasts from May 25th to Sept. 25th. The springs lie in the midst of a pretty park, to the right, reached by a passage under the railway. The bathing-establishment has recently been rebuilt by Garnier. The handsome domed building at the top of the park is the *Casino*, the terrace in front of which affords a fine view. Adjacent is the *Grand-Hôtel*, also with a terrace. Below are the *Baths* and the *Springs*. In the town is another small establishment known as the *Source Bienfaisante*.

54½ M. **Contrexéville.** — **Hotels.** HÔTEL DE L'ÉTABLISSEMENT, at the baths; DE LA PROVIDENCE, DE PARIS, MARTIN-FÉLIX, MARTIN AÎNÉ, DES APÔTRES, DE FRANCE, all near the baths; HARMAND, near the park, pens. 7-8 fr.; DE L'EUROPE, pens. 7½ fr. — Numerous *Maisons Meublées*. Baths and douches from 1½ fr. Subscription for the drinking-spring at the Etablissement, 20 fr.; at the *Source le Clerc*, 5 fr.; no charge at the *Source du Dr. Thiéry* or the *Source Mongeot*. — **Casino.** Subs. for 1 pers. for 3 weeks 30 fr., 2 pers. 50 fr., etc.

No *Tariff* for drives; charges high.

Contrexéville (1155 ft.), an uninteresting village on the Vair, is much frequented for its *Mineral Springs*, which lie in a pleasant modern suburb near the railway-station and resemble those of Vittel (see above). The *Bathing Establishment* is a tasteful structure, with a long glass colonnade, containing the *Source du Pavillon*, the most important of the springs. To the right and left of the court in front are the offices of the managers, the hotel, the baths, and the post-office. At the end of the court, to the left, is the *Casino*, beyond which are gardens, with shops and stalls. The garden is open to subscribers and their friends only. Warm clothing is necessary, as *Contrexéville* is subject to sudden changes of temperature. Season, May 20th to Sept. 20th.

EXCURSIONS. Via *Crainvillers* to (5 M.) the *Chêne des Partisans*, a massive oak-tree. — To (3¼ M.) *Bulgnéville* (Lion d'Or), with a ruined convent and castle and a church containing a reproduction of Ligier Richier's Entombment at St. Mihiel (p. 131). Diligence to Aulnois, see p. 311. — To (7 M.) the *Valley of Bonneval*, viâ (3 M.) *Lignéville* and (5½ M.) *St. Bastmont*, with a ruined castle; etc.

61½ M. **Martigny-les-Bains.** — **Hotels.** DE L'ÉTABLISSEMENT, with several dependances, pens. 8-25 fr.; INTERNATIONAL, new; ST. PIERRE. — Baths from 1½ fr.; subs. to drinking-spring for three weeks, 20 fr.

Martigny-les-Bains is another village with springs resembling those of Vittel and *Contrexéville*, a large and fine public garden, a casino, etc. Season, May 15th to Sept. 15th.

65 M. *Lamarche* (Soleil d'Or), the birthplace of Marshal Victor, Duke of Belluno (1764-1841; bust). — 68 M. *Rozières-sur-Mouzon*; 72 M. *Damblain*.

At (75 M.) *Merrey* we join the preceding route (p. 314).

c. Viâ Epinal, Vesoul, and Gray.

182½ M. RAILWAY in 10-12 hrs. (fares 32 fr. 15, 21 fr. 70, 14 fr. 20 c.). — From Nancy to Epinal, 46 M., in 1¾-3 hrs. (fares 8 fr. 30, 5 fr. 60, 3 fr. 65 c.).

From Nancy to (46 M.) Epinal, see pp. 310-312. Our train crosses two viaducts, diverges to the right from the Vosges railway, and quits the valley of the Moselle. Beyond (53 M.) Dounoux it passes through some rock-cuttings and crosses a viaduct 125 ft. high, spanning a pretty valley. Fine view to the right.

64½ M. Bains-les-Bains. — Hotels. DES BAINS, at the New Bath (see below); HÔTEL DROUOT, at the bridge, pens. 7 fr. — Maisons Meublées.

Baths. Public baths: at the New Bath 1 fr., at the Roman Bath ¾ fr.; private baths 1¼ fr., 90 c.; with douche 2¼ fr., 1 fr. 90 c.; 'peignoir chaud' (obligatory) 20 c.; towel 5-10 centimes.

The station lies 2¼ M. to the E. of the town (omn. 55 c.).

The small and prettily situated town of Bains-les-Bains is so called on account of its warm sodio-sulphated springs (84-122° Fahr.), which were known to the Romans. The springs are of the same kind as those at Plombières, but the watering-place is much quieter and less pretentious. The Roman Bath, of insignificant appearance and built half underground, lies near the centre of the town, beyond the bridge over the Bagnerot, the river which runs through the town. The New Bath rises to the right, on this side of the river. The same building contains the Hôtel des Bains and the Casino.

Beyond Bains-les-Bains the railway traverses a wooded district and turns to the E. At (73 M.) Aillevillers we diverge to the right from the lines to Plombières and to Lure-Belfort (R. 42), and turn towards the S.W. into the valley of the Augrogne.

FROM AILLEVILLERS TO FAYMONT, 12½ M., railway in 50-80 min. (fares 2 fr. 25, 1 fr. 50 c., 1 fr.). This branch, leaving the main line at Corbenay, ascends the pretty Val d'Ajol (p. 321), watered by the Combeauté, passing (5 M.) Fougerolles (5840 inhab.) and (9½ M.) Le Val d'Ajol (7340 inhab.). — 12 M. Faymont, see p. 321.

78 M. St. Loup, a small industrial town at the confluence of the Augrogne and the Sémouse. Our line now traverses the Combeauté. 81 M. Conflans-Varigney, near the confluence of the Sémouse and the Lanterne. The railway crosses the latter river and follows its valley. At (89 M.) Faverney is a depot for cavalry-horses.

92 M. Port-d'Atelier (Buffet) is also a station on the line from Paris to Belfort (R. 39), which line we now follow as far as (104 M.) Vesoul (p. 304). From Vesoul the railway runs back to (106½ M.) Vaire, where it turns again to the S.W. — 120 M. Fresnes-St-Mamès is situated on the Romaine, an affluent of the Saône. The Château de Ray rises from a height on the opposite bank of the river. — 123 M. Velleux, a picturesquely situated industrial village, with iron-works and a sugar-refinery. The line now reaches the bank of the Saône, which has here a very winding course. At (126 M.) Seveux, another industrial village engaged in the smelting of iron from the surrounding mines, we cross the Saône. 129 M. Autet. — 133 M. Véreux has a 17th cent. château. 135 M. Beaujeux-Pran-

tigny. At Beaujeux, to the left, is an interesting church of the 12th century. To the right is the railway to Chalindrey (p. 303).

139 M. **Gray** (*Buffet; Hôtel de Paris; de la Ville-de-Lyon*), a town with 6816 inhab., is finely situated on the left bank of the Saône, from which it rises in the form of an amphitheatre. It is the centre of a considerable trade, and its river-port is a scene of some animation. The right bank of the river, on which the railway-station stands, is united with the town (tramway) by a handsome *Stone Bridge* of 14 arches erected in the 18th century. A *Suspension Bridge*, farther down, fell in 1897. The *Parish Church*, in the higher part of the town, belongs, with the exception of its modern portal, to the 15th century. The *Hôtel de Ville*, which we reach by a street to the right of the church, is an edifice dating from the second half of the 16th cent., with a façade adorned with monolithic columns of red granite. It contains a small *Musée*.

Railway to *Chalindrey*, see p. 303; to *Is-sur-Tille*, see p. 315. A branch-line also runs from Gray viâ (12 M.) *Gy*, a small industrial and wine-growing town, to (13½ M.) *Bucey-lès-Gy*. Steam-tramway from Gy to *Marnay*.

FROM GRAY TO BESANÇON (Labarre-Dôle), 35 M., railway in 1¾-2¼ hrs. (fares 6 fr. 40, 4 fr. 30, 2 fr. 80 c.). — 13½ M. *Montagney*, the junction of a branch-line to (4 M.) *Ougney*, with the important ruins of a château of the 15th cent., and to (10½ M.) *Labarre* (p. 347). — 20½ M. *Marnay*, an industrial town on the *Ognon*, with the remains of fortifications, and a château of the 13-14th cent. transformed into a school. Tramway to Gy (see above). — At (31 M.) *Miserey* we join the line to Vesoul, and farther on, that from Belfort to Besançon (R. 48a and 48b).

The railway to Auxonne and Dijon continues to descend the valley of the Saône, crossing a viaduct and diverging to the right from the branch-lines mentioned above. Beyond (142 M.) *Mantoche* we thread a short tunnel and cross the *Vingeanne*. 150 M. *Talmay*, with a fine 18th cent. château; 153 M. *Pontailleur*, formerly a fortified town; 156 M. *La Marche*. We here join the line from Dijon to Dôle and follow it as far as —

163 M. *Auxonne* (p. 377). Our train then backs out of the station in the same direction as we entered it, and proceeds to the W. to (182½ M.) *Dijon* (p. 368).

42. From Epinal to Belfort. Plombières.

67 M. RAILWAY in 2-2½ hrs. (fares 12 fr. 20, 8 fr. 15, 5 fr. 30 c.); to *Plombières*, 34 M., in 1½-2¾ hrs. (fares 6 fr. 20, 4 fr. 20, 2 fr. 70 c.).

From Epinal to (27 M.) *Aillevillers*, see p. 317. The line to *Plombières* diverges here to the left. Continuation of the railway to Lure and Belfort, see p. 321.

The *Plombières* line ascends the beautiful wooded valley of the *Augrogne*, which contracts as we proceed. — 32 M. *La Balance*.

34 M. **Plombières-les-Bains**. — *Arrival*. The station lies at the beginning of the town, near the *Nouveaux Thermes* and below the park. Railway-omnibus into the town 25 c., to the traveller's residence 30 c., trunk 20 c. The hotel-omnibuses also meet the trains.

Hotels. GRANDS-HÔTELS DES NOUVEAUX-THERMES, at the entrance to the town, near the Casino; GRAND-HÔTEL STANISLAS, behind the Casino; GRAND-HÔTEL DE LA PAIX, to the right, opposite the Casino; TÊTE D'OR, near the church, to the left, at the end of Rue Stanislas, R. 2-3, B. 3/4, D. 3 fr.; DE L'OURS, near the last, to the right, R., L., & A. 3/4, déj. 3, D. 3 1/2 fr.; DES BAINS, Rne Stanislas 19; HÔT.-PENS. BELLEVUE, Avenue Louis-Français. In the height of the season (July and August) it is advisable to secure rooms in advance. — **Maisons Meublées** are numerous, in the Rue Stanislas, Avenue Louis-Français, etc.; some have tables-d'hôte. — **Cafés.** *Du Casino*, on the Promenade; *des Arcades*, Rue Stanislas; *Leduc*, near the church.

Tariff of Baths. First-class baths (Nouveaux Thermes, Bain National, and Bain Romain) 2 fr. 30 c.; douche from 1 fr. 5 to 2 fr. 5 c. — Second class baths: Bain National from 1 fr. 20 to 1 fr. 80 c.; douche 60 c.-1 1/2 fr.; Bain des Dames 1 fr. 80 c.; douche 1 fr. 30 c. — Third-class baths: Bain Tempéré 1 fr. 20 c.; douche 40 c.-1 fr. 10 c.; Bain des Capucins 80 c. — *Etuves Romaines*: vapour bath with douche 2 fr., without douche 1 1/2 fr. — Drinking-fountains ('Buvettes') free.

Carriages with one horse 3, with two horses 5 fr. per hr., cheaper in the forenoon; drives to neighbouring points of interest from 12-16 fr. upwards; apply at the Office, and see also the notices on the promenade. The fares are reduced at the end of the season. — **Omnibus** to the *Feuillées* (p. 320), starting in front of the church, three or four times a day (there and back 1 1/2 fr.); to *Remiremont* (p. 320), in 1 1/2 hr., twice daily (fare 1 fr. 60 c.).

Post & Telegraph Office, Avenue Louis-Français, behind the Bain National.

Casino. Subscription for casino alone for 1, 2, & 3 pers., 20, 40, & 50 fr. for the season (24 days); for the casino and theatre 40, 60, & 75 fr. Single admission to casino 1 fr.; to theatre 3 fr.

Protestant Service in the hall of the old casino, at the Bain National.

Plombières (1410ft.), a small town with 1869 inhab., prettily situated in a ravine, on the banks of the *Augrogne* or *Augronne*, is celebrated for its *Thermal Springs*, which were known to the Romans and are the most important in the Vosges. The fame of the waters was revived in the middle of the 18th cent. by Stanislaus, then Duke of Lorraine; and since Napoleon III. spent several seasons here and effected great improvements, Plombières has become a fashionable watering-place, which may be described as a miniature Vichy. The springs, like those at Vichy, are the property of the State and are farmed out to a company. There are 27 springs in all, ranging in temperature from 59° to 160° Fahr. and yielding 750 cubic mètres of water per day. They are divided into three classes: the thermo-mineral, the alkaline, and the ferruginous. The first belong to the sodio-sulphated waters, but they contain a very small quantity of mineral ingredients and owe their efficacy mainly to their thermal qualities. The alkaline springs seem to owe their oily nature to the presence of silicate of alumina. The waters are chiefly used externally, but a few springs are used for drinking. The waters are efficacious for diseases of the digestive organs, nervous affections, gout, and rheumatism. The climate of Plombières is somewhat changeable.

At the entrance to the town, on the left, are the large and well-equipped *Nouveaux Thermes*, erected in 1857. They contain four public baths and two stories of private baths ranged round a gallery. The buildings at the sides are the two *Grands Hôtels*.

A few yards farther on is the *Small Promenade*, where the band plays, the chief rendezvous of the bathers. The left side is occupied by the *Casino*. To the left is an entrance to the Park (see below). On the other side of the Promenade are shops containing embroidery and other products of local industry. Here also is the *Rue Stanislas*, the chief street, with balconied houses. Halfway up, to the right, is the wider and more modern Avenue Louis-François. The Rue Stanislas contains the other bathing-establishments and the principal springs. To the left are the *Bain des Copucains* and the *Bain Tempéré*, both baths of the third rank. To the right is the *Bain National*, of the second class, the most frequented of all, with four public basins, private baths, and a vapour bath with a douche known as 'L'Enfer'. Farther on, in the middle of the street, is the *Bain Romain*, a first-class bath, and beyond it are the *Etuves Romaines*, situated below the level of the street (entrance by the Bain Stanislas). To the right again, behind the houses, are the *Bain des Dames* (second-class), with the *Source des Dames*, a drinking-spring, so called because it formerly belonged to the Canonesses of Remiremont, and the *Bain Stanislas* (first-class), with which the neighbouring hospital is connected. Opposite is the *Maison des Arcades*, an edifice of the 18th cent. containing the *Source du Crucifix* (110° Fahr.), and the *Source Savonneuse* (varying temperature), two other drinking-springs.

A little farther on is the *Church*, a modern building with a fine spire, in the style of the 14th cent.; it contains some good stained glass by Champigneulle and a handsome stone pulpit and high-altar.

At the end of the town is the *Promenade des Dames*, which is shaded by noble elms and contains (near the middle) the *Source Bourdeille*, the most important of the ferruginous springs (cold; used for drinking).

To the N. of the town rises a small plateau surmounted by a *Statue of the Madonna* and the small *Chapelle St. Joseph*, from which a fine view of the surrounding country is obtained. To reach it we follow the Rue d'Epinal, to the N. of the Place de l'Eglise, and then ascend a flight of steps to the right.

The *Park*, one entrance to which adjoins the Casino and the other the Grands Hôtels, stretches along the railway, beyond the Nouveaux Thermes, and forms a delightful and shady walk. It is strewn with curious granite boulders. At the end of the park we reach a wood, where there are sign-posts pointing out the way to the (1¼ M.) *Fontaine Stanislas* and other favourite points for walks.

Among the most frequented points in the neighbourhood are the rustic cafés known as '*Feuillées*', or arbours. The most popular of these is the *Feuillée Dorothée*, about 3 M. to the S. (carr., see p. 319), the road to which diverges from the highroad above the Petite Promenade (sign-posts). The Feuillée overlooks the picturesque *Val d'Ajol* (see p. 321) or *Val de Jote*, as it was originally termed on account of its fertility, but a still better view is obtained a little farther on. The *Feuillée Nouvelle* is on the other side of the valley which we skirt on arrival, to the right of the road to the Val d'Ajol.

FROM PLOMBIÈRES TO REMIREMONT. The railway-route from Plombières to Remiremont, viâ Epinal, is 51 M. long, whereas the highroad over the

mountains (omn. in summer; see p. 319) is only 9 M. in length. The charge for a private carriage with one horse by the direct road is 12 fr., with two horses 20 fr. A much more interesting route leads through the *Val d'Ajol* (p. 320; carr. 18 or 30 fr.), passing the *Cascade de Faymont* (to the left, on this side of the village of the same name), and then through the *Vallée des Roches*. From Plombières to the Val d'Ajol (stat., see p. 317) the distance is 5 M., to Faymont 6 M., and to Remiremont 13½ M. (p. 340).

CONTINUATION OF THE RAILWAY TO LURE AND BELFORT. — At (28½ M.) *Corbenay* (see p. 317) the branch-line to the Val d'Ajol diverges to the left. Beyond (33½ M.) *Fontaine-lès-Luxeuil* we pass through a tunnel. View to the right.

37 M. **Luxeuil-les-Bains** (*Hôtel des Thermes, Lion-Vert*, both in the Rue Carnot; *Maisons Meublées*), a town with 4959 inhab., noted for its *Thermal Springs*, which were known to the Romans. Like the springs at Plombières they are national property, but they are less frequented and less pleasantly situated. Three of the springs contain manganese and iron, and thirteen contain chloride of sodium. The waters, used both externally and internally, and efficacious for anæmia in all its forms, are but slightly mineralised, and owe most of their virtue to their temperature, which varies from 35° to 125° Fahr. Luxeuil was noted in the middle ages for its abbey, founded in 590 by St. Columbanus, the Irish missionary.

At the corner of the Rue Carnot, or principal street, to the right as we come from the station, is the handsome *Maison du Juif* or *François I.*, in the Renaissance style, with arcades. Farther up, to the right, is the old *Hôtel de Ville* or *Maison-Carrée*, a fine building of the 15th cent., in three stories, with a crenelated tower, a graceful turret, and picturesque Gothic windows. Opposite stands the *Maison Jouffroy* or *Pressinge*, also of the 15th cent., with a balcony to which 18th cent. columns have been added. — A little below the *Maison du Juif* is a Place, containing the *Church* and the present *Hôtel de Ville*, the former a fine edifice, of the 14th cent., the interior of which has been carefully restored. It contains a fine organ-loft of the 17th cent., resembling an enormous corbel or bracket supported by a colossal Hercules. To the S. are the remains of a Gothic cloister. Some of the private houses in this Place are also interesting. Farther on, within the ancient abbey (13th cent.), is a small *Seminary*.

The *Etablissement Thermal*, standing in a small park at the end of the town, beyond the old *Hôtel de Ville*, is a building of the 18th cent., of unimposing exterior but well fitted up inside. It contains all the springs (baths 1-2 fr.; douches 1-3 fr.). In the gallery to the left are a few antiquities. Between the main street and the park of the establishment is a small *Casino* (adm. 1 fr.; subscrip. for 25 days, 20 fr.), including a theatre (adm. 1-3 fr.). Farther on, to the right of the park, is a fine modern *Hospital*.

The neighbouring woods afford various walks, the pleasantest of which is that to the (3½ M.) *Ermitage de St. Valbert* to the N. (adm. 25 c., daily except Tues. & Thurs.). We follow the road to Plombières, which forms

a prolongation of the main street, then turn to the right viâ the (2½ M.) village of *St. Valbert*.

Beyond (42 M.) *Citers-Quers* the train passes through woods. 48 M. *Lure*, and thence to Belfort, see p. 305.

43. From Belfort to Strassburg.

98 M. RAILWAY in 4¼-5¼ hrs. (fares 16 fr. 10, 11 fr. 80, 6 fr. 85 c.). From Belfort to *Mülhausen*, 31 M., in 1¼-2 hrs. (fares 5 fr. 15, 3 fr. 55, 2 fr. 35 c.; express 5 fr. 75, 4 fr. 5 c.). From *Mülhausen* to *Colmar*, 27 M., in ¾-1½ hr. (fares 3 M 50 pfennige, 2 M 35, 1 M 50 pf.; express 4 M, 2 M 80, 1 M 95 pf.). From *Colmar* to *Strassburg*, 40½ M., in 1-2¼ hrs. (fares 5 M 30, 3 M 50, 2 M 25 pf.; express 5 M 90, 4 M 25 pf., 3 M).

For a more detailed account, see *Baedeker's Rhine*.

Belfort, see p. 305. We diverge to the left from the lines to *Besançon* and *Delle*. 4 M. *Chèvremont*.

8 M. *Petit-Croix* (Buffet) is the French frontier-station, where the luggage of travellers entering France is examined. 9½ M. *Alt-Münsterot*, Fr. *Montreux-Vieux* (Buffet), the German frontier station. The railway-time is now that of 'Central Europe', 55 min. in advance of French railway-time. The train crosses the *Rhine-Rhône Canal*, which is 216 M. long and forms, in combination with the *Doubs*, the *Saône*, and other rivers, an unbroken waterway between the Rhine and the Rhône. Farther on we cross two large viaducts, 65-80 ft. high. Beyond (15½ M.) *Dammerkirch* the train crosses three other viaducts, the last two spanning the *Ill*, the pretty valley of which we now descend all the way to *Strassburg*.

20½ M. *Altkirch* (*Tête d'Or*), a town of 3300 inhab., with a modern Romanesque church. 25½ M. *Ittfurth*; 27½ M. *Zillisheim*. To the right rises the handsome spire of the new church at *Mülhausen*.

31 M. *Mülhausen* (*Central Hôtel*; *Hôtel Wagner*; *Europäischer Hof*; *Hôtel du Nord*, at the station), a town with 83,900 inhab., is the most important manufacturing town in *Alsace* (cotton goods, chemicals, paper, iron-wares, etc.) but contains little to arrest the tourist. Leaving the station and crossing the *Rhine-Rhône Canal*, we enter the NEW QUARTER of the town, in which stands the *Museum*, containing interesting Romano-Celtic antiquities and modern French pictures. In the OLD TOWN are the old *Rathaus*, built in the 16th cent., with a painted façade (restored), and the *Protestant Church*, a handsome modern edifice in the Gothic style of the 14th century. The ARBEITERSTADT or artizans' colony, founded in 1853 by the 'Société des Cités Ouvrières', lies to the N.E. of the old town (follow the main road and then turn to the left).

FROM MÜLHAUSEN TO BÂLE, 20 M., railway in ¾-1 hr. This line runs towards the S.E. and enters *Switzerland* beyond (17 M.) *St. Ludwig*. — *Bâle*, see *Baedeker's Switzerland*.

From *Mülhausen* to *Wesserling*, *Bussang*, *La Bresse*, etc., see pp. 342-340.

Beyond *Mülhausen* our line runs back for a short distance in the direction of *Belfort* and then turns to the N.W. (right). 33 M. *Dornach*; 34½ M. *Lutterbach*, the junction for *Wesserling* (p. 342);

39 M. *Wittelsheim*. To the left rises the Grosse Belchen (p. 342). — 41½ M. *Bollweiler*.

From Bollweiler a branch-railway runs to (8 M.) *Lautenbach*, passing through an industrial valley, the busiest place in which is *Gebweiler*, Fr. *Guebwiller* (**Zum Engel*, at the station), a town of 12,400 inhab., possessing a fine Church (*St. Legerius*) in the Transition style. The *Grosse Belchen* may be ascended hence in 4¼ hrs. (see p. 342).

46 M. *Merxheim*; 49 M. *Rufach*, with a fine church in the Transition and Gothic styles; 53 M. *Herlisheim*; 54½ M. *Egisheim*, with a picturesque ruined castle.

58 M. *Colmar* (*Zwei Schlüssel*; *Hôt. van Briessem*; *Hôt. Baumgartner*, *Sager*, *Europäischer Hof*, near the station), a picturesque old town with 33,100 inhab. on the *Lauch* and the *Logelbach*. The road from the station leads through a modern quarter to a large square embellished with a *Monument to Admiral Bruat* (1796-1855), a native of Colmar. Farther on is the *Monument of Marshal Rapp* (1772-1821), another native of the town. Both monuments are in bronze, by Bartholdi, who was himself born at Colmar. Among the numerous quaint and interesting buildings in the old town may be singled out the *Old Custom House*, dating from the 14-17th cent.; the beautiful **Pfister House*, adorned with mural paintings of the 16th century; the '*Maison des Têtes*', with its fine carvings; and the *Police Office*, with a doorway and balcony of the 16th century. The *Church of St. Martin*, a fine edifice of the 13-14th cent., contains the chief work ('*Madonna in an arbour of roses*') of *Martin Schongauer*, the greatest German painter of the 15th cent., who was probably a native of Colmar (1420-88). To the N.W. of the church, in the old Dominican monastery of *Unterlinden*, is the *Museum* (Sun. and Thurs., 2-6, in winter 2-4, gratis; on other days, fee), containing antiquities and paintings by Schongauer and other early-German masters.

From Colmar to *Münster*, the *Schlucht*, and *Gérardmer*, see pp. 333-339; to *Kaysersberg*, *Schnierlach*, and *St. Dié*, see pp. 332, 333.

Beyond (62 M.) *Bennweiler* the train crosses the *Fecht*. 64 M. *Ostheim*.

66 M. *Rappoltswiler* (**Zum Lamm*, R. 1½ M; *Stadt Nancy*), an old cotton-making town with 5900 inhab., lies 3 M. to the W. of the railway-station (steam-tramway), at the entrance to a picturesque valley. On the rocks above the town rise the three castles of the Counts of Rappoltstein (*Ribeaupierre*): the **Ulrichs-Burg*, erected about the middle of the 15th cent. (reached from the town in ¾ hr.); the *Girsberg*, of the 13th cent., boldly situated on a precipitous cliff; and *Hohen-Rappoltstein*, ½ hr. beyond the *Ulrichsburg*. — Route to the *Hohenkönigsburg*, see p. 331.

69 M. *St. Pilt*; the village lies 3 M. to the W. — 71½ M. *Schlettstadt* (**Adler und Bock*; *Goldnes Lamm*, well spoken of), a town with 9300 inhab., formerly a fortified town and free city of the German Empire, contains two interesting churches, *St. Fides* and *St. George*.

From Schlettstadt to *Barr* and *Zabern*, see p. 326; to *Markirch* and *St. Did*, see p. 331.

Our line now bends to the right from the lines to *Zabern* and *Markirch*, and begins to leave the *Vosges*. Seven small stations are passed. 93 M. *Geispolsheim*. Two of the new forts of *Strassburg* now come into sight on the right. 93½ M. *Illkirch-Grafenstaden*. To the right soars the spire of *Strassburg Cathedral*. To the left diverges the line to *Rothau* (p. 330), to the right the junction-line to *Kehl*. The train traverses the new fortifications, describes a wide sweep round the town, and enters the station of —

98 M. *Strassburg* (see p. 327).

44. From Nancy to Strassburg.

93 M. RAILWAY in 3-6 hrs. (fares 16 fr. 30, 9 fr. 70, 6 fr. 95 c.; express 17 fr. 25 c., 12 fr.). 'Express d'Orient', see also p. 136.

Nancy, see p. 146. As far as *Lunéville* our line ascends the valley of the *Meurthe*. Beyond (2 M.) *Jarville-la-Malgrange*, the junction of the line to *Chalindrey* and *Dijon* (R. 41b), we cross the *Meurthe*. To the left is an aqueduct carrying the *Rhine-Rhône Canal* across the river. — 8 M. *Varangeville-St-Nicolas*. *Varangeville*, on the right bank of the *Meurthe*, which separates it from *St. Nicolas-de-Port*, has a 15th cent. church with some interesting works of art.

St. Nicolas-de-Port (*Du Faisan*; cafés at the harbour), a town of 5040 inhab. was of considerable importance before it was sacked by the Swedes in 1636. Its Church, an edifice of about 1495-1553, has an interesting interior, with several works of art. The remains of its once very rich treasury are now preserved in a *Musée* (adm. 20 c.), in a small apartment beyond the 3rd chapel on the right of the nave. The church is still a pilgrim-resort on *Whitmonday*, the chief treasure being a finger-joint of *St. Nicolas* of *Myra*.

Beyond (9½ M.) *Dombasle-sur-Meurthe* the line is flanked on both sides by salt-works. 11 M. *Rosières-aux-Salines*, with remains of old fortifications; 14 M. *Blainville-la-Grande* (*Buffet*), the junction of a line to *Epinal* (R. 40 e). — 17½ M. *Mont-sur-Meurthe*.

A branch-line runs hence to the S. to (5½ M.) *Gerbéviller*, an industrial town with 1600 inhab. in the valley of the *Mortagne*, whence the railway is to be prolonged to *Rambervillers* (p. 310) and *Bruyères* (p. 334).

Our line crosses the *Meurthe* twice. The *Vosges* are seen on the horizon to the right.

20½ M. *Lunéville* (*Hôtel des Vosges*, R., L., & A. 2½-3 fr.; *du Faisan*; *des Halles*), a town with 22,600 inhab., near the confluence of the *Meurthe* and the *Vezouze*. From 1702 to 1737 it was the residence of the Dukes of *Lorraine*, and it still retains a flavour of decayed grandeur. Here, in 1708, was born *Francis* of *Lorraine*, son of *Duke Leopold*, who became *Emp. Francis I.* through his marriage with the *Grand-Duchess Maria Theresa* and so founded the present imperial house of *Austria*. The Peace of *Lunéville*, between *France* and *Austria*, signed here on 9th Feb., 1801, assigned the *Rhine* and the *Alps* as the frontiers of the one and the *Adige* as the frontier of the other.

The Rue Carnot leads from the station to the Place Léopold, whence the Rue Banaudon diverges to the left to the Place Thiers (with a *War Monument* for 1870-71) and the Grande Rue. On one side of the Place Thiers stands the *Hôtel de Ville*, in which is a small Musée. Beyond the latter rises *St. Jacques*, the principal church, erected by Boffrand, a pupil of J. H. Mansart, in 1730-45. It possesses an Ionic portico, with a clock supported by a figure of Time, and at the sides rise domed towers surmounted by figures of St. Michael and St. John Nepomuc. The organ-loft, the doors, and other wood-carvings should be noticed. By the entrance is an urn, which formerly contained the heart of Stanislaus Leszczinski, ex-king of Poland, who died at Lunéville in 1766.

The *Château*, which we reach by following the street in front of the church and turning first to the left and then to the right, is a huge and imposing structure, erected by Duke Leopold I. in 1703-6 from the plans of Boffrand, and afterwards embellished by Stanislaus. Though several times injured by fire, and now converted into cavalry-harracks, it still retains its imposing aspect. In the court is an equestrian *Statue of General Lasalle* (1775-1809), erected in 1893. Visitors may pass through the château to visit the large gardens on the other side, now used as a public promenade. The gates to the right lead to the interior of the town.

In the Place des Carmes, at the end of the Grande Rue to the N. of the Place du Château, rises a statue of the *Abbé Grégoire*, the famous member of the Convention (1750-1831), by Bailly, erected in 1884.

From Lunéville to *St. Dié* and to *Epinal* (the Vosges), see R. 45.

From (35 M.) *Igney-Avrincourt* (Buffet), the French frontier station (custom-house), a branch-line runs to (11 M.) *Cirey* (*Hôtel du Sauvage*), with a large mirror-manufactory, connected with that of St. Gohain (p. 104).

36 M. **Deutsch-Avrincourt** (*Buffet*), with the German custom-house. A long detention usually takes place here. The German railways observe 'Central Europe' time, 55 min. in advance of French railway-time (comp. p. 322).

From Deutsch-Avrincourt a branch-line runs to (21½ M.) *Bensdorf* or *Bénéstroff* (p. 135), viâ (14 M.) *Dieuze* (Lion d'Or), a small town (p. 152), with extensive salt-works.

Near (38 M.) *Rixingen*, Fr. *Réchicourt-le-Château*, is the forest of that name, with the *Etang de Gondrexange* (to the N.) and other ponds. 44 M. *Hemingen*.

49 M. **Saarburg**, Fr. *Sarrebouurg* (*Hôtel de l'Abondance*), a small town on the *Saar* (*Sarre*), still partly surrounded with walls, is the junction of lines to Metz (p. 134) and Saargemünd (*Sarreguemines*; see *Baedeker's Rhine*).

51½ M. *Rieding*. The train now quits the rich plains of Lorraine, penetrates a spur of the Vosges Mts. by the tunnel of *Arzweiler*, 1½ M. in length, and enters the valley of the *Zorn*. The

Rhine-Marne Canal also passes through a tunnel here. 55 M. *Arzweiler*. Opposite (59 M.) *Lützelburg*, the last station in Lorraine, rises a picturesque ruined fortress.

A steam-tramway runs hence to (3 M.) *Pfalzburg*; and a diligence plies viâ the valley of the Zorn to (8 M.) *Dagsbourg*, *Fr. Dabo* (Bouhr, Riebel), a summer-resort, the birthplace of Pope Leo IX. (1002-54).

Tunnels, bridges, and cuttings now follow each other in rapid succession. To the right are the two old castles of *Geroldseck*; then, on the top of a hill, that of *Hoh-Barr*. On a wooded height to the right, farther on, are the ruins of *Greiffenstein*. The train now quits the Vosges Mts. and enters Alsace.

65 M. **Zabern** (**Hôtel de la Gare; des Vosges; Sonne; *Buffet*), French *Saverne*, the Roman *Tabernae*, with 8300 inhab., is picturesquely situated at the mouth of a defile. The *Episcopal Palace*, dating from the 18th cent., is now a barrack. The *Church* dates mainly from the 15th century. Adjacent is a small *Museum of Antiquities*.

EXCURSIONS. To reach (1 hr.) the ancient castle of *Greiffenstein* (1257 ft.), a fastness of the 12-15th cent., we follow the highroad to the W. for $\frac{3}{4}$ M. (or along the canal), then cross the Zorn and the railway, and ascend through wood to the left; fine view from the castle. — A still finer walk is that to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Hoh-Barr*, an extensive and picturesque ruined castle of the 11-12th cent. to the S.E. About 1 M. farther on is the ruin of *Gross-Geroldseck* (1578 ft.), and $\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond it the *Klein-Geroldseck*.

FROM ZABERN TO HAGENAU, 26 M., railway in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 3 M 40, 2 M 30, 1 M 50 pf.). — The principal intermediate station is (10 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Buchsweiler*, a small town with chemical works, the remains of an old chateau, and some Renaissance buildings. — For *Hagenau*, see *Baedeker's Rhine*.

FROM ZABERN TO SCHLETTSTADT, 41 M., railway in 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (fares 5 M 30, 3 M 50, 2 M 30 pf.). — 5 M. *Maurmünster*, with a handsome, late-Romanesque abbey-church. — From (9 M.) *Romansweiler* a diligence runs to (6 M.) *Wangenburg*, whence the *Schneeberg* (3160 ft.; *View) may be ascended in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. The descent may be made to (3 hrs.) *Urmatt* (p. 330). — 11 M. *Wasselnheim* (**Goldner Apfel*), a small town prettily situated on the *Mossig*, with the ruins of an old castle and extensive stocking-factories. — 17 M. *Sulzbach*; 20 M. *Molsheim*, the junction of the Strassburg and Rothau railway (p. 331). From (22 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Rosheim* (*Pflug*) we may visit (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Schloss Girsbaden* (p. 330). — 26 M. *Ober-Ehnheim* (*Wagner; Vormwald*), a town with 4000 inhab., may be made the starting-point for an excursion to the *Odilienberg*, which is, however, preferably visited from *Barr* (see below). The carriage-road (9 M.) leads by (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Nieder-Otrott* and *Klingenthal*, but pedestrians effect a considerable saving by following the road from *Nieder-Otrott* to *Ober-Otrott*, and 7 min. beyond the latter taking a forest-path to the right, which follows an ancient Roman causeway and leads to the top in 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. Another path, recently constructed by the Vosges Club, ascends direct from *Ober-Otrott*. Above *Nieder-Otrott* rise the ruins of *Lützelbourg* and *Rathsamhausen*.

30 M. **Barr** (**Rotes Haus; *Krone*), a busy little town of 5600 inhab., at the mouth of the *Kirneckthal*, is the best starting-point for an ascent of the *Odilienberg* (see p. 327). 31 M. *Eichhofen*, the station for (2 M.) *Andlau* (see p. 327); 33 M. *Eppich*; 36 M. *Dambach*, with remains of fortifications; 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Scherweiler*. — 41 M. *Schlettstadt*, see p. 323.

The road from *Barr* to the *Odilienberg* (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) leads from the station direct to the N., viâ (1 M.) *Heiligenstein*, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond which a finger-post indicates the way (to the left) to ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Truttenhausen*. A little farther on, at the beginning of the wood, is a finger-post, pointing in a straight direction to the *Odilienberg*, and to the left to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the ruined castle

of *Landsberg*. We then pass the *Odilienbrunnen*, a spring by the roadside, and in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more reach the *Convent of St. Odile*, on the E. side of the **Odilienberg* (2470 ft.). The convent, which is said to have been founded in the 7th cent., is much frequented by pilgrims to the tomb of St. Odile and by tourists. The convent-garden commands a charming view, and a still more extensive one is obtained from the **Mennelstein* (2675 ft.), the highest point of the *Odilienberg* ridge, which rises to the S.E. and may be ascended from the convent in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. At the N. end of the ridge are the ruins of *Hagelschloss*, which may be reached in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. More to the W. is the ruin of *Dreistein*, consisting of two castles of the 13th century.

Another interesting excursion may be made from Barr to Hohwald, $8\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the S.E. (post-omnibus in summer; carr. 8-10 *M.*). The road leads by ($2\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Andlau* (Krone), a small town with a Romanesque **Abbey Church* of the 12th cent., and then ascends the pleasant valley of the *Andlau*, passing the ruins of *Andlau* and *Spesburg* on the right. — *Hohwald* (2200 ft.; **Kuntz*; **Marschall*) is one of the most frequented summer resorts in the Vosges, and its wooded environs afford numerous pleasant excursions, which are greatly facilitated by way-posts. Among the favourite points are *Bellevue* (1 hr.), the *Neuntenstein* ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.), and the *Hochfeld* or *Champ-du-Feu* ($2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; 3590 ft.).

Soon after leaving Zabern the train reaches (68 M.) *Steinburg*, the junction of the line to Hagenau (p. 326). 87 M. *Vendenheim*.

93 M. **Strassburg** (*Hôtel National*, *Pfeiffer*, at the station; *Ville de Paris*, *Angleterre*, *Maison-Rouge*, *Europe*, etc.), the capital of the German imperial territory Alsace-Lorraine, and the see of a Roman Catholic bishop, with 135,000 inhab. (in 1871, 85,654; $\frac{1}{2}$ Rom. Cath.), is situated on the *Ill*, 2 M. from the Rhine, with which it is connected by the *Rhine-Marne Canal*. In the centre of the city rises its celebrated **Cathedral*, a building in the Romanesque, Transition, and Gothic styles (12-15th cent.), with an exquisite façade and a lofty tower (465 ft.; adm. to the platform 15 pf.). The Protestant *Church of St. Thomas*, containing the tomb of Marshal Saxe (by *Pigalle*), the *Temple Neuf* or *Neukirche*, the *Imperial Palace*, the *University* (in the extensive new quarter on the N.E. bank of the *Ill*), and the statues of *Gutenberg* (by David d'Angers), *Kléber*, and *Lexay-Marnésia* are among the other chief objects of interest. See *Baedeker's Rhine*.

From Strassburg to Metz, see p. 135; to Rothau and St. Dié, see pp. 331-329; to Belfort (Dijon, Lyons), see R. 43.

45. From Lunéville to St. Dié and Epinal.

RAILWAY to *St. Dié*, $31\frac{1}{2}$ M., in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (fares 5 fr. 80, 3 fr. 95, 2 fr. 55c.); thence to *Epinal*, 38 M., in $1\frac{3}{4}$ -2 hrs. (fares 6 fr. 85, 4 fr. 60c., 3 fr.). — From Lunéville to *Epinal* via *Blainville-la-Grande*, 38 M., RAILWAY in $1\frac{3}{4}$ - $2\frac{1}{3}$ hrs. (fares 6 fr. 95, 4 fr. 70, 3 fr. 55c.); see pp. 324, 310.

Lunéville, see p. 324. This line ascends the valley of the *Meurthe*. 7 M. *St. Clément*, with a large manufactory of faience, generally named after Lunéville; 10 M. *Menil-Flin*; 12 M. *Azerailles*.

$15\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Baccarat* (*Hôtel du Pont*), a town with 6772 inhab., contains one of the largest *Glass Works* in France (no admission). The handsome modern church is in the style of the 13th century.

A branch-line runs hence to the (9 M.) small industrial town of *Badonviller*. — Diligence to (9½ M.) *Rambervillers* (p. 310), 2 fr.

Beyond (18 M.) *Bertrichamps* we see the *Vosges* to the left and cross the *Meurthe* several times. 20 M. *Thiaville*. — 21 M. *Raon-l'Etape* (*Hôtel des Halles*), a small town, picturesquely situated at the junction of the valleys of the *Meurthe* and the *Plaine*.

FROM RAON-L'ETAPE TO SCHIRMECK (the Donon), 23 M. Diligence, starting about 7 a.m., to (14 M.) RAON-SUR-PLAINE in 2½ hrs. (fare 2¼ fr.); thence in a hired conveyance or on foot. It is possible to make the excursion to the Donon from Raon-l'Etape and return to the railway in time to sleep at St. Dié the same day. — The road ascends the left bank of the *Plaine*, between two rows of wooded hills. 6 M. *Celles*; 10 M. *Allarmont*. About 4 M. to the S.E. of (12 M.) *Veraincourt* (*Hotels*) lies the pretty little *Lac de la Mair*. 13 M. *Luvigny*. — 14 M. RAON-SUR-PLAINE (*Cheval Blanc*), a village close to the German frontier, which our route crosses 2½ M. farther on (custom-house). About 550 yds. farther we reach the *Plateforme du Donon* (2430 ft.; *Hôtel Velléda*, D. 3, S. 2 fr.; Barth's Inn), a col to the S. of the mountain of that name, the top of which is reached hence in 40 minutes.

The Donon (3313 ft.) is one of the chief summits of the Central *Vosges*, rendered imposing by its isolation. It affords an extensive survey of the surrounding mountains, of *Alsace* (on the W.), and of the hills and plain of *Lorraine* (on the E.). The position of the chief mountains and villages visible are given on two disks or 'indicators' on the summit. To the N.E. is the *Petit Donon* (3016 ft.). Numerous Roman antiquities discovered in the neighbourhood are kept in a small 'temple' on the summit of the Donon; others are in the museum at Epinal (p. 313).

The road now descends in windings to (2½ M.) *Grandfontaine* (*Hotels*), which may also be reached by a shorter footpath, diverging to the right as we leave the *Plateforme du Donon*. From *Grandfontaine* an omnibus runs to the station of (2¾ M.) *Schirmeck* (see p. 330).

Beyond Raon-l'Etape the valley of the *Meurthe* becomes a picturesque ravine. 24 M. *Etival* possesses a large paper-mill.

FROM ETIVAL TO SENONES, 5½ M., railway in 20-30 min. (fares 95, 70, 55 c.). This short branch-line ascends the industrial valley of the *Rabodeau*, which contains numerous spinning, weaving, and other factories. — 4 M. *Moyenmoutier* (*Des Trois Jumeaux*), a large manufacturing village, with the church and other remains of an abbey, founded by St. Hydulphe in the 7th century. — 5½ M. Senones (*Hôtel Barthélemy*), a picturesquely situated town with 4120 inhab., also sprang up round an ancient abbey, founded about the same time by St. Gondibert, Bishop of Sens. The abbey buildings have been converted into a spinning and weaving mill. The *Church*, in the Romanesque style, contains the tomb of Dom Calmet, Abbot of Senones (1672-1757), with a modern statue by Falguière (first chapel to the left). Senones was the residence of the princes of Salm (now extinct), and their *Château* (18th cent.) has been almost wholly destroyed, with the exception of a part now occupied by the *Hôtel de Ville*. — Senones is 10 M. from *St. Blaise*, a station on the line from Saales to Strassburg (p. 330).

Beyond Etival the train crosses the *Meurthe* and skirts its left bank. Near St. Dié, to the right, rises the *Côte St. Martin* (p. 329).

31½ M. St. Dié (1030 ft.; *Hôtel de la Poste*; *du Commerce*; *Continental*, at the station), a town with 21,400 inhab., occupies a picturesque site on the left bank of the *Meurthe*, surrounded with mountains. Its name is derived from St. Deodatus or Dieudonné, who founded a monastery here in the 6th cent., which afterwards became a powerful collegiate establishment. St. Dié is still the seat of a bishop. In 1757, after a destructive conflagration, the W. part



of the town was rebuilt on a regular plan by Stanislaus Lesczinski, then Duke of Lorraine. The rest of the town, however, is badly laid out and meanly built. St. Dié carries on an extensive trade in timber, and contains several weaving, hosiery, and other factories.

From the station we reach the centre of the town via the Rue Gambetta and the Rue Thiers. To the left of the latter is the *Hôtel de Ville*, in the modern quarter (Rue Stanislas), containing a *Museum* (in which the natural history collections are noteworthy) and an extensive *Public Library*. In the adjoining square is the *Monument of Jules Ferry* (1832-93), by Mercié; the statue of France is a portrait of Mme. Ferry.

The *Cathedral*, a little farther on, is an edifice of grey sandstone, erected at different periods and partly Romanesque and partly Gothic in style. To the N. is a fine **Cloister* of the 15th cent., which connects the cathedral with the so-called *Petite Eglise*, a Romanesque building, perhaps of the 8th cent. (recently restored). The cathedral is adjoined on the right by the *Bishop's Palace* (17th cent.) and opposite is the *Canons' House* (1557), adorned with the heads of four sages of antiquity.

A pleasant *Park* has been laid out on the right bank of the Meurthe, near the bridge. — The *Promenade du Gratin*, outside the town, about 2½ M. to the E. of the cathedral, commands a beautiful view.

Another good view is obtained from the *Sapin Sec* (2935 ft.), the highest point of the *Montagne d'Ormont*, also to the E. of the town. The ascent may be made in 2¾-3 hrs. by the S. side (sign-posts), while the descent may be made in 1¾-2 hrs. by the ridge to the W.

To the W. of St. Dié, beyond the railway, rises the *Côte St. Martin* (2410 ft.), which is surmounted by a picturesque group of rocks, resembling a ruined castle. A shady path leads in ¾ hr. to the top, the view from which is very extensive.

For longer excursions from St. Dié, see R. 46.

Beyond St. Dié the train continues to follow the valley of the Meurthe, skirting the heights on the left bank of the river. 35 M. *Saulcy*. — From (36½ M.) *St. Léonard* to Fraize by branch-railway and thence over the Col du Bonhomme into Alsace (see p. 332). Our line turns to the W., quits the valley of the Meurthe, and passes through two short tunnels. — 46 M. *La Chapelle*.

48 M. *Laveline* (Buvette), the junction for Gérardmer (see p. 334). — Continuation of the line to *Epinal*, see R. 47.

46. Excursions into the Vosges from St. Dié.

a. To Strassburg via Saales.

50½ M. DILIGENCE 3 or 4 times daily from St. Dié (12½ M.) *Saales* in 2½ hrs. (fare 2½ fr.). — RAILWAY from Saales to (38 M. *Strassburg* in 3½ hrs. (fares 4 M. 90, 3 M. 30, 2 M. 10 pf.).

St. Dié, see p. 328. The road leads to the S.E. from the Rue Gambetta, not far from the station, and crosses the Meurthe at (2 M.)

Ste. Marguerite. Farther on it diverges to the left from the road to Markirch (p. 331) and ascends the wide valley of the *Fave*, passing *Remoneix*, *Vanifosse*, and *Neuwillers*. Beyond the long village of (8 M.) *Provenchères* (Inn) we again turn to the left, leaving the road to Weilerthal (p. 331) on the right, and ascend through a side-valley to the German frontier. To the right rises the *Voyemont* (2650 ft.), with the 'Roches des Fées'.

From (12½ M.) *Saales* (*Hôt. du Commerce*), the first German (Alsatian) village, with the custom-house, the railway descends into the industrial valley of the *Bruche* or *Breusch*, where French is spoken as far as Urmatt (see below). — 1¼ M. *Bourg-Bruche*.

This is the usual starting-point for an ascent (1½ hr.) of the *Climont* (3216 ft.), the third highest summit of the Central Vosges, commanding an extensive view, especially fine in the direction of St. Dié. The route leads to the E. and then to the S.E., passing *L'Évreuil* and the farm-house of *Schlag*.

18 M. *St-Blaise-Poutay* (to Senones, see p. 328). 19½ M. *Urbach*, Fr. *Fouday* (Poste), belongs, like Rothau and five other villages, to the ancient lordship of *Steinthal*, Fr. *Ban de la Roche*.

22½ M. *Rothau* (*Deux Clefs*), a pleasant-looking and busy village on the *Bruche*, is a convenient centre for several interesting excursions (see *Baedeker's Rhine*).

23½ M. *Schirmeck-Vorbruck* (1084 ft.; *Hôtel de France*, in *Vorbruck*), two busy little places separated by the *Breusch*. *Vorbruck* (Fr. *La-Broque*), with the railway-station, is on the left bank. A road to Raon-l'Étape via the *Donon* (p. 328) diverges here. From *Schirmeck* the *Donon* may be ascended in 2½-3 hrs.

At (29 M.) *Urmatt* (*Hôtel du Gai-Touriste*) the French language gives place to the German.

FROM URMATT TO NIEDER-HASLACH AND THE VALLEY OF THE NIDECK, an interesting excursion of 2 hrs., which may be prolonged to the *Schneeberg* and *Wangenburg* (2½ hrs.; see p. 325). — *Nieder-Haslach*, on the *Haslach*, 1¾ M. to the N. of Urmatt station (omnibus), has a large and fine Gothic church, a relic of the abbey of St. Florian. Its stained-glass windows, of the 14th cent., are very fine. — Beyond *Nieder-Haslach* the road ascends to (1 M.) *Ober-Haslach*, above which the valley is very picturesque. About 2¼ M. farther on, near the fifth saw-mill, to the right, opens the beautiful pine-clad *Valley of the *Nideck*, enclosed by rocks of porphyry, which vies with the finest scenery of the *Black Forest*. At the (1 M.) upper end of the valley the *Nideck* forms a waterfall, 80 ft. in height. High above it stands the square tower of the *Castle of Nideck*, to which a zigzag path ascends to the right. The *Schneeberg* (p. 326) is farther on in the same direction.

Beyond Urmatt the train affords a view, to the right, of the *Castle of Girbaden* (see below). 33 M. *Heiligenberg*.

Heiligenberg is the most convenient starting-point for a visit to *Schloss Girbaden* (1870 ft.), one of the oldest and most extensive fortresses in Alsace, said once to have possessed 14 gates and 14 courtyards, and still an imposing ruin. It was probably built in the early part of the 13th century. We follow the line of rails for some yards to the S.W., then cross them, and follow a path (guide-post) ascending to the right by the edge of the wood. This leads past the forester's house of *Girbaden* to the ruins in 1¾ hr. The descent may be made to (1¼ hr.) *Gressweiler* (p. 331), to (2 hrs.) *Rosheim* (p. 326), or to (2½ hrs.) *Ober-Ehnheim* (p. 326).

The railway now quits the mountains. 35 M. *Gressweiler*; 37½ M. *Mutzig* (Post), a small town; 38½ M. *Molsheim*, also a station on the line from Zabern to Schlettstadt (p. 326). — Several unimportant stations.

50½ M. *Strassburg*, see p. 327.

b. From St. Dié to Schlettstadt viâ Markirch.

28½ M. *DILIGENCE* 2 or 4 times daily from St. Dié to (15 M.) *Markirch* in 4 hrs. (fare 4 fr., coupé 4½ fr.). — *RAILWAY* from Markirch to (13½ M.) *Schlettstadt* in 50 min. (fares 1 *M* 80, 1 *M* 20, 75 pf.).

Beyond (2 M.) *Ste. Marguerite* (see p. 330) our road diverges to the right from that to Rothau and leads towards the E. to (5½ M.) *Raves*, (7½ M.) *Gemaingoutte*, and (9 M.) *Wissembach*. About 2½ M. farther it crosses the frontier and the ridge of the Vosges, and begins to descend into the pretty wooded valley of the *Leber* or *Lièpvrette*.

15½ M. *Markirch*, Fr. *Ste. Marie-aux-Mines* (*Grand Hôtel*; *Hôtel du Commerce*), the capital of the valley, with 11,600 inhab., has considerable wool and cotton factories. The once productive silver-mines have been long exhausted.

From Markirch a road leads over the *Col des Bagenelles* (Inn) to (10 M.) the *Bonhomme* (p. 332). The ascent of the *Bressoir* (p. 332) may be made from Markirch in about 3¼ hrs., either from this road or from the parallel road in the *Rauenthal* or *Vallée du Faumoux*, viâ the farm of (2½ hrs.) *Heycot*.

17½ M. *St. Kreuz* or *Ste. Croix-aux-Mines*. From (20 M.) *Leberau* we may ascend the *Hohen-Königsburg* (see below) in 2¼ hrs. 23 M. *Wanzel*, whence a good footpath (sign-posts) ascends to the (2 hrs.) *Hohen-Königsburg*. — 25 M. *Weilerthal* (Inn) lies at the entrance of the valley ascending to the left to (6½ M.) *Weiler* (branch-line). Above it, to the left, rises the ruin of *Frankenburg*.

From *Weilerthal* a good road ascends in windings through woods to the (8 M.) *Hohen-Königsburg*. About 20 min. below the top is a *Hotel*. Short-cuts, indicated by way-posts, enable the pedestrian to complete the ascent in 2½ hrs. — The **Hohen-Königsburg*, 1680 ft. above the sea-level, is, after *Girbaden* (p. 330), the largest castle in Alsace. Its huge walls of sandstone, towering above the dark-green chestnut wood, are strikingly picturesque. It was bombarded and burned by the Swedes in the Thirty Years' War, but the ruins are still in tolerable preservation. The platform of the E. tower commands an extensive **View*. The descent may be made to *Wanzel* (see above), to *Kestenholz* (see below), or to the S. to (2¾ hrs.) *Rappoltswiler* (p. 323).

25½ M. *Kestenholz* (*Badhôtel*), a place with 3800 inhab. and two (cold) mineral springs.

A road leads from *Kestenholz* to (1 M.) *Kinzheim*, an ancient village, commanded by a castle of the same name, a ruin since the Thirty Years' War. The *Hohen-Königsburg* may be ascended hence in 2 hrs. — The direct route from *Kestenholz* to the *Hohen-Königsburg* takes 1½ hr. — To the N. of *Kestenholz*, on the other side of the valley, are the ruined castles of *Ramstein* and *Ortenburg*.

We now leave the mountainous district and join the Zabern and *Strassburg* lines. — 28½ M. *Schlettstadt*, see p. 323.

c. From St. Dié to Colmar viâ Fraize, the Col du Bonhomme, and Schnierlach.

RAILWAY to (10 M.) *Fraize* in 40-50 min. (fares 1 fr. 80, 1 fr. 20, 80 c.). — ROAD from Fraize to *Schnierlach*, 12 M. (short-cuts for walkers); public conveyance daily at 11 a.m. in 3½ hrs. — STEAM TRAMWAY from *Schnierlach* to (12½ M.) *Colmar* in 1½ hr. (fares 1 M 30, 90 pf.).

From St. Dié to (5 M.) *St. Léonard*, see p. 329. The branch-line to Fraize continues to follow the valley of the Meurthe. — 6 M. *Anould*. Route hence to Gérardmer, see p. 336.

10 M. *Fraize* (*Hôt. de la Poste; de la Gare*) is a small town of 3900 inhabitants.

The road to *Schnierlach* leads to the right from the station. — 11 M. (from St. Dié) *Plainfaing* (1715 ft.), a large village (5322 inhab.) with a paper-mill and a weaving-factory. The road now quits the valley, which here bends to the S.

FROM PLAINFAING TO LE VALTIN AND THE SCHLUCHT. From *Plainfaing* we may reach the (10½ M.) *Schlucht* in 3½ hrs. through the *Vallée de Haberaupt* or *du Valtin*, the upper valley of the Meurthe, a picturesque ravine, enlivened with numerous spinning, weaving, and saw mills. The carriage-road passes *Noirgoutte*, *La Truche*, *Haberaupt*, and (5½ M.) *Le Rudlin* (2300 ft.), about ¾ M. to the left of which is the picturesque *Fall of the Rudlin* (way-post). [From *Le Rudlin* we may proceed to the N., viâ the col of *Louchpach* (3220 ft.; Inn), and then to the E., through wood, to (1½ hr.) the *Weisse See* (p. 338).] About 1½ M. beyond *Le Rudlin* we reach *Le Valtin* (2178 ft.; Inn), a village where we quit the road (which leads to the right to Gérardmer, 8 M.; see p. 334) and ascend the valley on foot. At (½ hr.) the second bridge we follow the fatiguing path to the left, which ascends through wood to (¾ hr.) the *Schlucht* (p. 337).

Beyond *Plainfaing* the road, which is here unattractive, ascends in windings to (5 M.) the Col du Bonhomme. Pedestrians shorten this distance by one-half by turning to the right at the first curve, reaching the top in 1⅓ hr.

The (16 M.) *Col du Bonhomme* (3084 ft.), one of the most frequented passes of the Vosges, both in ancient and modern days, is now the frontier of Alsace (custom-house). The road makes another wide detour to the right, where pedestrians may save 1 M. by turning to the left at the bend. — 19 M. *Diedolshausen*, Fr. *Le Bonhomme* (*Hôtel des Lacs; Cheval Blanc*), situated on the *Béchine*, a tributary of the *Weiss*. Route to *Markirch* (and the *Bressoir*), see below.

A good path leads hence to the S. to (1½ hr.) the *Weisse See* (p. 338). From the Col du Bonhomme we reach the lake direct in 1½ hr. by the *Chemin des Sapins*, which turns to the right and after 50 min. joins the path from *Le Rudlin* to *Louchpach* (see above).

The Colmar road descends the valley of the *Béchine*, and then that of the *Weiss*, which receives the *Béchine*. As far as *Hachimette* French is still the prevailing language.

22 M. *Schnierlach*, Fr. *La Poutroye* (*Poste; Couronne*), is a cotton-making place with weaving and spinning mills.

The *Bressoir*, *Brézouard*, or *Brüschbüchel* (4040 ft.), commands a most extensive view over hill and plain, including the Alps in clear weather. It may be ascended from *Schnierlach* in 3 hrs. We retrace our steps in the direction of the *Bonhomme* as far as the first bend, and then ascend

towards the N., viâ the *Col de Châmont* and the farm-house of *Barlin*. We may descend on the N., viâ the farm of *Ileycol*, to *Markkirch* (p. 331), or on the S.E. to *Urbach* (see below). The ascent is often made from *Markkirch*.

The steam-tramway follows the line of the road. 23 M. *Hachimette* or *Eschelmer*, at the confluence of the *Béchine* and the *Weiss*.

Hachimette is the starting-point for a visit to the (2½-3 hrs.) *Weisse See* and *Schwarze See* (see p. 335), the road to which passes *Urbeis* or *Orbey* (*Croix d'Or*; *Cornélius*), an industrial village, 2¼ M. to the S.W., in the valley of the *Weiss* (omn.). A way-post then indicates the routes to the two lakes, which are respectively 5½ M. and 4 M. farther on. The path to the *Weisse See* turns to the left at a cross, a little farther on, and ascends over the heights on the right bank of the *Weiss*. The road to the *Schwarze See*, which is at first suitable for carriages, passes the old Cistercian abbey of *Pâris*.

24 M. *Urbach* or *Fréland*, the railway-station for the village of this name, which lies 1½ M. to the N.W. The *Bressoir* (p. 332) may be ascended from the village in 2½ hrs. — 25 M. *Atspach*. The tramway halts on the W. side of *Kaysersberg* and then skirts the S. side of the town.

27 M. *Kaysersberg* (*Krone*), an interesting old town, is commanded by the ruins of the *Kaiserburg*. The *Town Hall* dates from 1604 and the *Church* from the 12th century. Several quaint houses of the 15-16th cent. also remain. For details, see *Baedeker's Rhine*.

28 M. *Kienzheim*; 28½ M. *Sigolsheim*; 29 M. *Ammerschweier*. — 34 M. *Colmar*, see p. 323.

47. Excursions into the Vosges from Epinal.

a. From Epinal to the Schlucht viâ Gérardmer.

42 M. — RAILWAY to (33 M.) *Gérardmer* in 1¾-2¼ hrs. (fares 5 fr. 95 c., 4 fr., 2 fr. 60 c.). — DILIGENCE thence at 9.30 to (9 M.) the *Schlucht* in 3 hrs. (fare 3 fr., return-fare 5 fr.). Descent to *Gérardmer* at 1½ hr. (2 fr.). The vehicles leave the *Schlucht* for *Gérardmer* at 3.30 p.m. Travellers, however, cannot count upon a place for the *Schlucht* alone, as a preference is given to those who book through to *Münster* or *Gérardmer*. — Tramway from *Gérardmer* to *Retournemer*, see p. 335; cable-railway from *Retournemer*, see p. 336.

Epinal, see p. 312. — The train follows the *Aillevillers* line for some distance, then diverges to the left, and continues to ascend the picturesque valley of the *Moselle*. — 4 M. *Dinoxé*. To the left are fortified heights. The train crosses a viaduct and reaches (7½ M.) *Arches* (*Buffet*), the junction of a line to *Remiremont* and *Bussang* (see p. 340). Farther on, to the right, is the *Fort de la Savonnerie*. Our line now crosses the *Moselle* and runs to the N.E. up the pretty valley of the *Vologne*. — 10 M. *Jarménil*, at the confluence of the two rivers. About ½ M. below, the *Moselle* forms the fall of *Saut-Broc*. — 12½ M. *Docelles-Cheniménil*. *Docelles*, to the right, lies at the mouth of the valley of the *Barba*, an affluent of which, beyond the village of (¼ M.) *Barba*, forms the *Cascade du Tendon*, one of the finest waterfalls in the *Vosges*, 100-120 ft. high.

Beyond (18 M.) *Laval* the train quits the *Vologne*, describes a

wide curve, passes through a short tunnel, and regains the river near (19½ M.) *Bruyères* (Ange; de la Renaissance), a small town, picturesquely situated to the left, among wooded hills. Line to Gerbéviller, see p. 324.

22 M. *Laveline* (Buvette), the junction of the line to St. Dié (see p. 329). We continue to follow the valley of the Vologne. Views to the left. Beyond (25½ M.) *Granges* (Hôtel & Café de Lorraine) we enter the romantic *Vallée de Granges* (see below). Views still to the left.

31 M. *Kichompré* (2050 ft.; Hôtel de la Vologne, at the station), a modern industrial village, with a large cloth-factory, lies at the confluence of the Vologne with the *Jamagne*, the outlet of the Lake of Gérardmer.

Pedestrians who make Kichompré the starting-point for a visit to the Vallée de Granges, instead of Gérardmer, spare themselves 2 M. of an uninteresting and shadeless road (see below). The **Vallée de Granges*, one of the finest points in the district, is a wild and picturesque defile, 4 M. in length, through which the Vologne flows in a tortuous and capricious course, hemmed in by rocky and wooded banks. A charming walk or drive may be enjoyed on the right bank of the Vologne, especially upstream. Numerous finger-posts indicate the way to various points of view, etc., which may be disregarded by the passing tourist. Leaving the path to the Basse de l'Ours (see below) to the left, we proceed from the station to (½ M.) the *Pont Marie-Louise*, which crosses to the road from Kichompré to Gérardmer. About ½ M. farther on is the *Pont des Fées*, a picturesque point, which may also be taken on the route to Gérardmer viâ the Schlucht. In 10-15 min. more we reach the *Pont de Vologne* and the *Saut des Cuves*, which, however, we may visit on our way to the Schlucht (see p. 335). — From the Pont des Fées a footpath ascends to the N., through the romantic *Gorge des Roitelets*, to the *Grange de Chenil*. Thence we may descend to the S.E. to (½ hr.) Kichompré, through the *Basse de l'Ours*, a wild and singular defile, strewn with blocks of granite, through which it is at some points difficult to find a way. Some circumspection should be exercised in walking, as the rocks are slippery and the soft green moss often hides unsuspected edges and corners. — The chief point of interest below Kichompré is (¾ M.) the 'glacière', or ice-cavern, of *Kertoff*, a chaos of rocks resembling the Basse de l'Ours, where ice may be found even in summer. We may return by a road leading along the heights of the left bank to (3½ M.) Gérardmer. It passes the *Haut de la Haie-Griselle*, a fine point of view not far from Kichompré, from which it may also be reached direct.

Beyond Kichompré the railway skirts the *Jamagne* towards the S.

33 M. *Gérardmer*. — *Hotels*. GRAND HÔTEL DU LAC, déj. 3, D. 4 fr.; BEAU-RIVAGE, both near the lake; DE LA POSTE, Place du Tilleul, déj. 3½, D. 4 fr., incl. wine; DES VOSGES, to the left, recommended to tourists, R. 2, déj. or D. 3 fr., incl. wine; CHOLÉ, at the railway-station. DES BAINS, déj. at these 3, D. 3½ fr., incl. wine; DEFRANOUX, less pretending. Rooms should invariably be engaged beforehand in summer. The chief hotels are closed in winter. — *Hydropathic Establishment*, in the Boulevard du Lac. — Baths. *Bains du Lac* (25 c.), to the N. of the town.

Cafés. At the *Hôtel des Vosges* and *Hôtel Cholé*; *Café du Boulevard*, near the station; *Paxion*, Place Albert-Ferry; *des Canotiers*, on the lake.

Carriages with one horse (2 pers.) 12-15 fr., with two horses (4 pers.) 20-25 fr. per day; to the *Schlucht* and back 15 or 20 fr.; round the lake 6 or 10 fr.; to the *Saut des Cuves* and the *Vallée de Granges* 9 or 15 fr.; to *La Bresse* or *Cornimont* 15 or 25 fr.; etc., see the tariff.

Steam Tramway to (7 M.) *Retournemer* (p. 336), hourly in summer, in



50 min. (fare 90 c., or 30 c. per section). The cars start near the railway station and run via the *Saut des Cuves* (p. 336) and *Longemer* (p. 336). — Another line is projected to (18 M.) *Remiremont* (p. 340), via the valley of Ramberchamp. — Omnibus daily in summer via (6 M.) *Le Tholy* to (13½ M.) *St. Amé* (p. 343), in 2½ hrs. (fare 2½ fr.) — To the Schlucht and Münster, see pp. 336-339.

Gérardmer (final *r* silent; 2200 ft.), a town of 8800 inhab., prettily situated on the lake of the same name, is the favourite summer-resort on the French side of the Vosges and a good starting-point for numerous charming excursions. It possesses several large weaving-factories and bleaching-works, and carries on a considerable traffic in the 'Géromé' cheeses made in the district. The origin of the town is ascribed to Gerard of Alsace, who built a tower on the bank of this lake ('mer') about 1070. In the middle of the market-place stands a fine lime-tree, 300 years old, which is 100 ft. high and 19 ft. in circumference a yard above the ground.

The *Lake of Gérardmer* (2165 ft.), which lies to the W. of the town, surrounded by verdant hills with wooded tops, is nearly oval in shape, measuring 1½ M. in length and ½ M. in width. Its superficial area is 285 acres, and its greatest depth 118 ft. Walkers can make the circuit of the lake in 1½ hr., and boats may be hired for 1-1½ fr. per hour. The banks are nearly destitute of shade and the private gardens on the S. bank make frequent detours necessary.

WALKS AND EXCURSIONS. Numerous pleasant walks and excursions may be taken from Gérardmer, but almost each of them includes a stretch of shadeless and unattractive highroad, which pedestrians should arrange to avoid when possible. Fingerposts have been liberally supplied by the Club Alpin Français (C. A. F.). For the *Walk round the Lake*, see above; the *Vallée de Granges*, see p. 334; the *Saut des Cuves*, the lakes of *Longemer* and *Retournemer*, and the *Schlucht*, see pp. 336, 337. — The *Vallée de Ramberchamp*, to the S. of Lake Gérardmer, is a favourite point for a walk. The first path to the left, on the bank of the lake, leads to (½ hr.) a point, indicated by a finger-post, where a good echo may be awakened. About 20 min. farther on we reach a small gorge, with the waterfall called *Saut de la Bourrique*. About ¾ M. to the right is the *Haut de la Charme* (3230 ft.), a fine point of view, whence we may return by a somewhat longer, but equally picturesque route, along the heights on the W. side of the valley. The whole excursion takes about 3 hrs. — On the S.W. side of the lake (there and back 1½ hr.) grows a *Giant Fir*, 160 ft. high. — To the *Vierge de la Creuse*, see p. 336. — A visit should also be paid to the picturesque ravine of the *Basse des Rupts* (2-2½ hrs. there and back). We follow the path diverging to the right, beyond the church, from the route to the Schlucht. At the top we again turn to the right and reach the *Biazot* (2950 ft.), a commanding point of view. We may return either by the heights on the left bank or by those on the right bank. By the former we pass the *Tête du Costet* (2310 ft.), a good view-point; by the latter, the longer route, we pass the *Gouttes-Ridos*, the view from which is held to be even finer than that from the *Biazot*.

FROM GÉRARDMER TO LA BRESSE, 8 M. by road (carr. 15 or 25 fr., via Retournemer 18 or 30 fr.). The pedestrian route takes about 2½ hrs. The ROAD, which is unattractive, is the prolongation of the main street to the S.W., turning to the S. on this side of the *Vallée de Ramberchamp*. After 2½ M. it diverges to the left from the road to (7½ M.) *Rochesson* and (11 M.) *Vagnay* (p. 343). It then ascends the *Valley of the Creuse-Goutte*, watered by the *Bouchot*, which forms a cascade to the right (¾ M. from Gérardmer). Farther on we cross the (5½ M.) *Col de la Grosse-Pierre* and descend to the S.W., along the right bank of the *Moselotte*, to *La Bresse*

(p. 343). — The PEDESTRIAN ROUTE ascends directly from the market-place, through a valley, to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Vierge de la Creuse*, a rock with a rude painting of the Madonna. It then joins the road, but quits it again a little farther on, though it also ascends the valley of the *Creuse-Goutte* and passes the *Col de la Grosse-Pierre* (see p. 335; finger-posts).

The ROUTE FROM GÉRARDMER TO THE SCHLUCHT AND TO MÜNSTER, which is better for driving than walking (omn., etc., see p. 335), at first follows the highroad running to the N.E., towards the valley of the Vologne. Near ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) the *Pont de Vologne* is the *Théâtre du Peuple* (to the right), an old sand-pit converted into an open-air theatre. Above the bridge is the **Saut des Cuves*, a triple fall, or rather a series of picturesque rapids, formed by the Vologne (time to visit it allowed by the omnibus). Route hence to the Vallée de Granges, see p. 334. The road ascending to the N. leads to St. Dié via the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Col de Martimpré* (2625 ft.), the village of ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Gerbépal*, and (8 M.) *Anould* (p. 332).

From the bridge the road leads to the right through the valley. To the left ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) is a path ascending to *Le Vallin* (8 M. from Gérardmer; route to Le Rudlin and the Weisse See, see p. 332). About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther on ($\frac{1}{4}$ M. from Gérardmer) the road to the lakes of Longemer and Retournermer diverges to the right.

The lakes of LONGEMER and RETOURNERMER, which lie amid wooded hills at the end of the valley, respectively $4\frac{1}{2}$ and 7 M. from Gérardmer, are usually visited thence by tramway (p. 334), and when the cable-railway is finished, this will be the most convenient route from Gérardmer to the Schlucht. A good view of the lakes is obtained from the road ascending to the Schlucht, and hurried travellers may dispense with a nearer acquaintance. — The Lac de Longemer (2480 ft.), so called on account of its elongated form, is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. long and $\frac{1}{4}$ M. wide. The owner of the house at the lower end of the lake forbids the transit from one bank to the other at that point. — The Lac de Retournermer (2550 ft.), $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. beyond the other, is only 330 yds. long by 220 yds. wide, but it is much the more picturesque of the two. Its name is derived from the fact that the valley of the Vologne just beyond closes in a sort of amphitheatre which apparently forbids farther progress. The Vologne forms a graceful waterfall as it issues from the lake. Refreshments and lodging may be obtained at the forester's house on the bank, at the tramway-terminus. A steep path ('*Chemin des Dames*') ascends from near this point to the Bresse road (p. 343; for the Schlucht), which it reaches about 550 yds. from Le Collet and at the beginning of another steep path leading to the ($1\frac{1}{3}$ M.) Hoheneck (p. 337). The ascent to the Schlucht from this point takes $1\frac{1}{3}$ hr.; to the Hoheneck (p. 337) $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (way-posts).

The road now ascends through the *Forêt de la Brande*, on the slope of the hill of that name (3700 ft.), which rises to the N.E. of the lakes; good views of the lakes are obtained through clearings to the right. We then pass by a short tunnel below the (6 M.) *Roche du Diable*, the top of which commands an extensive view (short halt made here by the omnibus). A still finer view of the valley and lakes is obtained $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther on (beyond the 12th kilomètre-stone). — The upper terminus of the cable-railway (see above) is about 550 yds. farther on.

8 M. (13 Kil.) *Le Collet* (3680 ft.), with the source of the *Vologne* to the right and that of the *Meurthe* to the left. To the right diverge

the paths to the lakes (p. 338), to La Bresse (p. 338), and to the Hoheneck (see below).

9½ M. The *Schlucht, Fr. *Col de la Schlucht* (3775 ft.), a picturesque mountain-pass between the valley of Gérardmer and the valley of Münster, forms the boundary between Germany and France. The large *Hôtel de la Schlucht* (R. 2-8, D. at 11.30 & 1 o'cl. 4, at 7 o'cl. 3½ fr.) is on the French side. The *Chaume de Mont-boeuf*, to the right, ½ M. before the hotel, is a rustic restaurant (inexpensive). Just beyond the frontier are a German police-station and the Chalet Hartmann, the old hotel (now closed).

The differences between the E. and W., the German and French sides of the Vosges, are well exemplified in the contrast offered to the valley of Gérardmer by the rocky and wooded, but waterless Münsterthal (p. 339). The summits on the E. are higher, the slopes more abrupt. The climate and vegetation also differ. Less rain falls in the Alsatian valleys, and the vine, which does not grow on the French side, is successfully cultivated in those to the S. Their political situation and the great highways which pass them have from time immemorial combined to lend an importance to the places on the Rhenish slopes which has been denied to the less accessible places on the W., hidden among the long lateral ramifications of the range. The numerous ruined castles of Alsace also lend an additional attraction to the German side of the Vosges.

No tourist should end his journey in this direction at the Schlucht; but those who are unable to explore the Alsatian side of the Vosges should at least go on to the first bend of the road beyond the Schlucht or to the *Hôtel Altenberg* (p. 339), where they obtain a fine view of the valley under a new aspect, with Münster in the background. The view from the *Roche de la Source* (see below) and the ascent of the (20 min.) *Kruppenfels* (4120 ft.) is also specially recommended to those who do not visit the Hoheneck or the Weisse See.

Continuation of the route to Münster, see p. 339. To *Fraize* viâ *Le Vallin*, see p. 332; to *La Bresse*, see p. 338; to Gérardmer viâ the *Lakes* (3½ hrs.), see pp. 336, 338; to the *Lac de Retournemer* viâ the *Roche du Diable* (2 hrs.), see p. 336.

FROM THE SCHLUCHT TO THE HOHENECK, an easy and pleasant ascent of 1-1¼ hr. by a path entirely on French soil marked out by way-posts and boundary-stones (guide unnecessary). The German path begins beyond the hotel. We ascend at first through wood, starting opposite the hotel. The (¼ hr.) *Roche de la Source*, to the left, commands a splendid *View of the Münsterthal. Farther on we traverse '*Chaumes*', or pastures, and see several of the '*Marçaireries*', or dairies, in which the highly-valued cheese of the district is made. The *Hoheneck (4480 ft.), the highest of the Vosges Mts. after the *Grosse Belchen* (p. 342), and more centrally situated, affords a beautiful and extensive *View. The view extends far beyond the Vosges Mts., embracing the plain of the Rhine as far as the Black Forest, the Jura and the Alps towards the S., and the French Department of the Vosges towards the W. In the foreground towards the E. is the beautiful Münsterthal, towards the W. the valley of Gérardmer with the Retournemer and Longemer lakes. — Those who wish to return to Gérardmer without going back to the Schlucht diverge to the left about halfway down and descend to the Collet (p. 336), situated about 200 yds. lower down, whence a walk of ¼ hr. brings us to the *Lac de Retournemer* (p. 336). — Proceeding from the summit of the Hoheneck towards the E., we reach by a stony path (½ M.) a finger-post indicating the way (left) to (¾ hrs.) Münster, and ½ M. farther on another pointing towards the left to Mühlbach (and Metzeral, see p. 340), and towards the right to (3 M.)

the *Fischbödle*, a small lake in a romantic situation. From the *Fischbödle* to Metzeral, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

FROM THE SCHLUCHT TO THE WEISSE SEE (Bonbomme, Urbeis, etc.), 9 M ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.). The picturesque and easy path runs along the crest of the range called *Les Hautes Chaumes*, which forms the boundary between Alsace and Lorraine and affords fine views in both directions. Except at the beginning and end of the route, the path is comparatively level. — At first our route coincides with that to the Kruppenfels. After about 1 hr. we cross a path leading from Le Valtin to Sulzern (p. 339). The *Roche du Tanet* (4252 ft.), 10 min. farther on, at the boundary-stone No. 2800, commands an extensive view. To the left lies the farm of the same name. To the right, near the boundary-stone No. 2791, lies the *Daren-See*, *Lac Vert*, or *Lac de Soultzeren*, a small and picturesque mountain-lake, the water of which is used for various industrial establishments. In 1 hr. after leaving the *Roche du Tanet* we reach (boundary-stone No. 2784) the *Gazon de Faing* (4275 ft.), where we have a view of the tiny *Lac Tout-Blanc* or *Forellenuether*. About $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. farther, at *Hautes Chaumes* (stone No. 2780), a path diverging on the right leads in a few minutes to a point commanding a view of the *Schwarze See*, or *Lac Noir* (3140 ft.), the appearance of which now scarcely justifies its name. It lies only $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the S. of the *Weisse See*, but is separated from it by the huge granitic mass of the *Reisberg*; and if we descend to the bank of the *Schwarze See* we add at least $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the walk between the two lakes. Returning, however, to the main path along the crest, we pass (to the right) the point called *Château du Lac Noir*, affording a view of both the lakes, and soon reach the final descent to the *Weisse See*, in sight of the *Hôtel des Lacs*. — The *Weisse See*, or *Lac Blanc* (3450 ft.), which derives its name from the quartz at the bottom, is about 3 M. in circumference; it is bounded on two sides by lofty precipices, and on a third by huge masses of granite piled together. It is evident that, like the other lakes above mentioned, it occupies the bed of a former glacier. The *Weisse See* is kept full by embankments, and the surplus water is drawn off for industrial purposes. The natural discharge of the two lakes forms the *Weiss*. — We may now descend to the floor of the valley via *Urbeis* (p. 333) and go on thence to *Colmar* (p. 323). Those returning to the *Schlucht* may make the detour by the *Schwarze See* (see above). Route to *Le Rudin*, see p. 332; to the *Bonhomme*, see p. 332.

FROM THE SCHLUCHT TO LA BRESSE. — 1. BY THE ROAD, $9\frac{1}{2}$ M. ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) walk). We follow the road to Gérardmer as far as ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the *Collet* (p. 336) and then turn to the left in the direction of the *Lac de Retournermer*, which is $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. from this point by the footpath and nearly 3 M. by road. At (3 M.) the *Col des Feignes-sous-Vologne* (2770 ft.) the road forks, both branches, however, leading to La Bresse. The branch to the right, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. longer than the other, passes the small *Lac de Lispach* (2970 ft.) and descends the valley of the *Moselotte* (see below). The road to the left follows the valley of the *Vologne*, an affluent of the *Moselotte*, which must not be confounded with the torrent of the same name near Gérardmer. — $5\frac{3}{4}$ M. Footpath to the *Lac de Blanchemer* (see below), a visit to which makes a digression of 1 hr. — $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. Bridge of the road to the *Col de Bramont* (p. 343). — 9 M. Footpath to the *Lac des Corbeaux* (see p. 339). — $9\frac{1}{2}$ M. *La Bresse*, see p. 343.

2. VIA THE HOHENECK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ – $6\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. according to the route chosen after the ascent of the *Hoheneck* (1– $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) and descent on the S. side ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more), see p. 337. The shortest route leads to the right from the frontier, passes (20 min.) the chalet of *Schmargult*, turns to the left, again ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) turns to the left, and reaches (10 min.) the *Lac de Blanchemer* (3445 ft.), a small and picturesque lake on the W. slope of the *Rotbenbachkopf* (p. 339). Route thence, along the *Vologne*, see above.

The longer route from ($1\frac{1}{2}$ – $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) the S. base of the *Hoheneck* (see above) follows the frontier, more or less closely, for about 2 hrs. After 10 min. we reach the *Fontaine de la Duchesse*, named in honour of Marie de Gonzaga, wife of Henri II of Lorraine (1622). We then skirt the *Haut des Fées* (4325 ft.; to the right) to (35 min.) the boundary-stone 2876,

beyond which we skirt the Rothenbachkopf and obtain a view (to the right) of the *Lac de Blanchemer* (p. 338). The path then turns to the left (comp. Map, p. 332) and ascends to (35 min.) the top of the *Rothenbachkopf* (4260 ft.), also called *Reinkopf*, which commands an extensive view, stretching from the Donon to the Ballon d'Alsace and the Black Forest. A little to the S. rises another *Reinkopf* (4327 ft.), also sometimes called the *Rothenbachkopf*. We now descend along the frontier to ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) stone 2896, then diverge to the right, and reach (25 min.) the tiny *Lac Marchet* or *Machats* (2920 ft.). To the right diverges a footpath, which leads to La Bresse in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. A little beyond the lake we join the road from Wessering (p. 342) to La Bresse and follow it to (40 min.) the Col de *Bramont* (2920 ft.). Hence to La Bresse by road, see p. 343. An old timber-slide ascends to the right from the Col to (35 min.) the *Haut de la Vierge* (3540 ft.), whence we proceed in a straight direction to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the *Lac des Corbeaux* (2950 ft.), 500 yds. long and 250 yds. wide, romantically situated among lofty rocks and surrounded by sombre pines. Finally we descend along the left bank of the discharge of this lake to (1 hr.) *La Bresse* (p. 343).

b. From Epinal to Colmar viâ the Schlucht and Münster.

65 M. — RAILWAY to (33 M.) Gérardmer (p. 333); thence DILIGENCE in summer to (20 M.) Münster in $7\frac{3}{4}$ hrs., including a halt of about 3 hrs. at the Schlucht (fare 5 fr., down $5\frac{1}{2}$ fr.); and finally RAILWAY in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from Münster to (12 M.) Colmar (fares 1 *M* 60, 1 *M* 40, 65 pf.).

From Epinal to the (37 M.) *Schlucht*, see pp. 333-337. The first part of the descent into the **Münsterthal* is very fine, and the whole of the upper part of the road is cut through the granite rocks. About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. after leaving the *Schlucht* we pass through a tunnel and reach a bend of the road commanding a particularly fine view. [Pedestrians here follow a by-road to the right, which brings them to Münster in about 2- $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.] About 1 M. from the col is the large and handsome new **Hôtel Altenberg* (pens. from $12\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), with restaurant. Farther on, the main road descends in windings, the last of which, $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. long, advances the traveller little more than $\frac{1}{2}$ M. in a direct line. This curve ends in the floor of the valley, near *Stossweier* (see below). — $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. (15 M. from Gérardmer) *Im Eck*, with the German custom-house. — $6\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Insel*, a hamlet, whence a road leads to Urheis (p. 333) and a path to the Daren-See (p. 338). — From ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Sulzern* another omnibus runs to Münster. — 9 M. *Stossweier*, at the confluence of the two streams that form the *Kleinthal*.

$10\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Münster** (**Münster Hotel*, at the station; *Storch*, in the town), a manufacturing town with 5800 inhab., situated at the base of the *Mönchsberg*, at the union of the *Kleinthal* with the *Grossthal*, the latter of which is watered by the *Fecht*. The place owes its origin to a Benedictine abbey founded here by King Childeric about 660, the buildings of which, however, have entirely disappeared with the exception of a single tower. In the middle ages Münster was a free town of the German Empire.

A pleasant excursion may be made from Münster to the **Schlosswald*, $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the E., an eminence laid out in pleasure-grounds and crowned by the ruin of *Schwarzenburg*.

FROM MÜNSTER TO METZERAL, $3\frac{1}{2}$ M., branch-railway, ascending the picturesque valley of the *Fecht*. — From ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Luttenbach* we may as-

cead in 2½ hrs. (finger-posts) to the top of the *Kahlenwasen*, *Kleine Belchen*, or *Petit Ballon* (4180 ft.), which commands an extensive view of the Münsterthal and the Lauchthal. The direct ascent from Münster, viâ *Eschbach* and *Erschlitt*, also takes about 2½ hrs. The ascent is sometimes made from Sulzbach (see below). — 3½ M. *Metzeral* (*Goldene Sonne*), an industrial village with several cotton-mills. A fine road leads hence to (4 hrs.) *Wildenstein* (p. 343).

The RAILWAY from Münster to Colmar (see p. 323) descends the industrial valley of the Fecht. 2 M. *Günsbach*. — 4 M. *Weier-im-Thal* (*Hotel at the station), about 1 M. to the S. of which is a small bath-establishment near the ancient town of *Sulzbach*. Among the numerous pleasant excursions made from this point may be mentioned that to (1 hr.) *Wasserburg*, with its ruined castle, and on to the *Kahlenwasen* (see above). — 5 M. *Walbach*, from which we may ascend to (1½ hr.) the *Hohnack* (see below) and the *Hohenlandsberg* (see below).

8 M. *Türkheim* (*Hôtel Aubert*), an old town still partly surrounded by walls and towers.

An omnibus runs hence to *Drei Ähren*, Fr. *Notre-Dame-des-Trois-Epis* (1910 ft.; *Trois Rois*; *Trois Epis*), a finely situated pilgrim and summer resort, 5 M. to the N.W. — About 1½ M. to the N. rises the *Galz* (2400 ft.), a rocky height commanding an extensive view. — To the S.W. (3 M.) is the *Grosse Hohnack* (3215 ft.), another good point of view. The *Kleine Hohnack* (3018 ft.), to the N. of the last, is crowned with a ruined castle.

On the other side of the valley, 1 M. to the S.E. of *Türkheim* and 3 M. from Colmar (steam-tramway in ¼ hr.; fares 40, 20 pf.), lies the village of *Winzenheim* (*Storch*; *Meyer*, well spoken of), from which a visit may be paid to the ruins of *Hohenlandsberg* and *Plixburg*. A new footpath, not to be mistaken (guide-posts), issuing from the W. end of the village, leads to the top in 1 hour. The ruin of *Hohenlandsberg* (2070 ft.; view) consists of little more than the outer walls of an extensive castle, which was destroyed by the French in 1635. In returning we may proceed either by *Plixburg* or by the direct and easy path of the *Vosges Club* to *Walbach* (see above).

The railway now skirts the *Logelbach*, an old canal, in the plain where *Turenne* surprised and signally defeated the German imperial army in 1675. To the left runs the tramway to *Schnierlach* (p. 333). — 10 M. *Logelbach*. — 12 M. *Colmar*, see p. 323.

c. From Epinal to Mülhausen viâ Bussang and Wesserling.

66½ M. — RAILWAY to (37 M.) *Bussang* in 2-2¼ hrs. (fares 6 fr. 70, 4 fr. 55, 2 fr. 95 c.). — OMNIBUS from *Bussang* to (8½ M.) *Wesserling* in 2 hrs. (fare 2¼ fr.), at 9.30 a.m. and 3 p.m. — RAILWAY from *Wesserling* to (20½ M.) *Mülhausen* in 1¼-1½ hr. (fares 2 M 80, 1 M 90, 1 M 20 pf.).

From Epinal to (7½ M.) *Arches*, see p. 333. Our line now diverges to the right from that to *Gérardmer* and continues to ascend the valley of the *Moselle*.

17½ M. *Remiremont* (1340 ft.; *Buffet*; **Hôtel de la Poste*; **Cheval de Bronze*; *Deux Clefs*), a pleasant-looking town with 10,479 inhab., agreeably situated on the left bank of the *Moselle*, at the base of the fortified hill of *Parmont* (2010 ft.). It owes its origin to a monastery founded by St. Romaric on the *Saint Mont* (see p. 341). A nunnery

established in the town became afterwards a chapter of noble ladies and acquired some celebrity before its suppression at the Revolution.

Remiremont is a particularly clean little town, and streamlets of clear water run through its streets. The principal edifice is the *Parish Church*, formerly the abbey-church, which lies to the S. of the main street. Founded in 910 and consecrated in 1050, it has been frequently altered and rebuilt, but the crypt under the choir dates from the 10th century. The interior is elaborately decorated. — Adjoining the church is the former *Palace of the Abbesses*, now the *Hôtel de Ville*, rebuilt in the original 18th cent. style after a fire in 1871. Some of the *Houses of the Canonesses* are also extant, near the church. The *Sous-Préfecture* is one of these. — To the S. of the town is the fine *Promenade du Calvaire*.

Branch-railway from Remiremont to *Cornimont*, see p. 343; route to *Plombières*, see p. 321. Omnibuses leave the *Hôtel de la Poste* at 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. — *Tramway* to Gérardmer, see p. 335.

Excursions may be made from Remiremont to the *St. Mont* (2190 ft.), an isolated hill, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the N.E. (see p. 340) via (1 M.) *St. Etienne* (3156 inhab.); to the pretty *Valley of Hérial*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the S.; and to the *Forêt du Ban* and the *Valley of the Géhard*, to the S.W.

Beyond Remiremont the train crosses the Moselle near its confluence with the *Moselotte*. $20\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Vecoux*. The valley now contracts. 25 M. *Rupt-sur-Moselle* (4373 inhab.). To the right is a fort, commanding the road to Luxeuil. 31 M. *Le Thillot* (Cheval Blanc), at the mouth of the valley of *La Preste*, also protected by a fort. A large canal-reservoir is being constructed here. To the *Ballon de Servance* (p. 345), $6\frac{1}{2}$ M.

35 M. *St. Maurice-sur-Moselle* (1824 ft.; **Hôtel de la Poste*; de la *Gare*), an industrial village with 2790 inhab., at the beginning of the route to the *Wälsche Belchen* (p. 344).

Near the church, to the right of the road, begins the interesting *Colline des Charbonniers* (finger-posts). About 2 M. up this valley, to the left, opens the *Vallon de la Grande-Goutte*, through which we may ascend to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Chaume* (3517 ft.) and the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Tête des Neuf-Bois* (4048 ft.; view). Continuing to ascend the *Colline des Charbonniers*, we first pass (4 M.) a rough path leading (to the right) to the (1 hr.) *Col des Charbonniers* (3625 ft.), and then reach ($6\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the *Chaume du Rouge-Gazon* or *Rothe Wasen* (4098 ft.), whence a walk of 20 min. to the S. brings us to a rock commanding a good view of the pretty *Lac de Bers* or *de la Perche*, Ger. *Sternsee*. Thence we ascend in 20 min. more to the *Gresson* (4230 ft.), a fine point of view. From the *Rouge-Gazon* we may return to the N., along the frontier, to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Chaume des Neufs-Bois* (p. 342), the forester's house of *Séchenal*, and to (2 hrs.) *Bussang* (see below).

The railway, leaving *St. Maurice* to the right, crosses the Moselle twice.

37 M. *Bussang* (2045 ft.; *Grand Hôtel des Sources*, at the bath establishment, pens. 9-15 fr.; *Deux Clefs*, *Central*, in the village), a village with 2600 inhab., is visited on account of its *Mineral Springs*, situated $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther up the valley of the Moselle. The waters, which are cold, ferruginous, and strongly effervescent, are not much used on the spot, but they are exported in large quantities.

EXCURSIONS. Paths indicated by finger-posts and coloured marks on rocks, trees, etc. — ON THE N. OF THE MOSELLE VALLEY. Viâ the valley of *La Hutte*, beyond the bridge between Bussang and its springs, to the (1½ hr.) *Col d'Oderen* (p. 344), to the N.E., by which we may reach Cornimont (p. 343); to the (2¾ hrs.) *Drumont* or *Petit-Drumont* (3965 ft.; view); the *Grand-Drumont* or *Tête de Fellerling* (4020 ft.), the summit of the mountain, is 35 min. farther on. ON THE S. OF THE MOSELLE VALLEY. From the *Pont du Séchenat*, 1 M. from Bussang, to (1 hr.) the *Roche du Sabbat* and (½ hr. thence) the *Chaume des Neufs-Bois* (p. 341); or viâ the (1 hr.) forster's house of *Séchenat* to the (1 hr.) *Chaume des Neufs-Bois*, etc.

The ROAD to Wesserling diverges to the right from the old road, which is ⅓ M. shorter and leads past the mineral spring, but rejoins it at the Col. At the head of the valley rise the *Côte des Russiers* (3910 ft.) and the *Tête des Allemands* (3320 ft.). — 2½ M. *Col de Bussang*. At the top is a tunnel about 270 yds. in length, with a gate marking the frontier. Beyond the Col the road, hewn in the living rock, descends circuitously, affording a series of fine views. To the left rises the *Grosse Belchen* (see below). — 6½ M. *Urbis* or *Urbès* (Couronne), with the German custom-house. We now enter the valley of the *Thur*.

8½ M. *Wesserling* (**Hôtel de Wesserling*, near the station), an industrial village with cotton-mills. — Route to *La Bresse*, see p. 343.

The RAILWAY from Wesserling to Mülhausen descends the *Valley of St. Amarin* or valley of the *Thur*. — 2 M. *St. Amarin* (Goldener Löwe), one of the oldest places in the valley. Ascent of the *Grosse Belchen*, see below. — 3 M. *Moosch*. — 5 M. *Weiler*.

The *Grosse Gebweiler*, or *Sulzer Belchen* (4677 ft.), the highest of the *Vosges Mts.*, is best ascended from *Weiler* (3½ hrs.). The route leads to the N. viâ (1½ hr.) *Attenbach* and the (1½ hr.) *Haager Hütte* (Rfmts.), whence the summit (Hotel) may be reached in ½ hr. Extensive panorama. The descent may be made to *St. Amarin* (see above).

6 M. *Bitschweiler*, between two short tunnels. — 8 M. *Thann* (*Moschenross*; *Zwei Schlüssel*), the chief town of the district, with 7500 inhab. and thriving cotton and silk factories, is dominated by the ruined castle of *Engelburg*. The **Church of St. Theobald*, dating from the 14th cent., is a gem of Gothic architecture and possesses a beautiful tower of the 15th century.

11 M. *Sennheim* (*Zwei Schlüssel*), a small industrial town.

A branch-line runs hence to (12 M.) *Masmünster*, Fr. *Massevaux* (Goldner Adler), whence an omnibus plies twice daily to (6 M.) *Seven* (Krone; Hirsch), whence the ascent of the *Wälsche Belchen* or *Ballon d'Alsace* (p. 344) takes about 2½ hrs. The route leads viâ the small *Lake of Seven*, and the (2½ hrs.) *Ferme du Ballon* (p. 344), about 10 min. from the top. — About 4 M. from *Masmünster* is *Rougemont* (Inn), whence a 'courrier' (2½ fr.) plies twice daily in 3 hrs. to (10 M.) *Belfort* (p. 305).

Our line now joins the Strassburg railway. 17 M. *Lutterbach*, 18½ M. *Dornach*. — 20½ M. *Mülhausen*, see p. 322.

d. From Epinal to Mülhausen viâ Cornimont and Wesserling.

I. VIÂ CORNIMONT, LA BRESSE, AND WESSERLING.

73½ M. — RAILWAY to (32 M.) *Cornimont* in 2-2¾ hrs. (fares 5 fr. 70, 3 fr. 85, 2 fr. 50 c.). — OMNIBUS twice daily from *Cornimont* to (5 M.) *La Bresse*

in 1 hr. (fare 1 fr.) and from *Wildenstein* thrice daily to (7 M.) *Wesserling* in 1½ hr. (fare 1½ fr.). The distance between La Bresse and Wildenstein is 9 M. (carr. 12 fr.), but pedestrians can save 2 M. of this by short-cuts. — RAILWAY from Wesserling to (20½ M.) *Mülhausen* as above.

From Epinal to (17½ M.) *Remiremont*, see p. 340. The branch railway to Cornimont turns to the left, beyond the bridge over the Moselle, and ascends the valley of the *Moselotte*. — 21 M. *Dommartin-lès-Remiremont*; 22 M. *Syndicat-St-Amé* (omn. to Gérardmer, viâ *St. Amé*, see p. 335). — 23½ M. *Vagney* (Hôt. de la Poste). The village lies ½ M. from the station, on the *Bouchot*, which forms the pretty fall of *Saut du Bouchot* (85-100 ft. high), 3 M. farther on, beyond *Sapois*. Route thence to Gérardmer, see p. 335. — The valley continues to be picturesque; best views to the left. The railway has at several points been hewn out of the living rock. 29 M. *Saulxures-sur-Moselotte*, a small manufacturing town.

32 M. **Cornimont** (1910 ft.; *Cheval de Bronze*), a manufacturing town with 5328 inhab., possesses a fine modern Church in the Gothic style of the 13th cent. and a modern *Château*.

CARRIAGE with one horse (2 seats) to Gérardmer viâ Grosse Pierre, 15 fr., with 2 horses, 25 fr.; to *Bussang*, 15 or 25 fr.; to the *Schlucht*, 13 or 30 fr.; to *Wesserling*, 15 or 30 fr.

Route to *Ventron* and the *Col d'Oderen*, see p. 344.

THE ROAD TO WESSERLING ascends the valley of the *Moselotte*.

4½ M. **La Bresse** (2080 ft.; **Hôtel du Soleil* or *Thissier*), another small industrial town (4560 inhab.), with traces of glacial action and other interesting geological phenomena in its environs. The houses of the little town extend for a considerable distance up the valleys of the two streams that form the *Moselotte*.

Hence to Gérardmer, see pp. 336, 335; to the *Schlucht*, the *Hoheneck*, the *Lac des Corbeaux*, and the *Lac de Blanchemer*, see pp. 338, 339, and below.

Beyond La Bresse the road to Wesserling coincides at first with that to the *Schlucht*, but diverges from it after 3 M. and crosses the *Vologne*. Fine view, to the left, of the head of the valley. We ascend through wood. In another 4½ M. (4½ M. from La Bresse) a foot-path on the left leads to the *Lac de Blanchemer* (p. 338), and a little farther on diverges that leading to the *Lac Marchet* and the *Rothenbachkopf* (p. 339). In ¾ M. more we reach the —

9¼ M. (from Cornimont) **Col de Bramont** (2920 ft.), on the frontier between France and Germany. [Pedestrians may reach this point viâ the *Lac des Corbeaux* in 2½ hrs.] The view from the Col itself is limited, but beyond the small custom-house (examination) it becomes more free and picturesque. The road describes several wide curves, which pedestrians may avoid. — 14 M. *Wildenstein* (*Sonne*), the first village in Alsace. Route to Metzeral, see p. 340. On the hill in the middle of the valley stood the castle of *Wildenstein*, destroyed in the 17th century. — 17 M. *Krüth*. At (18 M.) *Oderen* our road unites with that over the *Col d'Oderen* (p. 344). Then (left), the pilgrimage-chapel of *Notre-Dame-des-Aides*. — 19½ M. *Fellerling*. — 20½ M. *Wesserling*, see p. 342.

II. VIÀ CORNIMONT, VENTRON, AND WESSERLING.

67 M. — RAILWAYS, see p. 342. From Cornimont to *Wesserling* 15 M., of which the first 3½ M. are traversed by a diligence from Cornimont to *Ventron*, and the last 3½ M. by the diligence from Wildenstein to *Wesserling*. Carriage from Cornimont to *Wesserling*, see p. 343.

From Epinal to (32 M.) *Cornimont*, see p. 343. The road to *Ventron* leaves the *Remiremont* road at some distance to the left of the railway, and ascends the industrial valley of a tributary of the *Moselotte*.

35½ M. *Ventron* (*Hôt. Valroff*) is a manufacturing village situated among pasture-lands and wooded hills. — 36½ M. *Le Grand-Ventron* is a hamlet at the exit of the valley of *Ventron*. We cross the stream, leave the road on the left, and ascend rapidly among woods.

The (38½ M.) *Col d'Oderen* or *de Ventron* (2900 ft.) lies on the frontier, between the *Grand-Drumont* (4020 ft.; p. 342), on the right, and the *Haut de Felza* (3765 ft.; ascent in 35 min.; view), on the left. The path to the right, partly through wood, descends direct to *Fellering* (see p. 343). Our path descends in windings (fine views) to the valley of the *Thur*. — From (41½ M.) *Chapelle-St-Nicolas* another shorter path leads to the right to *Oderen*. — 43 M. *Kruth*. Thence to *Wesserling*, see p. 343.

e. From Epinal to Belfort viâ the Wälsche Belchen.

60 M. — RAILWAY to (35 M.) *St. Maurice-sur-Moselle* (p. 341) in 2 hrs. (fares 6 fr. 25, 4 fr. 25, 2 fr. 75 c.). — ROAD from *St. Maurice* to *Giromagny*, 16 M. (short-cuts for walkers); to the *Wälsche Belchen*, 10 M. Public vehicles sometimes ply. Carr. from *St. Maurice* to the *Belchen* 10-12 fr., with two horses 20-24 fr. — RAILWAY from *Giromagny* to (9 M.) *Belfort* in 30-45 min. (fares 1 fr. 55, 1 fr. 5, 70 c.).

From Epinal to (35 M.) *St. Maurice-sur-Moselle*, see pp. 340, 341.

Pedestrians may cover the distance from *St. Maurice* to the *Belchen* in about 2 hrs. by following the OLD ROAD, which leaves the village opposite the *Hôtel de la Poste*. This is now little more than a pathway, parts of which are very steep, and is best used for the descent only (1½ hr.). It crosses the new road several times (way-posts) and finally unites with it at the *Jumenterie* (see below), about ¾ M. from *St. Maurice*.

The new HIGHROAD to the *Wälsche Belchen* (2½ hrs.) starts at the beginning of the village of *St. Maurice* and after 2 M. enters the forest. About ¾ M. farther on is the *Plain du Canon*, a col with a forester's house (Rfmts.), where a famous echo may be awakened (cannon-shot 50 c.). A finger-post indicates the way hence to the (4 M.) *Ballon de Servance* (p. 345). We ascend from the *Plain du Canon* through wood (no view) to (6 M.) the *Jumenterie* (3490 ft.), a cheese-manufactory, where the pedestrian route joins the high-road (see above). Soon after the *Wälsche Belchen* comes into view on the left, and the *Ballon de Servance* on the right. About ¾ M. farther on we pass the *Ferme du Ballon* or *de Rosaye* (Rfmts.), whence the top of the *Wälsche Belchen* is reached in 10-15 minutes.

The **Wälsche Belchen*, or *Ballon d'Alsace* (4120 ft.), is one of the chief summits of the *Vosges Mts.* The highest point, a little to the left of the statue of the *Virgin*, is marked by a 'mountain

indicator' showing the chief heights in the neighbourhood. The *View from the top is magnificent, particularly towards the S.E., and it is unimpeded except on the N.W., where the Ballon de Servance rears its bulky form. To the N. are the Drumont, the Grand Ventron, and the Hoheneck; to the N.E., the Rouge Gazon, the Gresson, and the Grosse Belchen; to the E., Mülhausen, the Rhine, and the Blauen, Belchen, and other summits of the Black Forest; to the S.E., in clear weather, the Wetterhorn, Schreckhorn, Eiger, Jungfrau (named from left to right), and other peaks and glaciers of the Bernese Oberland are visible; to the S., Belfort; to the S.W., the Jura. By proceeding to a point about 5 min. to the N. of the summit we obtain a view of the Colline des Charbonniers (p. 341) and of the valley of the Moselle, with Bussang, St. Maurice, and other villages. — The descent may be made to ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Seven* (p. 342), the lake of which is seen to the E., 2400 ft. below us.

The view from the Ballon de Servance (3900 ft.) is more limited, and the summit is occupied by a fort to which visitors are not admitted. We reach the top from the Wälsche Belchen (way-posts) in about 2 hrs., viâ ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) the *Col de Stalon* (3120 ft.) and the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Ferme du Beurey* (3792 ft.). The direct ascent from St. Maurice ($3\frac{1}{4}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) leads viâ the Plain du Canon (see p. 344). — *Servance* (Hotel), the industrial village after which the Ballon is named, lies about 12 M. to the W.S.W. An omnibus plies thence twice daily to (14 M.) *Lure* (p. 305) in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fare 2 fr.).

On the road descending to Giromagny, about 1 M. from the summit of the Wälsche Belchen, is the large **Hôtel du Ballon d'Alsace* (3675 ft.; R. 3, déj. 3, D. 4 fr.). Pedestrians effect a considerable saving by taking the path which descends through the wood opposite the hotel. The path is somewhat rough and fatiguing at the other end, especially for those coming in the opposite direction (ascent of the Belchen from Giromagny by this route 3 hrs.). It passes the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Etang des Fagnies*, or *du Petit-Haut* (3034 ft.), on the right, and in its lower part skirts the *Savoureuse*. About $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. beyond the hotel another but less interesting path diverges to the left, leading eventually to the same point. — The road descends still more circuitously than on the St. Maurice side of the ridge. A little beyond the hotel is the *Chalet Bonaparte* or *Boisgeol*. The footpath joins the road about $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther on. Here, to the right, is seen the pretty waterfall called the *Saut de la Truite* (2316 ft.); and there is another fall about $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther on. The road on this side affords fine views. The first inn is at ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Le Malvaux*, near the bottom of the valley. We then pass *Le Puix* and reach —

10 M. *Giromagny* (1560 ft.; *Hôtel du Boeuf*; *Soleil*), a town on the *Savoureuse*, with 3500 inhab., possessing thread-mills, cotton mills, and argentiferous lead-mines. On the W. it is commanded by a fort. The modern Gothic church has a fine tower. The railway station lies on the side of the town opposite that which we reach first.

The railway and the road to Belfort descend to the S. across a plain studded with small lakes. 4 M. *La Chapelle-sous-Chaux*. At (5 M.) *Bas-Evette* we join the Paris and *Belfort* line (p. 305).

48. From Belfort (Strassburg) to Dijon.

a. Viâ Montbéliard and Besançon.

116½ M. RAILWAY in 5¼-6½ hrs. (fares 21 fr. 5, 14 fr. 20, 9 fr. 85 c.). From Belfort to *Besançon*, 59½ M., railway in 2½-3 hrs. (fares 10 fr. 85, 7 fr. 25, 4 fr. 75 c.). The direct through-trains from Strassburg to Dijon by this picturesque line take about 13 hours.

Belfort, see p. 305. For some distance beyond Belfort we proceed in the direction of Mülhausen, and then turn to the S. — 6 M. *Héricourt* (Poste), a small manufacturing town with spinning and weaving factories, is famous for the battle of Jan. 15-17th, 1871, in which Bourbaki attempted in vain to raise the blockade of Belfort, and was obliged to retreat to Switzerland (comp. p. 305). — Farther on, the line descends through the valley of the *Lisaine*.

11 M. *Montbéliard*, Ger. *Mömpelgard* (*Hôtel de la Balance*), a town with 9800 inhab., most of whom are Protestants, is situated at the confluence of the *Allaine* and the *Lisaine*, and on the Rhône-Rhine Canal (p. 322). It is an industrial centre of some importance, its chief products being clocks and watches. In the middle ages Mömpelgard was the capital of a countship, which passed to Wurtemberg in 1397 and remained united with it until 1793.

The *Château*, situated on a rock near the station, is a building of the 18th cent., with two towers dating respectively from the 15th and the 16th cent.; its fortifications, of which some remains are extant, made it one of the chief positions of the Germans during the battle of Héricourt. — The Grande Rue, beginning at the station and traversing the town, passes the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville, which is embellished with a fine bronze statue, by David d'Angers, of *Cuvier* (1769-1832), a native of Montbéliard. The same street leads on to the Place d'Armes, which contains a statue of *Colonel Denfert-Rocherou* (1823-78), the defender of Belfort (p. 306), and to the Place Dorian, with a *Bust of Dorian* (1814-73), member of the National Defence. Farther on is the *Roman Catholic Church*, a handsome modern building in the Renaissance style.

A branch-railway runs from Montbéliard to (18 M.) *Delle*, passing several industrial places with iron-works, manufactures of hardware and household articles, etc. At (8½ M.) *Morvillars* we join the line from Belfort to Delle.

FROM MONTBÉLIARD TO ST. HIPPOLYTE (*Doubs and Dessoubre Valleys*), 20 M., railway in 1¼-1¾ hrs. This branch-line diverges from the main line at *Voujaucourt* (see p. 347) and ascends for some distance the upper valley of the *Doubs*, which soon turns to the S. — 15 M. *Mathay*, the station for *Mandeure*, a village on the right bank, on the site of the important Roman town of *Epomanduodurum*. Numerous antiquities found here are now preserved in the museum at Besançon. — 13 M. *Pont-de-Roide*, a finely-situated industrial and commercial town with 2774 inhabitants. — 20 M. *St. Hippolyte* (*Croix d'Or*), an industrial village, in a picturesque district at the confluence of the *Doubs* and the *Dessoubre*.

A diligence plies daily from St. Hippolyte up the winding valley of the *Doubs* to (20½ M.) *St. Ursanne*, crossing the Swiss frontier beyond (7 M.) *Vauvrey* (Inn). — Another diligence (thrice daily) ascends the valley of the *Dessoubre* to (7 M.) *Mailche* (*Aigle Noir*), an industrial town occupying the centre of the district, with diligence-connection with (11 M.) *Mor-*

teau (p. 354), with *Clerval* (see below; 4½ hrs.), and with *Chaux-de-Fonds* (p. 355; 3¼ hrs.), etc.

The line crosses the *Savoireuse* and the canal, and passes through a tunnel. The branch-railway to *Delle* diverges on the left. Our line reaches the right bank of the *Doubs*, which it crosses several times farther on. — 13½ M. *Voujaucourt* is a large iron-making village. — 18 M. *Colombier-Fontaine*. 20½ M. *St. Maurice*. The train passes through a tunnel. The scenery becomes more picturesque; fine glimpses of the *Jura* to the left. — 23 M. *L'Isle-sur-le-Doubs* (*Hôt. du Nord*), a small iron-making town. Tunnel (1230 yds. long). Beyond (29½ M.) *Clerval* are three tunnels, and between (35½ M.) *Hièvre-Paroisse* and the following station are five more. This picturesque rocky part of the valley (between *Hièvre* and *Laissey*, see below) repays the pedestrian.

39½ M. **Baume-les-Dames** (*Hôt. du Commerce*) is a town with 2990 inhab., which before the Revolution possessed a wealthy convent of noble ladies of the Benedictine order.

At *Fourbanne*, about 4 M. from *Baume*, near the railway, is a fine stalactite cavern, with twenty-one chambers.

Diligence (1½ fr.) twice daily to (1 hr.) *Guillon-les-Bains* (*Hôtel de l'Etablissement*), a watering-place, with a cold mineral spring.

The line continues to run through a picturesque district, and threads three other tunnels. 47 M. *Laissey*, with iron-mines. 54 M. *Roche*. On the left bank of the *Doubs* is *Arcier*, a hamlet named from the arches of a ruined Roman aqueduct, restored in 1854-55. — Farther on, to the left, is the *Signal de Montfaucon* (2000 ft.), with the ruins of a château of the same name above a modern fortress. The line now passes through a tunnel 1170 yds. long, beyond which we obtain a good view, to the left, of *Besançon* and the fortified heights round it.

59½ M. **Besançon** (*Gare de la Viotte*), see p. 348.

Beyond *Besançon* the railway to *Dôle* and *Dijon* runs at some distance from the *Doubs*, but it again approaches the river and the *Rhône-Rhine Canal* farther on. The district traversed becomes less mountainous. — 83 M. *François*. About 2 M. to the E. of (94 M.) *Ranchot* is *Fraisans*, with important iron-works. 95 M. *Labarre*, the junction for *Gray* (p. 318); 102 M. *Rochefort*. — For (106 M.) *Dôle*, and the continuation of the railway to (135½ M.) *Dijon*, see p. 377.

b. Viâ Vesoul and Besançon.

144½ M. RAILWAY in 6-9¼ hrs. (fares the same as for R. 48a).

From *Belfort* to (39 M.) *Vesoul*, see p. 304. The line now turns to the S.E., and traverses a wooded district, crossing several high embankments. Beyond (43 M.) *Villers-le-Sec* the train passes through some cuttings in the rock and turns to the S. — 47 M. *Vallerois-le-Bois*, with an old castle, lies to the left. About 8½ M. to the E. is *Villersexel* (p. 305).

54 M. *Montbozon*; the village, with a fine château of the 16th

cent., lies about $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the left, on the banks of the *Ognon*, the valley of which the line now descends. Line to *Lure*, see p. 305. — Beyond (57 M.) *Loulans-les-Forges* we cross the winding *Ognon*. Beyond ($60\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Rigney* is a lofty viaduct. 65 M. *Moncey*. The *Jura* now appears to the left. $67\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Merey-Vieilley*; $70\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Devecey*. The line quits the valley of the *Ognon* and traverses another wooded and hilly district. Extensive view to the right. — At ($72\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Auxon-Dessus*, with salt-works, the line to *Gray* (p. 318) diverges to the right. Beyond (74 M.) *Miserey*, also with salt-works, the train passes through three tunnels, the last two of which succeed each other immediately and are together $\frac{3}{4}$ M. long. — $78\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Besançon** (*Gare de la Viotte*), see below. — Thence to *Dôle*, see p. 347.

49. Besançon.

Railway Stations. *Gare de la Viotte* (Pl. A, 1; Buffet), for all trains; *Gare de la Mouillère* (Pl. D, 1), for the line to *Morteau* and *Neuchâtel* (R. 50), the trains for which start from the central station and pass here $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. later.

Hotels. GRAND HÔTEL DES BAINS, beside the *Casino* (Pl. C, 1), R., L., & A. from 3, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$, déj. $3\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4 fr.; DE PARIS (Pl. c; C, 2), Rue des Granges, R., L., & A. $2\frac{1}{2}$ -5, déj. 1-3, D. 3, omn. $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ fr.; DU NORD (Pl. a; C, 2), Rue *Moncey*, déj. or D. 3 fr.; DE L'EUROPE (Pl. b; C, 2), Rue *St. Pierre*; COURONNE (Pl. d; B, 2), Rue de *Glères*, R. 1-3, déj. or D. $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; NATIONAL, Rue des Granges 44, small, pens. 6 fr.; DROUOT, at the *Gare de la Viotte*.

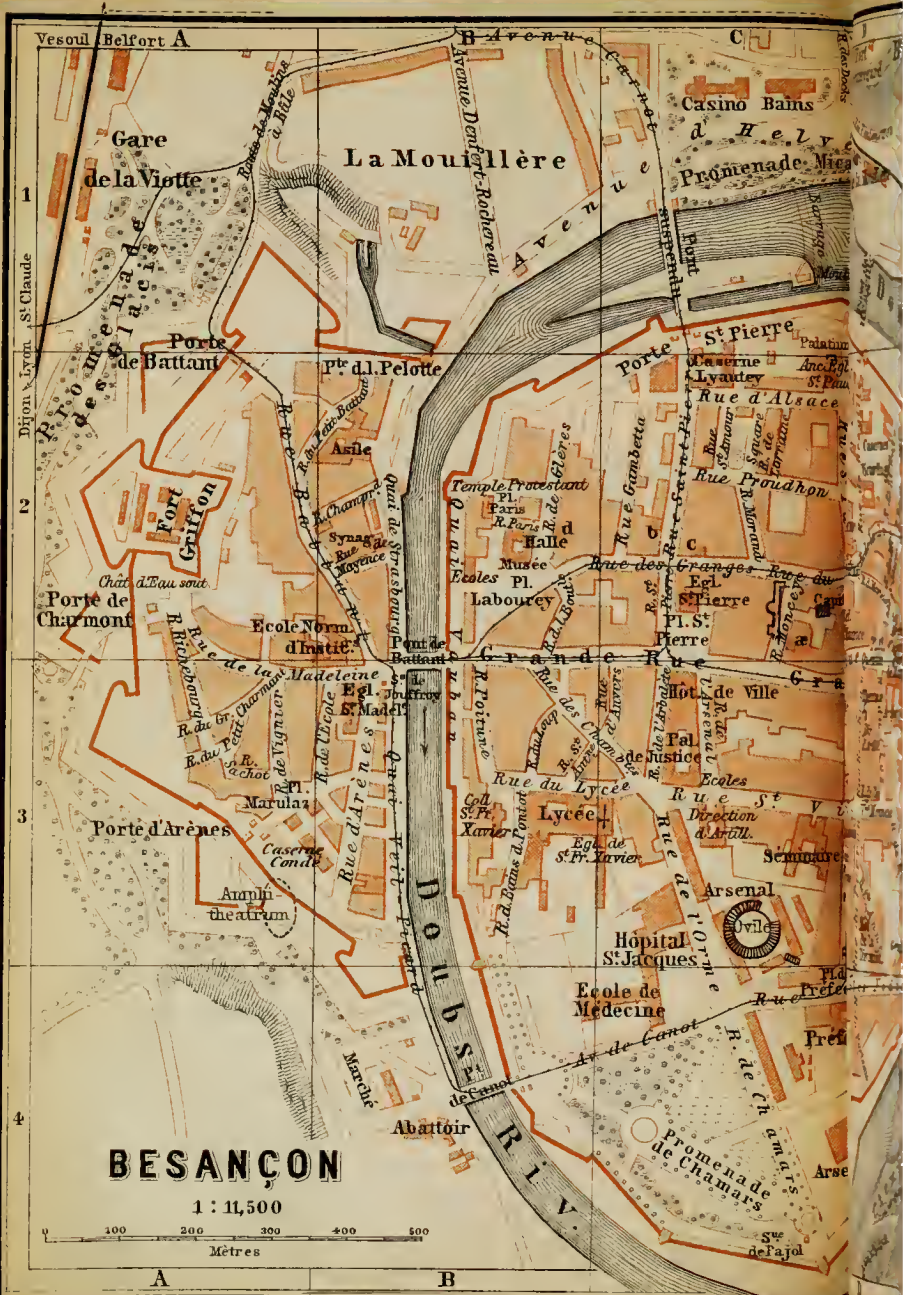
Restaurants. *Colomat*, Rue des Granges 28; *Verguet*, Grande-Rue 86, déj. $3\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4 fr.; *Gavillon*, Rue *St. Pierre* 18, déj. from 2 fr. — Café Restaurant at the *Bains Salins*. — Buffet at the *Viotte Station*. — Cafés. *Café Parisien*, *Georges*, *Veuve Bauzon*, *du Helder*, all in the *Promenade Granvelle* (Pl. D, 3); *du Commerce*, near the *Hôtel de Paris*; *Duprez*, *Place Claude-de-Jouffroy* (*Madeleine*; Pl. B, 3); *de la Bourse*, in front of the *Musée* (p. 351); *Taverne Alsacienne*, Rue *St. Pierre* 26; *Brasserie Félix Brelin*, in the *Square St. Amour* (Pl. C, 2).

Cabs. Per $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. with one horse 1 fr., two horses $1\frac{1}{4}$ fr., each additional $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. 75 c. and 1 fr.; at night (10-6 in summer, 9-7 in winter), $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 1, 2 and $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.

Electric Tramways. From the *Gare de la Viotte* (Pl. A, 1) to *Tarragnoz* (see Pl. F, 4); from *St. Claude* (see Pl. A, 1) to the *Porte Rivotte* (Pl. E, 2); from *Chaprais* (see Pl. B, 1) to the *Préfecture* (Pl. C, D, 4) and the *Place Jouffroy* (Pl. B, 2, 3). Fares 10-20 c.; correspondance, 5 c. extra.

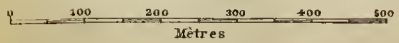
Baths. *Bains Salins*, p. 353; *Bains Granvelle*, Rue de la *Préfecture* 10. **Post & Telegraph Office**, Grande-Rue 100, near the *Palais Granvelle*.

Besançon (820 ft.), a venerable town with 57,556 inhab., formerly the capital of the *Franche-Comté*, and now of the *Département du Doubs*, is mainly built on a tongue of land surrounded by the river *Doubs*. It is a fortress of the first class, defended by a citadel on the hill rising from the middle of the neck of the peninsula (1205 ft.; to the S.E.), and by detached forts on the neighbouring heights. *Besançon* is the headquarters of the VIIth Corps d'Armée and the seat of an archbishop, of a university, and of an artillery-school. It is also an important industrial centre, the staple industry being the manufacture of clocks and watches, which affords employment to one-fifth of the population and furnishes more than four-fifths of the



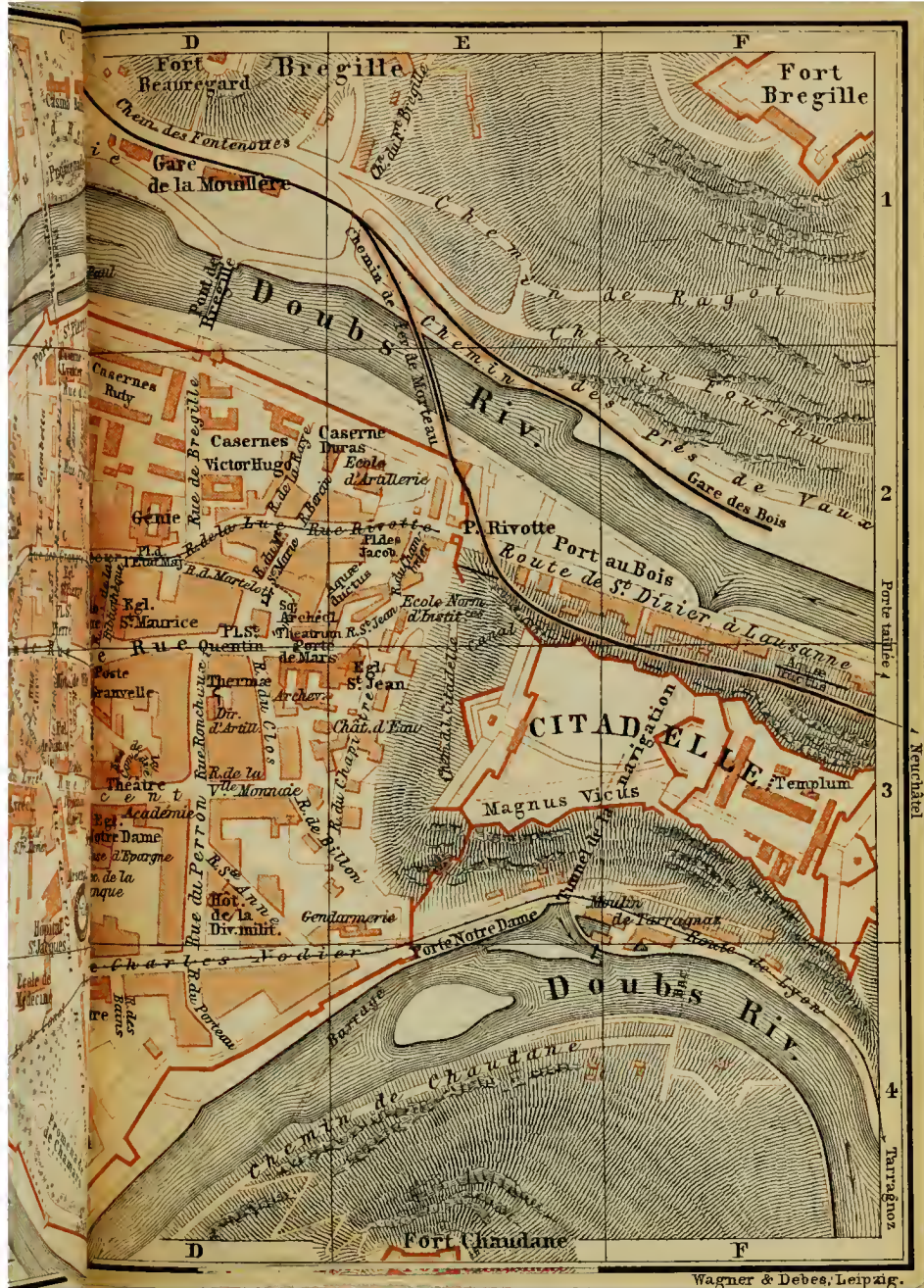
BESANÇON

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A

B



watches sold in France (450,000 annually), representing at the lowest computation the sum of 500,000*l.* On account of its advantageous situation near Switzerland, at the junction of several railways, and on the Rhône-Rhine Canal, the trade of Besançon is equally important. The canal coincides at this point with the Doubs, except where it flows through a tunnel, 415 yds. long, underneath the citadel, shortening the navigation by 2-3 M.

Besançon, the *Vesontio* or *Bisontium* of the Romans, was the capital of the Sequani at the time (58 B.C.) when Cæsar conquered Ariovistus, king of the Suevi. Owing to its great importance as a strategical position, it became a flourishing city under the Romans and was made the capital of Sequania Maxima. The town was plundered several times during the barbaric invasions and belonged in turn to the Burgundians and the Franks. It was then successively united to the kingdoms of Burgundy and Arles and to the Germanic Empire, and in the 12th cent. it was created a free town by Frederick Barbarossa, who held several diets here. It was ceded to Spain by the Treaty of Westphalia in 1648, was taken, lost, and re-taken by the French during the 17th cent., and has belonged to France since the Treaty of Nimwegen in 1678. Besançon was unsuccessfully besieged by the Austrians for four months in 1814. In 1870-71 it was not attacked by the Germans, but served as a base for the operations of Bourbaki's army against Werder, who was besieging Belfort. Among the famous sons of Besançon are Marshal Moncey, General Pajol, Charles Nodier, and Victor Hugo.

From the *Gare de la Viotte* (Pl. A, 1) we reach the centre of the town either by making a rather long detour to the left through the *Faubourg de la Mouillère* and following the road that the omnibuses take, or by turning to the right through the *Faubourg de Battant*. In the first case we proceed through the Rue Saint-Pierre to the Place St. Pierre (Pl. C, 2), which is skirted by the Grande-Rue; in the second, we reach the Pont de Battant (p. 351), where the Grande-Rue begins (p. 353).

The church of *St. Pierre* (Pl. C, 2), an uninteresting edifice of the 18th cent., contains a Pietà in marble, by Luc Breton (S. transept), and a Madonna and Child by Clésinger (N. transept), both artists being natives of Besançon. — Opposite the church stands the *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. C, 3), a building of the 16th cent., with a time-blackened front in rusticated masonry. Behind it is the *Palais de Justice*, also of the 16th cent., with a pleasing façade.

The *Palais Granvelle* (Pl. D, 3), farther on, to the right, at the corner of the Rue de la Préfecture, was built by Cardinal Granvella, the famous chancellor of Charles V., who was born at Ornans (p. 354) in 1517 and became archbishop of Besançon near the end of his life (d. 1586). The court of the palace is surrounded with arcades, resembling cloisters, and is embellished with a statue of the cardinal, by Jean Petit, of Besançon. The palace is now occupied by the learned societies of Besançon, and contains temporarily the Gigoux and Grenier Collections of Drawings, as well as the framed drawings of the old collection (open as the other Musée, p. 351). Beyond the court (which is a thoroughfare) is the *Promenade Granvelle*, where a band plays at stated times.

At the opposite corner of the Rue de la Préfecture is the *Fontaine des Carmes*, with a figure of Neptune by Claude Arnould, surnamed Lulier (1570), said to be a portrait of the Duke of Alva, Charles V.'s general and a contemporary of Cardinal Granvella (see p. 349).

A little beyond the Palais Granvelle, to the left, is the church of *St. Maurice* (Pl. D, 2), built by the Jesuits in 1712-14. It contains some fine wood-carvings and a rich gilded altar, with a large reredos in carved wood, representing the Assumption.

In the street to the left of this church is the *Public Library* (Pl. D, 2), which contains nearly 130,000 printed volumes and 1850 MSS. Among the latter are 80 folio volumes of Cardinal Granvella's state-papers. It also contains a collection of 10,000 medals and coins and various other curiosities. The library is open daily, 1-5 in summer and 12-4 in winter.

At No. 140, Grande-Rue (tablet), *Victor Hugo* (d. 1885) was born in 1802.

In the *Square Archéologique* (Pl. D, 2), to the left of the Grande-Rue, are the ruins of what was probably the *Ancient Theatre*, afterwards succeeded by a baptistery. A few columns, whole or in fragments, and various other remains have been collected at each end of the square, which also contains the ruins of the 'podium' or internal foundations. A reference to the Plan will show other places where vestiges of ancient buildings are still to be seen.

The *Porte de Mars*, *Porte Noire*, or *Porta Nigra* (Pl. D, 2, 3), near the end of the street, is the principal relic of Besançon's ancient importance and is said to have been erected by Marcus Aurelius in 167 A.D., as a triumphal arch to commemorate his victories over the Germans. It consists of a single arch, 32 ft. high and 16 ft. wide, adorned with eight columns arranged in two rows, but it is much dilapidated and part of it had to be rebuilt in 1820.

The *Cathedral of St. Jean* (Pl. E, 3), at the end of the Grande-Rue and on the outskirts of the town, near the base of the citadel, is the most interesting edifice in Besançon, but is unfortunately somewhat crowded by the neighbouring buildings. It is one of the few churches in France with two apses, and in plan resembles the churches on the banks of the Rhine. The only entrance is in the side adjoining the Grande-Rue. The cathedral was founded in the 4th cent., but the greater part of the present building dates from the 11-13th cent., and the E. apse was rebuilt in the 18th century. The edifice thus presents a curious mixture of styles. The arches and windows in the nave are Romanesque, the latter being preceded by fine Gothic galleries. The principal apse, to the W., containing some poor modern stained glass, is also Romanesque.

The interior contains numerous paintings and other works of art. Near the organ is a picture by *Fra Bartolommeo*, representing the Madonna and Child, with saints and a portrait of the donor, Jean Carondelet, archbishop of Palermo. To the left of the entrance is the Death of Sapphira, by *Sebastian del Piombo* or *Tintoretto*. Below is the monument of *Ferry Carondelet* (d. 1528; brother of Jean), dean of the metropolitan church of Be-

sançon. At the end of the smaller apse is a Resurrection by *Van Loo*, and on the walls of the same apse are some interesting works by *Natoire*, representing four scenes of the Passion. To the right of the entrance is a statue of a *Cardinal de Rohan* (d. 1833), by Clésinger the Elder, and to the left, a statue of *Cardinal Mathieu* (d. 1876), by Bourgeois. To the right of the smaller apse is a fine *Astronomical Clock*, with 72 dials, a modern work by *Vérité*, of Beauvais (see p. 35). The nave contains a Gothic stone pulpit of the 16th century. Behind is a chapel with waggon vaulting and carved panelling.

The *Archbishop's Palace*, adjoining the cathedral, also contains some interesting works of art. Among these are a scene from the History of Venice by Paul Veronese, a Bearing of the Cross by Cigoli, two landscapes by Claude Lorrain, four sea-pieces by Joseph Vernet, two portraits by Rigaud, the sketch for Poussin's Rape of the Sabine Women, a mitre of the 15th cent., and the processional cross of Cardinal Granvella, a work in silver of the 16th century.

The *Citadel* (Pl. E, F, 3), which occupies the site of a Roman 'castrum', was built in the 17th cent., chiefly from the designs of Vauban. It is commanded by some of the neighbouring heights, but these are now defended by modern forts (no admission). Fine view from these heights and from the slopes of the rocky plateau (1200 ft.) on which the citadel stands, surrounded by the Doubs.

A little to the N.E. of the cathedral, at the end of the Rue Rivotte (Pl. E, 2) are the interesting Gothic *Maison Maréchal* (No. 19; 1520) and the old *Porte Rivotte*. — About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the E., on the bank of the Doubs below the citadel, is the *Porte Taille* (see Pl. F, 2, 3), a gateway built in a cleft of the rock, through which the road to Lausanne now passes. It dates from the time of the Romans, who constructed it for the passage of an aqueduct, now restored (above). Fine views both on this side and beyond the Porte.

At the end of the town next the Pont de Battant is the Place de l'Abondance, with the *Market Hall* (Pl. B, 2), a building of no architectural merit, on the first floor of which is the **Museum**, containing an important collection of over 500 paintings and a considerable number of antiquities. It is open to the public on Thurs. and Sun., from 12 to 4, and to strangers on other days also.

Ground-Floor. In the VESTIBULE and on the STAIRCASE are arranged fragments of Roman monuments and casts. — GALLERIES TO THE RIGHT. *Archaeological Collection.* To the right of the entrance, Head of a bronze statue of Gen. Pichegru (p. 357), which was erected at the Restoration and overthrown in 1830. Glass-case to the right: Vases, marble and bronze busts, bronze statuettes. In the middle of the gallery, Case 1: Medals, above are sculptures; Case 2: Old coloured plan of Besançon, watch, Renaissance clock, statuettes, etc.; Case 3: Medals; Case 4: Christ crucified between the two thieves (enamel); antique and other statuettes; other antiquities and objects found in tombs; Case 5: Objects found in tombs; Cases 6-8: Antique coins, statuettes, antique terracottas and glass; Case 9: Brazen Bull with three horns in the Gallo-Grecian style; objects found in the Doubs. Round the gallery is a collection of antique and other sculptures, a fine piece of old tapestry, handsome cabinets, etc. Next the windows are sculptures, coins, medallions, ancient weapons, Byzantine crucifixes; objects found in the Doubs, etc. CROSS GALLERY at the end: Mosaic, small antiquities (keys, buckles); several cases with Gallo-Roman antiquities. To the left are sarcophagi, mummies, and other Egyptian antiquities.

First Floor. Paintings. ROOM I, to the right at the top of the staircase. From left to right: 430. *Copy of Rubens*, Rainbow; 76. *Copy of Cig-*

nani, Joseph and Potiphar's wife; 451, 450. *Snyders*, Flowers and fruit; 343. *Massimo*, Lot and his daughters; 353. *P. van Mol*, Venus interceding for Æneas; 428. After *Rubens*, Bearing of the Cross; 356, 355. *Ant. More*, Portraits; 8. *J. d'Arthois*, Edge of a forest; 437. *Ary Scheffer*, General Baudrand, of Besançon (d. 1818); *368. *Bern. van Orley*, Our Lady of the Seven Woes, a magnificent triptych from an oratory in the Palais Granvelle, long attributed to Dürer; 490. After *Paul Veronese*, Ahasuerus dismissing Vashti; 251. *Gigoux* (of Besançon), Père Lecour, wine-grower; 105. *Courbet*, Portrait of the artist; 13. *Baron* (Besançon), 'Noces de Gamache' (a luxurious banquet); 280. *Guido*, Lucretia; 473. *C. Van Loo*, Theseus and the Minotaur. — 246. *Gigoux*, Death of Leonardo da Vinci. — 233. *Français*, Landscape; 409. *Ribera*, Portrait; 66. *Ph. de Campagne*, Old man; 468. *L. van Uden*, Valley in Belgium; 499. *Ph. Wouwerman*, Forced halt; 425. *Rottenhammer*, Crucifixion; 286. *A. Hanneman*, An abbé, chancellor of the Golden Fleece; 153. *Flemish School* (18th cent.), Ecce Homo; *57. *Bronzino*, Descent from the Cross, a better work than the replica in the Uffizi at Florence; 463. *Titian*, Cardinal Granvella (p. 349); 469. *L. van Uden*, Landscape; 501. *Wyrssh*, Infancy of the Madonna; 1. *Achard*, Banks of the Ain; 62. *B. Strozzi* (*Il Cappuccino*), Death of Lucretia; 240. *Gaetano*, Cardinal Granvella; 326. *Fr. Le Moyne*, Tancred and Clorinda (from Tasso); 472. *Valentin*, Gamblers; 291. After *Holbein the Younger*, Erasmus; 270. *Grimou*, David and Goliath; 211. *Italian School* (16th cent.), Statesman dictating a despatch; 129. *Domenichino*, Landscape with figures. — 228. *Gigoux*, Eve of Austerlitz. — Sculptures in the middle of the room: *Perrey*, Jezebel; *Ferraud*, Venus chastising Cupid, an unfinished group; *Dalou*, Bust of Courbet; *Franceschi*, Awakening; *Malherbe*, The last nymph.

Room II. To the right, 407. After *Ribera*, Astronomer; 479. Attributed to *Velazquez*, Portrait; 236, 235. *Franck the Elder*, Passage of the Jordan, Passage of the Red Sea; 108. *Noël Coypel*, The artist and his daughter; 406. *Ribera*, Cynic philosopher; 403. After *Ribera*, Geometrician. — Copies of *Poussin* and of *Rubens*. 247. *Gigoux*, Pygmalion and Galatea. — 52. 'Velvet' *Brueghel*, Flight into Egypt; 299. *Rubens*, Head of John the Baptist (replica); 493. *J. Victors*, Dutch kitchen; 278. *Guercino*, Head; 170. *Dutch School*, Old man. — In the middle: 257. *Harpignies*, Valley of the Aumance.

Room III. To the right, 383. *G. Pieters*; Portrait of a German prince; no number, *Giacomotti*, Chapuis, the artist; 322. *Largillière*, Court-lady of the reign of Louis XV.; 244. *Giacomotti*, Martyrdom of St. Hippolyte; 254. *Giorgione*, Venetian patrician. — 30-34. *Boucher*, Chinese scenes, designs for tapestry executed for Mme. de Pompadour; 128. *Domenichino*, Childhood of John the Baptist. — 321. *Largillière*, Family-group; *G. Courtois*, 107. Elaine (from Tennyson), 106. Dante and Virgil in the ninth circle of the Inferno (traitors); 439. *Schidone* (?), Adoration of the Shepherds; 207. *Giulio Romano*, Justice of Trajan. — In the middle are landscapes and other modern paintings: *Giacomotti*, Soitoux, the sculptor; 438. *Arnold Scheffer*, Procession of the Leaguers at Paris (1589); 410. *Ribot*, charcoal-burner's wife.

Room IV. To the right, Portraits of the French School; 72. *Th. Chartran* (Besançon), Martyrdom in the catacombs at Rome; 146. *German School* (style of Aldegrever). Portrait; 169. *Flemish School* (style of Brueghel the Elder), Filial ingratitude; no number, *Brouillet*, Cupid; 46. *Brascassat*, Torrent; 483. *J. Vermet*, Sea-piece; 460. *Teniers the Younger*, Temptation of St. Antony; 86. *Cormon*, Jealousy in the seraglio; *Mabuse*, 337. Ecce Homo, 338. Jean Caroudelet (p. 350); 444. *Fr. Schommer*, Mary Magdalen. — *Franck the Younger*, 338. Bearing of the Cross, 237. Christ mocked by the Jews; 50. 'Hell-fire' *Brueghel*, Burning of Troy; 47. *Brauer* (?), Tavern; 359. *P. Neef's the Elder*, Church in Flanders; 202 (below), *Italian School*, Capture of Athens by Minos; 303. *Kalf*, Saying grace; 'Velvet' *Brueghel*, 55. Village festival, Terrestrial Paradise, 56. Skaters; 517. *Zurbaran*, St. Francis of Assisi; 9. *Baillie*, Obsequies of St. Sebastian; *Is. van Ostade*, 201, 369. Skaters; 295. *Clouet (Janet)*, The Sire de Vieilleville; 426. *Van Thulden*, Easter Morning; 344. *Matsys*, Philosopher meditating on a skull.

Room V contains paintings, medals, terracottas, and copies of bas-reliefs. No. 104. *Courbet*, Stag-hunt; 22. *N. Berthon*, Funeral in Auvergne;

no number, *Enders*, Will of Père Tiennot; 207. *School of Giulio Romano*, Justice of Trajan. — 453. *Solimena*, Godfrey of Bouillon wounded; 25. *Besson*, The Zuccati, Venetian workers in mosaic.

Room VI is undergoing re-arrangement.

Room VII contains less important paintings, including portraits by *Murillo*, *Giorgione*, *Hals* (?), *Schorel*, *Aldegrover*, *Rigaud*, *Holbein* (?), *Bellini*, *Largillière*, *Terburg*, *Lawrence*, *Ingres*, *Tintoretto*, *Rubens* (?), *Titian*, *Gérard*, *Van der Weyden*, *Bol*, etc. Also the following, to the right: *Copy of Van der Weyden*, Descent from the Cross; *Cranach*, Adam and Eve; *Italian School*, Madonna. — *Matsys*, Head; *Tilborg*, The blessing; *Bega*, Still-life; *Lievens*, Child blowing soap-bubbles; *Lor. di Credi*, Holy Family; *Poussin*, Landscape; *Hogarth*, Clockmaker's workshop; *Borgognone*, Christ and St. John; *Titian*, St. Christopher; *Both*, Landscape; *Jordaens*, Merry couple; *Ribera*, St. Sebastian; *Poussin*, Fountain; *Bonifazio*, Madonna; *Poussin*, Roman stabbing himself; *Bellini*, Noah; *Guido* (after Titian), Truth; *Cranach*, Nude woman stabbing herself; *Domenichino*, St. Sebastian; *Cranach*, Nymph; *Van Ostade*, Smokers; *Goltzius*, Last Judgment. — *Poussin*, Nymphs and Cupids; *Granet*, Cloister; *Ph. Wouwerman*, Rustic bridge; *Heda*, Still-life; *P. Delaroche*, Nude woman; *Style of A. Chupp*, Landscape; *Matsys*, Madonna; *Van Orley*, Madonna; *Decamps*, Landscape.

Behind the Musée are the *Protestant Church* (Pl. B, 2), formerly the church of the Holy Ghost, dating in part from the 12th cent., and a house (to the left) with an interesting wooden balcony (15th cent.) in the court.

On the other side of the Pont de Battant stands the 18th cent. church of *Ste. Madeleine* (Pl. B, 3), near which rises a bronze statue, by Gauthier, of *Claude de Jouffroy* (1751-1832), one of the inventors of the steamboat.

The Rue de la Préfecture, which skirts the Promenade Granvelle (p. 349), intersects the Rue St. Vincent, in which are the *Theatre* (Pl. D, 3), the *Church of Notre-Dame* (16th and 19th cent.), and the *Université*. The *Natural History Museum* in the last is open free on Sun. & Thurs., 1-4, on other days on application. — The *Préfecture* (Pl. C, D, 4) occupies the old palace of the Intendants of Franche-Comté, dating from the 18th century. To the S.W., on the site of a Roman circus, is the *Arsenal* (Pl. C, 4). Farther on, between a canal and the Doubs, is the *Promenade de Chamars* or the *Champ-de-Mars*, with a bronze statue of *General Pajol* (d. 1844), by his son, also a general (d. 1891). Not far off are the *Hospital* (Pl. C, 3), the *Lycée Victor-Hugo* (Pl. B, 3), etc.

The small but pleasant and shady *Promenade Micaud* (Pl. C, 1) lies at the N. or opposite end of the town from the Promenade de Chamars, near the Gare de la Mouillère (p. 348). It affords a fine view of the citadel and the other fortified heights round the town.

In the *Mouillère Quarter* (Pl. C, 1) is a new and handsome equipped *Saline Bathing Establishment* with *Hotel* (p. 348), *Casino* (adm. 50 c., 1 fr. on Sun. and special fêtes), *Theatre* (1-3½ fr.), etc. The water, which is furnished by the brine springs of Miserey (p. 348), 4 M. to the N.W., is very strongly charged with mineral salts (baths 60 c.-3 fr.).

From Besançon to Gray and to Chalindrey, see pp. 318 and 304; to Neuchâtel, see R. 50.

50. From Besançon to Neuchâtel.

73 M. RAILWAY to (49½ M.) *Le Locle* in 2¾-3½ hrs. (fares 8 fr. 95, 6 fr. 5, 3 fr. 95 c.). Railway from *Le Locle* to (23½ M.) *Neuchâtel* in 1-1½ hr. (fares 5 fr. 25, 3 fr. 80, 2 fr. 80 c.).

Besançon, see p. 348. We may start from either station (p. 348) Starting from the *Gare de la Viotte*, the train skirts the N. side of the town, passes through a long tunnel, and stops again at the *Gare de la Mouillère*. It then crosses the Doubs by a lofty trellis-bridge and ascends along the slope of the rocky hill surmounted by the *Citadel* of Besançon. Beyond the first of three short tunnels we obtain a good view to the left of the *Porte Taillée* (p. 351). Farther on, the line continues to ascend and affords a fine bird's-eye view of the valley. The *Fort de Montfaucon* (p. 347) is conspicuous on the other side of the valley, while the citadel long forms the background. The train finally passes through two long tunnels, quits the valley, and traverses a plateau covered with meadows, arable land, and woods. — 10 M. *Mamirolle*, with a national dairy-school. — 13½ M. *L'Hôpital-du-Gros-Bois*.

FROM L'HÔPITAL-DU-GROS-BOIS TO LODS, 15½ M., railway in 1-1⅓ hr. (fares 2 fr. 80, 1 fr. 90, 1 fr. 25 c.). Beyond (7½ M.) *Maizières* this line turns to the S.E. and enters the picturesque valley of the *Loue*, passing the following industrial places, engaged in nail-making, wire-drawing, and the distilling of cherry-brandy and absinthe. — 8½ M. *Ornans* (*Hôtel des Voyageurs*, moderate), a small but picturesquely situated town, the birth-place of Nicolas Perrenot de Granvelle (1486-1550), chancellor of Charles V. and father of Cardinal Granvella (p. 349). The painter Courbet (1819-77), notorious for instigating the overthrow of the Vendôme Column in 1871, was born in the vicinity. 12 M. *Montgesoye*; 13½ M. *Vuillafans*, with a ruined château. — 15½ M. *Lods* (*Hôtel de France*), the terminus of the line. In the neighbourhood are the stalactite grottoes of *Grande-Baume*. From *Lods* or from the neighbouring village of *Mouthier* (hotels) we may visit the upper part of the valley and the "Source of the Loue, which issues in copious volume in a large circular opening among the hills 6 M. to the S.E., and flows through a deep channel between perpendicular rocks. The road ascending the valley leads to Pontarlier (p. 378), which is about 14 M. from *Lods* (diligence in 4 hrs.; fare 2½ fr.).

16½ M. *Etalans*. From (25½ M.) *Avoudrey* an omnibus plies to (8 M.) *Fuans* (Inn), at the head of the picturesque valley of the *Des-soubre*. — The country becomes more hilly and picturesque. 29 M. *Longemaison*. The railway traverses rocky cuttings and affords a fine view to the left just before entering a long tunnel. — 34 M. *Gilley*.

FROM GILLEY TO PONTARLIER, 15 M., railway in 50-70 min. (fares 2 fr. 70, 1 fr. 80, 1 fr. 20 c.). This line ascends the valley of the *Doubs*. At (5 M.) *Montbenoit* are some interesting remains of an Augustine abbey (13-16th cent.). — 15 M. *Pontarlier*, see p. 378.

Beyond *Gilley* the train descends, and passes through a tunnel into a rocky and wooded gorge. 39½ M. *Grand-Combe-de-Morteau*. The line runs for some distance through the valley of the *Doubs*.

41½ M. *Morteau* (*Hôtel du Commerce*), a watch-making town with 3576 inhab., possessing little interest for the traveller.

An interesting route leads hence to (32 M.) *St. Hippolyte* (p. 346), viâ the valley of the *Dessoubre*.

We change at Morteau from the French to the Swiss train, which has corridor-coaches. The train then crosses the Doubs and skirts its banks, passing through a tunnel beyond which opens a fine view to the right.

44½ M. *Le Lac-ou-Villers* (Hôt. de France; de l'Union), the last French station (custom-house), an industrial town with 3119 inhab., on the left bank of the Doubs, is the starting-point of the steamboats to the Saut du Doubs (see below), but it is better to join the boat at Les Brenets. — We have a fine view of the valley as we ascend. The line passes through a short tunnel, traverses a lofty viaduct, and threads two other longer tunnels. The road (see below) also runs through a tunnel, below the railway, to the left.

47½ M. *Les Brenets-Col-des-Roches*, the first Swiss station. An interesting road diverges here through the *Col des Roches* (tunnel and rock-galleries) to the village of *Les Brenets* (2½ M.; see below).

49½ M. **Le Locle** (3020 ft.; *Hôtel des Trois-Rois*, a pleasant and prosperous town with upwards of 11,350 inhab., is well known for its watches and jewellery.

FROM LE LOCLE TO LES BRENETS, 2½ M., railway in ¼ hr. This narrow-gauge line ascends to the right, passing through a tunnel, to the station of *Les Frêles*, whence it proceeds through wooded valleys and meadows. Farther on, the train skirts the deep gorge of the *Bied* (beyond which runs the line to Morteau, see p. 354) and passes through two tunnels into the valley of the Doubs to the large watchmaking village of *Les Brenets* (Couronne; Lion d'Or). From the station we descend through the village to the (15, ascent 20, min.) *Pré du Lac*, on the **Lac des Brenets*, a lake 3 M. in length, which the Doubs forms above the waterfall. A boat (3 fr. there and back, more than 3 pers. 1 fr. each), or the small steamboat which plies on Sundays (for large parties also on week-days) now conveys us down the dark-green lake, gradually narrowing between precipitous wooded sandstone rocks, and presenting a series of picturesque scenes. In 30 min. we reach the **Saut du Doubs* (*Hôtel du Saut-du-Doubs*, with garden, on the Swiss side; *Hôt. de la Chute*, on the French side, both unpretending). Visitors should first order their meal on the Swiss side, and then cross to the French side. In about 6 min. from the French inn we obtain a fine view from a point high above the picturesque waterfall, which is 80 ft. in height. A new road through beautiful woods, affording charming glimpses of the basin of the Doubs, leads back to (3 M.) *Les Brenets*.

54½ M. **La Chaux-de-Fonds** (3260 ft.; **Gr. Hôt. Central*; **Fleur-de-Lys*), a town with about 32,000 inhab., is also known for its watches. A pleasant excursion may be made hence to the picturesque *Côtes du Doubs*; see *Baedeker's Switzerland*.

The train then passes through two tunnels, the second being more than ¾ M. long. — 57 M. *Les Convers*. For the railway to Bienne, see *Baedeker's Switzerland*. — Immediately beyond Les Convers we pass through another tunnel, 2 M. long. 60 M. *Hauts-Geneveys* (3140 ft.). Beyond (62½ M.) *Geneveys-sur-Coffrane* (2770 ft.) we have a magnificent *View (right) of Lake Neuchâtel and the Alps. — 66½ M. *Chambrelieu* (2296 ft.), beautifully situated almost perpendicularly over the valley of the *Reuse*. The train here turns back towards Neuchâtel, finally running parallel with the lines to Pontarlier and Lausanne. — 70 M. *Corcelles*. *View to the right. Tunnel.

73 M. **Neuchâtel** (1433 ft.; **Hôtel Bellevue*; *Grand-Hôtel du Lac*; *des Alpes et Terminus*, at the station), a town of 18,000 inhab., the chief attractions of which are the old *Church*, the *Château* on the hill above the town, and the *Picture Gallery* on the lake. For details, see *Baedeker's Switzerland*.

51. From Besançon (Belfort) to Bourg (Lyons).

95½ M. RAILWAY in 3¾-7½ hrs. (fares 17 fr. 45, 11 fr. 80, 7 fr. 65 c.). From Besançon to Lyons, 147 M., railway in 5¾-12 hrs. (fares 26 fr. 65 c., 18 fr., 11 fr. 80 c.).

Besançon, see p. 348. We follow the line to Dôle and Dijon as far as (4½ M.) *Francois* (p. 347). Beyond (7½ M.) *Montferrand* the train crosses two bridges over the Doubs. 9 M. *Torpes*. Farther on we cross the Rhône-Rhine Canal and the river, skirting a height surmounted by *Osselle*, the 'Auricella' of the Romans, the interesting stalactite grottoes of which may be visited from (13½ M.) *Byans*. 18 M. *Liesle*. At (21 M.) *Arc-et-Senans* we join the line from Dijon to Switzerland via Mouchard and Pontarlier (R. 54).

25½ M. **Mouchard** (*Buffet*; *Hôtel de la Gare*), also on the line from Dijon to Neuchâtel (R. 54).

FROM MOUCHARD to SALINS, 5 M., railway in 12-16 min. (fares 90, 60, 40 c.). — *Salins* (*Grand-Hôtel des Bains*; *Hôtel des Messageries*; *Hôtel du Sauvage*), a town with 5600 inhab., is situated in the narrow gorge of the *Furieuse* and dominated by the hills of Belin, St. André, and Poupet, the first two of which are fortified. As its name implies, it possesses several saline springs, of which one only is used medicinally, while the others are reserved for the manufacture of salt.

Soon after leaving the station we reach a promenade planted with fine trees, to the left of which stands a *Monument* to the memory of those who fell at the battles of Salins, 25-27th Jan., 1871.

The *Bathing Establishment* (bath 1-2 fr., swimming-bath ¾ fr.; towels 10-50 c.) lies farther on in the same direction, near the centre of the town, which consists of little more than one long street. The establishment, which is unpretending in appearance, is admirably fitted up inside, and contains a swimming-bath. The waters of the cold medicinal spring (40 c. per litre) are strongly impregnated with chloride of sodium and bromide of potassium, and contain 30 grains of mineral ingredients per litre.

The *Place d'Armes*, adjoining the Bath Establishment and the *Hôtel de Ville*, is embellished with a bronze statue, by Perraud, of *General Cler* (1814-59), who was killed at Magenta, and with a *Fountain* dating from 1720. — The *Salt Works* lie to the right, beyond the *Place d'Armes*; visitors are admitted on Thurs. at any hour and on Sun., 1-4. Opposite is the *Place du Vigneron*, with a *Fountain* decorated with the figure of a vintager, by Max Claudet (1864), a native of Salins.

The church of *St. Anatoile*, on the slope of *Mont Belin*, overlooking the town, is reached from the *Place du Vigneron* by ascending to the right. It is an interesting Transitional building, with fine doors of carved wood in the florid Gothic style, and has been skilfully restored. — The *Rue des Claristes* descends hence to the right to the *Place St. Jean*, in which is the *Collège*, with a former church now containing the *Musée* (adm. on Sun., 1.30-4, to strangers on other days also).

Both the *Mont Belin* (2125 ft.), to the E. of Salins, and the *Mont St. André* (1920 ft.), to the W., command good views, but a still finer point of view is *Mont Poupet* (2800 ft.; 1½ hr.), which rises to the N., near the railway. — From Salins an interesting excursion may be made to the *Source of the Lison*, 8½ M. to the N.E. (omn. in 2 hrs., 1½ fr.; carr. 12-15 fr.).

Beyond Mouchard our line diverges to the right from the railway to Pontarlier, the viaduct (p. 378) of which is seen to the left, and traverses a hilly district, at the base of the outliers of the Jura. — 30 M. *Arbois*, the birthplace of General Pichegru (p. 351), is a town with 4240 inhab., situated in the pleasant valley of the *Cuisance*, which is noted for its excellent wine. It is also a station on the railway to Pontarlier (see p. 378). — Beyond (35 M.) *Grozon*, with salt-works, the railway to Dôle (p. 377) diverges to the right.

38 M. **Poligny** (*Hôtel Central; Hôtel de France*), a town with 4320 inhab., about $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the station, is dominated by a rocky height crowned with the scanty ruins of an old castle. On entering the town proper we see the Grand' Rue to the right, and the Rue du Collège to the left, two parallel streets leading to the Place Nationale. Adjoining the former street, to the right, is the small *Promenade du Crochet*, with a bust of the historian *Chevalier* by Claudet. To the left is the *Hôtel de Ville*, containing the public library and a small museum. In the Place Nationale is a statue of *General Travot* (1767-1836), a native of Poligny, a reproduction of the mediocre statue by Maindron at Roche-sur-Yon. Farther on is the *Eglise du Montvillard*, with a fine alabaster reredos of the 16th century. — Returning from the Place by the Rue du Collège we pass the *Sous-Préfecture* (established in an old convent) and the early-Gothic church of *St. Hippolyte*, with a Romanesque portal and chapels of the 13-15th centuries. The first chapel to the right contains a small altar-piece, and the choir some good ancient and modern wood-carving. — Branch-railway to Dôle, see p. 378.

$41\frac{1}{2}$ M. *St. Lothain*, with an ancient abbey-church; $44\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Passenans*. Tunnel. — $47\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Domblans-Voiteur*.

About $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.E. is *Baume-les-Messieurs*, with the ruins of the abbey of that name. The church, partly Romanesque and partly Gothic, contains a triptych of the 16th cent. and tombs of the 14-15th centuries.

Beyond Domblans we see, on a hill to the right, the *Château du Pin* (13th and 15th cent.). $51\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Montain-Lavigny*.

56 M. **Lons-le-Saunier** (*Buffet; Hôtel de Genève*, Rue du Jura 17; *Hôtel de l'Europe*, Grande Place), an industrial town with 12,116 inhab., was the *Ledo Salinarius* of the Romans, and is now the capital of the *Département du Jura*.

The Rue Gambetta leads from the station towards the town, passing to the left of the *Préfecture*, which occupies an old Benedictine convent. The adjoining church of *St. Désiré* contains nothing of interest except a Romanesque crypt beneath the choir, some polychrome paintings, stained glass, and fine modern altars. Farther on, the Rue St. Désiré crosses the small river of *La Vallière* and ends at the *Grande Place*, in the centre of the town, which is embellished with a fountain, surmounted by a bronze statue, by Etex, of *General Lecourbe* (1759-1815), a native of Lons-le-Saunier. At the other end of the Place is the *Theatre*, a large building designed

by Soufflot and originally intended for a church. Behind it is the *Place de la Petite-Chevalerie*, also with a fountain, near the *Seminary*, and still farther on, near the Palais de Justice, is the fine *Promenade de la Chevalerie*, adorned with a bronze statue, by Bartholdi, of *Rouget de l'Isle* (1760-1836), writer and composer of the 'Marseillaise', who was born near Lons-le-Saunier.

The Rue du Commerce, which begins at the Grande Place and is flanked with arcades, leads to the *Hôtel de Ville*, containing a *Museum* of some importance, open to the public on Thurs. and Sun., 2-4, except in vacation, and always open to strangers.

Ground-Floor. SCULPTURES, mainly plaster-casts of modern works. — Room I chiefly contains works by *Perraud*, a native of the Jura (see below), who remained faithful to classic traditions. Room II contains works by *Max Claudet* (p. 356), a painting of Silenus after *Ribera*, etc. — In Room III are the remainder of *Perraud's* works, other plaster-casts, two marble sculptures, etc.

First Floor. ROOM I contains small Egyptian, Celtic, Gallic, Roman, Merovingian, and Prehistoric Antiquities; a Natural History Collection; a small Ethnographical Collection; Armour; Medals; a pretty marble statuette of Mme. Dubarry; and other objects. — ROOM II. Pictures (MS. catalogue). No. 142. *Carracci*, Adam and Eve; 5, 6. *Brueghel the Elder*, Flemish village fête, Massacre of the Innocents; 82. *Unknown Master* (Flemish?), Martyrdom of St. Peter; 121. *P. della Vecchia*, Rosamond forced to drink from her father's skull; 86. *Unknown Master*, Judith with the head of Holofernes; 8. *Giordano*, Rape of Europa; 79. *Mierevell*, Portrait of a woman; 187. *Lefèvre*, Potiphar's wife (1885). — The museum also contains a few other works of art, medals, curiosities of various kinds, engravings, and inscriptions.

Behind the Hôtel de Ville lies the Place Perraud, with a bronze *Bust of Perraud* (1819-76), the sculptor, by Claudet, and the *Hospital*, a building of the 18th cent., preceded by a fine iron-railing.

The salt-works ('salines') from which the town derives its name have been superseded by a *Saline Bath Establishment*, with a casino, situated in a large park, facing the Promenade de la Chevalerie (see above). The waters are strongly sodio-chlorinated, and are efficacious in cases of rickets, scrofula, anæmia, etc.

About 1¼ M. to the W. are the salt-works of *Montmorot*, dominated by the *Montciel*, the summit of which commands a fine view. — From Lons-le-Saunier a 'courrier' (fare 3½ fr.) plies daily to (22 M. in 4¼ hrs.) *St. Julien-sur-Suran* (Hôt. du Midi), a small town with a trade in mules, by a picturesque road passing *St. Laurent-la-Roche* (6 M.), *Cressia* (12 M.), and *Gigny* (17½ M.). — Railways to *Châlon-sur-Saône*, *Champagnole*, *St. Claude*, etc., see *Baedeker's South-Eastern France*.

Farther on, our line skirts the *Montciel*, and leaves the railway to *Châlon* on the right. 59½ M. *Gevingey*, with a château of the 17th cent.; 62 M. *Ste. Agnès*; 65 M. *Beaufort*, with the ruins of a 12th cent. château; 69 M. *Cousance*; 71½ M. *Cuiseaux*, a small town at the foot of a picturesque group of rocks; 77 M. *St. Amour*, a small and ancient town, the junction of a line to Dijon (see p. 376); 80½ M. *Coligny*, the birthplace of the celebrated Admiral, killed in the Massacre of St. Bartholomew; 85 M. *Moulin-des-Ponts*.

For (95½ M.) **Bourg** (*Hôtel de l'Europe*), with its famous *Church of Brou*, celebrated in Matthew Arnold's poem, and the railways to Mâcon, Lyons, and Geneva, see *Baedeker's South-Eastern France*.

52. From Paris to Dijon.

a. By the Direct Line.

195½ M. RAILWAY in 5¼-11 hrs. (fares 35 fr. 40, 23 fr. 90, 15 fr. 60 c.). We start from the Gare de Lyon (Pl. G, 28; p. 1). See the Map at p. 100.

Besides the direct line to Montereau *via Fontainebleau* (49 M. in 1¼-2¾ hrs.; fares 7 fr. 85, 5 fr. 95, 3 fr. 90 c.) there is a new line *via Corbeil* (58½ M. in 3-3½ hrs.; 10 fr. 65, 7 fr. 10, 4 fr. 65 c.), diverging from the former at Villeneuve-St-Georges (see below). — For farther details as far as Fontainebleau and Corbeil, see *Baedeker's Paris*.

Near (3 M.) *Charenton* the train crosses the *Marne*, not far from its confluence with the *Seine*. Some distance beyond (4 M.) *Maisons-Alfort* we cross the Ligne de Grande-Ceinture de Paris.

9½ M. *Villeneuve-St-Georges*, with a large station, is situated at the confluence of the *Yères* and the *Seine*.

FROM VILLENEUVE-ST-GEORGES TO MONTEREAU VIÀ CORBEIL, 49 M., railway in 2¾ hrs. (fares 3 fr. 85, 5 fr. 95, 3 fr. 90 c.). Our line turns to the right and crosses the *Yères*. Beyond (1¾ M.) *Draveil-Vigneux* it crosses the *Seine* and runs parallel with the Orléans line. — 4½ M. *Juvisy-sur-Orge* (p. 263). Our line now ascends the valley of the *Seine*. — 7 M. *Ris-Orangis*. On the opposite bank are *Champrosay* and the *Forest of Sénart*. — 9½ M. *Ervy-Petit-Bourg*. To the left are Decauville's iron-works. — 11¼ M. *Corbeil* (p. 398); to *Montargis*, see p. 399. Our line passes under the *Montargis* railway, and beyond (13 M.) *Villabé* and a bridge over the *Essonne* enters a tunnel, ½ M. in length, finally emerging on the picturesquely wooded left bank of the *Seine*. Three small stations are passed. — 26½ M. *Melun* (see below). — The railway now crosses the *Seine* and ascends the right bank. — 30 M. *Chartrelles* has two châteaux. From (32½ M.) *Fontaine-le-Port* a road leads through the forest to (6 M.) *Fontainebleau* (p. 360). 42½ M. *Vulaines-sur-Seine-Samoreau* lies only 1¾ M. from the station of *Fontainebleau* and 1¼ M. from the *Tour Denecourt*. 43 M. *Champagne*, ½ M. from *Thomery* (p. 361). We cross the *Seine*. — 49 M. *Montereau* (see p. 361).

The line next crosses the *Seine* (suspension-bridge) and the *Yères*, the beautiful green valley of which is seen to the left. 11 M. *Montgeron*. Beyond (13½ M.) *Brunoy* the train crosses a viaduct 410 yds. long and 105 ft. in height, commanding a beautiful view, and then enters the plain of *La Brie*. — Near *Melun* the *Seine* is again crossed.

28 M. *Melun* (*Grand-Monarque; du Commerce*), a town with 13,640 inhab., situated on the *Seine*, is the capital of the *Département de Seine-et-Marne*. The chief buildings of interest are the church of *Notre-Dame*, dating from the 11th cent. (to the right of an island which we traverse in order to reach the principal quarter of the town), and the church of *St. Aspais*, of the 14th cent., on the other bank. In the upper part of the town, to the left, are the *Préfecture* and the *Belfry of St. Barthélemy*, near which is a *Monument to Pasteur* (1822-90). A little to the right of *St. Aspais* is the *Hôtel de Ville*, a handsome Renaissance building, in the court of which is a modern statue of *Amyot* (1513-93), the author, a native of *Melun*.

Beyond *Melun* we see the *Château de Vaux-le-Pénil* on the left. Then, after passing through a short tunnel and affording pictur-

esque glimpses of the valley of the Seine (to the left), the train reaches (31½ M.) *Bois-le-Roi* and enters the forest of Fontainebleau.

36½ M. **Fontainebleau** (*Buffet*). — **Hotels.** DE FRANCE ET D'ANGLETTERRE, DE L'EUROPE (arrange prices on ordering); AIGLE NOIR, R., L., & A. 4-6, B. 1¼, déj. 4, D. 5, omn. ½ fr.; LION D'OR; DE LA CHANCELLERIE; CADRAN BLEU, R., L., & A. 2½-5, B. 1, déj. 3, D. 3½, pens. 8-10, omn. ½ fr.; DU NORD ET DE LA POSTE, R., L., & A. 2½-3, déj. 2½, D. 3, pens. 7½-8, omn. ½ fr.

Fontainebleau, a town with 14,000 inhab., about 1¼ M. from the station (electric tramway, 30 c.), is famous for its palace and its forest.

The *PALACE, open every day from 10 to 5 in summer and from 11 to 4 in winter, dates chiefly from the reigns of Francis I. and Henri IV, and was the favourite residence of Napoleon I. Its interior, decorated in the style of Giulio Romano, is deservedly admired. Part of it is now occupied by President Faure. The custodian who conducts visitors over the palace gives all necessary explanations. The parts to be visited comprise the Chapel, with a ceiling painted by *Fréminet* (d. 1619); the apartments of Napoleon I.; those of Marie Antoinette, particularly her bedroom; the Galerie de Diane, or de la Bibliothèque, adorned with paintings of mythological scenes by *Blondel* (d. 1853) and *Abel de Pujol* (d. 1861); the magnificent Salons; the *Galerie Henri II, or Salle des Fêtes, decorated by *Primaticcio* (d. 1570) and *Nic. dell' Abbate* (d. 1571); the Galerie François I, painted by *Rosso Rossi* (d. 1544); and the Appartements des Reines Mères, occupied by Pius VII. when a prisoner at Fontainebleau (1812-14).

Behind the palace, to the right, are the *Gardens*, with sheets of ornamental water. To the left, beyond the Cour de la Fontaine, which we traverse in order to reach the gardens, is the *Porte Dorée*, an entrance to the *Cour Ovale* or *Donjon*, one of the most interesting parts of the palace on account of its fine Renaissance architecture, but unfortunately not open to the public.

The *FOREST OF FONTAINEBLEAU, which covers an area of 42,500 acres, is justly regarded as the most beautiful in France. The ground is of a very varied character, the rock-formation consisting chiefly of sandstone, which yields most of the paving-stones of Paris. There are many picturesque walks and gorges throughout the forest, such as the *Gorges de Franchard* and *d'Apremont*. The former are the nearer, about 3 M. to the N.W. of the town, and are reached by the Rue de France and the Route d'Etampes, to the left of which they lie. It is advisable to go by carriage as far as the *Restaurant de Franchard*. An excursion to the *Gorges d'Apremont* takes double the time; they lie to the left of the Route de Paris, which also begins at the end of the Rue de France. — The finest point of view near Fontainebleau is the **Tour Denecourt*, which is reached in ½ hr. from the railway-station. We ascend the road to the left by the restaurants at the station; after 20 min., where the wood begins, we

enter it to the left, and follow the broad, sandy path leading to the height on which the tower is situated. It is reached from the town by the Rue Grande and the Chemin de Fontaine, to the right of which it stands. From this height we command a panorama of 180 M. in circumference.

A little beyond the station of Fontainebleau the train traverses a curved viaduct, 65 ft. high, and passes the village of Avon (to the right). — 40 M. *Thomery*. The village lies to the left and is celebrated for its grapes, called Chasselas de Fontainebleau. We now see, to the left, the curved viaduct of Moret.

41½ M. **Moret** (*Buffet; Hôtel du Cheval Noir*), a small and ancient town, picturesquely situated on the *Loing*, about ¾ M. to the left of the station. At each end of the Rue Grande, which traverses the old town, are Gothic *Gateways*, the remains of the former fortifications. In the same street, to the right, Nos. 28 and 30, is an interesting *House* in the Renaissance style. Immediately beyond the second gate we obtain a picturesque view of the banks of the *Loing*. From this point also we see the remains of the *Donjon*, of the 12th cent., now used as a private house. In the same neighbourhood is the *Church*, a fine edifice of the 12th and 15th centuries. The portal is richly adorned with Flamboyant sculptures, and the apse has three rows of windows, those in the middle row being small and round, in the Burgundian Gothic style. Fine organ screen. — For the Bourbonnais Railway, see p. 395.

Our train now crosses the valley of the *Loing*, by a viaduct, 65 ft. high, commanding a fine view. 43 M. *St. Mammès*, at the confluence of the *Loing* and the *Seine*.

49 M. **Montereau** (*Buffet; *Hôtel du Grand-Monarque*, R. 2, déj. 2¾, D. 3 fr.; *Cheval Blanc; de Lyon*, near the station; *Café des Oiseaux*), an ancient and industrial town with 8000 inhab., at the confluence of the *Yonne* and the *Seine*. The *Church*, near the end of the Grande-Rue, is a fine building with double aisles, dating from the 13-15th cent., with a portal completed during the Renaissance period. The interior contains some interesting clustered columns and some fine canopied niches (outer N. aisle). The neighbouring bridge, on which is an inscription, was in 1419 the scene of the assassination of Jean sans Peur, Duke of Burgundy, by the partisans of the Dauphin, afterwards Charles VII. On the same bridge is an equestrian statue, in bronze, of Napoleon I., erected in commemoration of the victory won here over the Wurtembergers in 1814. The statue is by Pajol, son of the general of that name, who distinguished himself at this battle. The *Château de Surville*, commanding a fine view, rises from a height on the right bank.

From Montereau a branch-line runs to (18½ M.) *Flamboin* (Nogent-sur-Seine, p. 294); and another (narrow-gauge) to (28 M.) *Souppes* (p. 395). The latter passes (9½ M.) *Vouix*, 5 M. to the N.W. of *Vallery*, which has two châteaux and a church containing the fine tomb of Henri de Condé (d. 1588), father of the Grand Condé.

Beyond Montereau the train ascends the left bank of the Yonne, passing three small stations before reaching Sens.

70 M. Sens. — **Hotels.** DE PARIS, R. 3½, B. 1½, déj. 3 fr.; DE L'ECU, R., L., & A. 3-4, B. ¾-1, déj. 3, D. 3½ fr., both in the Rue de Lorraine; DE LA GARE, at the station. — Sens has two **Railway Stations**: *Grande Gare* (Buffet), to the W., for all trains, and *Sens-Est* or *Sens-Ville*, to the N., on the Orléans and Troyes lines, connected by a *Tramway* (15 c.) traversing the town. *Hotel-Omnibuses* also meet the trains.

Sens, a town with 15,000 inhab., is situated on the Yonne, two arms of which are crossed between the Main Station and the town.

Sens was the ancient capital of the *Senones*, one of the principal tribes of Gaul, and was made metropolis of the 4th Lugdunensis on the division of Gaul into seventeen provinces under the Emp. Valens. In the 8th cent. it became the seat of an archbishop, whose title was Primate of Gaul and Germany. Several church-councils have been held here, among which was that in which St. Bernard brought about the condemnation of Abelard. Sens entered with enthusiasm into the struggles of the League, massacred its Protestants in 1562, resisted Henri IV in 1590, and did not submit until 1594. It sustained a fortnight's siege in 1814, and was occupied by the Germans for four months and a half in 1870-71.

The cathedral of **St. Etienne*, about 1 M. in a direct line from the station, is the most interesting building in the town and is said to occupy the site of a heathen temple. It dates from different periods and has been repeatedly restored, but the predominating style is 12th cent. Gothic. Begun in 1124 in the Romanesque style, the nave and choir (except the absidal chapel) were completed in 1168 by *William of Sens*, who afterwards built the choir of Canterbury Cathedral and practically introduced the Pointed style into England. The W. front, which is somewhat severe in style, is pierced with three portals, adorned with numerous fine sculptures, now unfortunately much injured. The subjects are drawn from the lives of St. Stephen, the Virgin, and John the Baptist. The façade is flanked with spireless towers. That to the left, which rises no higher than the roof of the church, dates from the 12th cent. and is relieved by Romanesque arches. The tower to the right, which is a story higher, dates from the 13th and 16th cent. and is adorned with a figure of Christ in an attitude of benediction, between two adoring angels, and ten statues of benefactors of the church, restored by Maindron. The tower also contains two ancient bells, weighing respectively 15 tons 7 cwt. and 13 tons 13 cwt. The lateral portals to the S. and the N. are of richer architecture, the transepts having been added in 1490-1504 by *Martin Chambiges*. They are embellished with splendid rose-windows, but the niches for statuettes are now empty.

INTERIOR. The aisles flanking the large nave have Romanesque windows and side-chapels entered (with the exception of the first two on the right) by Romanesque arches. The 2nd Chapel on the right has a stained-glass window (Legend of St. Eutropius) by Jean Cousin (p. 363), executed in his youth (1530). In the nave and choir pillars alternate with double columns. Against the 5th pillar on the N. side is a finely carved Gothic altar-piece, with two statuettes from another source. The triforium of the nave and choir also deserves notice, but the windows are rather low. Some of the **Stained Glass Windows*, the oldest of which (N. aisle of choir) date from the 12th cent., represent scenes from the life of St. Thomas of Canterbury.

Those in the choir itself date from the 13th century. The high-altar and its canopy, supported by red marble columns, which jar with the style of the church, are by Servandoni (1742). In the first apsidal chapel to the left are sculptures collected from other parts of the church. Among these is the *"Tomb of the Dauphin"* (d. 1756), father of Louis XVI., who was buried in the choir. It is adorned with white marble figures representing Religion, Immortality, Time, and Conjugal Love, genii, etc., by *Guillaume Cousinou the Younger*. The same chapel contains *Bas-reliefs* from the tomb of Cardinal Duprat, archbishop of Sens (1525-35), and marble *Statues* of Jacques and Jean Duperron, archbishops of Sens in the 17th century. In the apsidal chapel is a fine 18th cent. altar-piece by Hermann, representing the Martyrdom of St. Savinien, the first Christian missionary to Sens. In the chapel to the right is another window (Tiburtine Sibyl) by J. Cousin. The Lady Chapel, to the right of the choir, contains an Assumption by Restout (d. 1768), and a figure of the Virgin, dating from the 14th century.

Under a graceful arcade on this side of the choir, to the right, is the entrance to a fine hall, roofed with barrel-vaulting, containing the *Treasury*, which is said to be the richest in France (adm. 50 c., 2-5 pers. 1 fr.; apply to the sacristan). Its treasures comprise various coffers and ancient reliquaries, among which are a beautiful ivory coffer dating from the 12th cent., and a fine modern reliquary containing a large piece of the True Cross; a large ivory comb belonging to St. Lupus, Bishop of Sens (at the beginning of the 7th cent.); four splendid pieces of tapestry of the 15th cent.; a fine figure of Christ in ivory, by Girardon; the coronation robes of Charles X.; and the sacerdotal vestments of Thomas Becket, who found refuge at Sens in 1164.

To the right of the cathedral is the *Officialité*, dating from the 13th cent., and well restored by Viollet-le-Duc. It has double trefoil windows, surmounted by rose-windows, and the walls terminate in battlements. On the groundfloor is an Archæological Museum (fragments from the cathedral), and on the first floor is the large and vaulted Salle Synodale, a fine specimen of a Gothic apartment. The dungeons are in good preservation. The *Officialité* is connected with the archbishop's palace by a structure of the Renaissance period, through the fine gateway of which we reach the S. portal of the cathedral.

In a small square to the left, near the portal of the cathedral, is the bronze statue of *Baron Thénard* (d. 1857), the chemist, by Droz.

We now follow the Rue de la République towards the S., passing the quaint old timber *Maison d'Abraham*, at the corner of the Rue Jean-Cousin, and reach the *Boulevards*. A square here is embellished with a *Statue of Jean Cousin* (d. ca. 1589), the painter, by Chapu (1880). To the left, on the boulevard, is the 14th cent. *Poterne du Midi* or *des Quatre-Mares*, a picturesque fragment of the old fortifications, inserted in a Roman wall.

The *Hospital*, in the suburb of St. Savinien, occupies a former abbey; visitors are admitted to the 13th cent. chapel (*St. Jean*) on Mon., 12-3, and Thurs. & Sun., 2-3. — The church of *St. Savinien*, farther on, was rebuilt in 1068, but retains a crypt of an earlier date.

The Hôtel de Ville, in the Rue Rigault, contains the *Musée* and the *Library*. The most interesting part of the former (open daily, 1 to 4 or 5; Sun. & Thurs. free) is the *Lapidary Museum*, consisting of Gallo-Roman sculptures, architectonic fragments, etc. The *Collection Artistique*, on the first floor, contains paintings, sculptures, and cu-

riosity, the chief of which is a valuable ivory diptych (2nd or 5th cent.), used since the 13th cent. as the binding for a missal known as the 'Office de l'Ano'.

Railway to Orléans viâ Montargis, see pp. 274 and 395.

FROM SENS TO TROYES (Châlons), 42 M., railway in 2-2³/₄ hrs. (fares 7 fr. 50, 5 fr. 5, 3 fr. 30 c.). This line, a continuation of the Orléans railway, has two stations at Sens: *Sens-Lyon*, on the main line, and *Sens-Ville*, to the N. It ascends the valley of the *Vanne*, thirteen streams from which river feed the principal aqueduct of Paris. — The church of (16¹/₂ M.) *Villeneuve-l'Archevêque* has a fine 13th cent. portal. 25 M. *Aix-en-Othe-Villemaur*, the station for two towns, the former containing the remains of some Gallo-Roman baths, and the latter a church in which are a fine Renaissance screen and other works of art. Beyond (37 M.) *Torvilliers* the line quits the valley of the *Vanne*, ascends the chalky plateaux of Champagne, and descends again into the valley of the *Seine*. 40 M. *Troyes-Preize*, a suburban station, where passengers for Châlons-sur-Marne change carriages. — 42 M. *Troyes* (Gare de l'Est), see p. 295.

Beyond Sens the line skirts the broad *Yonne*, which is flanked by vine-clad hills. — 79 M. *Villeneuve-sur-Yonne* (Dauphin; Bon Laboureur), a town with 4877 inhab., possesses two Gothic gateways and a church of the 13th cent., with a Renaissance portal. — 84 M. *St. Julien-du-Sault*, a small town with a church of the 13-16th cent., containing some magnificent stained-glass windows.

90¹/₂ M. *Joigny* (*Duc de Bourgogne; Poste*), the *Joviniacum* of the Romans, a town with 6290 inhab., on the *Yonne*, is noted for its wines of the Côte St. Jacques. It contains three interesting churches. — The train now crosses the *Yonne*, and ascends the valley of the *Armançon*.

96 M. *Laroche* (*Buffet*, with R.; *Hôt. de la Réunion*) lies at the junction of the *Canal de Bourgogne* with the *Yonne*. This canal, 150 M. long, unites the *Seine* with the *Rhone* viâ the *Saône*, penetrating the watershed of the first two rivers by a tunnel over 6 M. in length, near the source of the *Armançon*. The construction of the canal was begun in the 18th cent., but it dates chiefly from 1832-34. — For the Morvan railways (*Auxerre*, etc.), see R. 55.

FROM LAROCHE TO L'ISLE-ANGELY, 46 M., a local railway ascending the winding valley of the *Serein*. — 11 M. *Pontigny*, with the remains of a celebrated Cistercian abbey, where Thomas Becket spent two years of his exile. Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury, banished by King John, and other English prelates have also sought a retreat within its walls. The most interesting part of it is the *Church*, begun and completed in the second half of the 12th cent. and of great purity of style. — 20 M. *Chablis*, a small town noted for its white wine. At (45 M.) *L'Isle-sur-Serein* we join the line from *Nuits-sous-Ravières* to *Avallon* (see p. 365). 46 M. *L'Isle-Angely*.

The railway to *Dijon* continues to ascend the valley of the *Armançon* and frequently skirts the canal. 102 M. *Brienon*. — 107¹/₂ M. *St-Florentin-Vergigny* is the station for *St. Florentin* (*Hôt. de la Porte-Dilo*), ³/₄ M. to the left. *St. Florentin* has a handsome church of the 15th cent., containing bas-reliefs, stained-glass windows, a Renaissance choir-screen, and other interesting works of art.

From *St. Florentin* to *Troyes*, starting from a special station, see p. 300.

122 M. *Tonnerre* (*Buffet; Lion d'Or*), the 'Castrum Ternodo-

rense' of the Romans, a commercial and industrial town with 4750 inhab., largely engaged in the wine-trade, is situated on the slope of a hill on the bank of the Armançon. The *Hospital*, dating from the end of the 13th cent., comprizes a Library and Musée and a huge chapel with a vaulted wooden roof, and contains the tombs of the foundress, Marguerite de Bourgogne, Queen of Sicily, by Bridan (1826), and of Louvois, minister of Louis XIV., by Girardon and Desjardins (17th cent.). On the summit of the hill is the remarkable church of *St. Pierre*, of the Gothic and Renaissance periods. One of the curiosities of the town is the *Fosse Dionne*, a copious spring issuing from the side of a perpendicular mass of rock at the foot of the hill, and at once forming a small stream, which flows into the Armançon.

127 M. *Tanlay* possesses a **Château* which belonged to the *Cognign* family and was frequently the meeting-place of the Huguenot leaders. The *château*, which is one of the finest in Burgundy, was rebuilt in the second half of the 16th century. It consists of two parts separated by a moat 78 ft. wide (adm. with written permit from the steward).

The train now threads a tunnel 1 M. long, and beyond (131 M.) *Lexinnes* it crosses the Armançon and the canal and passes through another tunnel $\frac{3}{4}$ M. long.

136 M. *Ancy-le-Franc*, to the left, possesses important iron-forges and blast-furnaces. Its **Château*, dating from the 16-17th cent., was begun by *Primaticcio* and is one of the most beautiful in France. Many of the rooms are decorated with paintings by *Niccolo dell' Abbate* and other pupils of *Primaticcio*.

140 M. *Nuits-sous-Ravières*, a village formerly fortified.

From *Nuits-sous-Ravières* a branch-line runs to (22 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Châtillon-sur-Seine* (p. 367), and another to *Avallon* (p. 383).

At (144 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Aisy* the railway quits the valley of the Armançon and enters that of its tributary, the *Brenne*.

151 M. *Montbard* (*de l'Ecu*; **de la Gare*), a small and picturesquely situated town, was the birthplace of *Buffon* (1707-88), of whom a bronze statue has been erected in the park. The chief part standing of the ancient *château*, pulled down in 1742, is the donjon of the 14th cent., 130 ft. high. — About 3 M. to the S. are the imposing ruins of the *Château de Montfort*, which belonged for a time to the Princes of Orange and was rebuilt in 1626.

159 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Les Laumes* (*Buffet*; *Hôt. de la Gare*). Railway to *Semur* and *Avallon*, see p. 384.

About 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.E. is *Mont Auxois* (1370 ft.), with the village of *Alise-Sainte-Reine*. *Mont Auxois* occupies an important strategical position at the head of three valleys, and it is extremely probable that *Alise-Sainte-Reine* occupies the site of the Roman *Alesia*, where *Vercingetorix* was finally conquered by *Cæsar* in 52 B.C. A bronze *Statue* of the Gallic chief, of whom it has been said that 'to take rank among the greatest of men he only needed another enemy and another historian', was erected here in 1865; the statue, executed by *Millet*, is 21 ft. high (without the ped-

estal) and is visible from the railway (to the right). Alise-Ste-Reine also possesses mineral springs, and pilgrimages are still made to its shrine. The existence of Ste. Reine, a Roman virgin martyr, has been clearly disproved, and the nature of the half-Pagan ceremonies formerly indulged in during the pilgrimage on Sept. 7th makes it probable that she is merely the personification of Gaul conquered by Cæsar. — About 3 M. farther on is *Flavigny*, with interesting mediæval remains, including relics of an abbey founded in the 8th cent. and a church of the 13th and 15th centuries. In the latter is a magnificent choir-screen dating from the 16th century. From Flavigny an omnibus runs to (8 M.) Darcey (see below).

About 4 M. to the N.E. of Les Laumes is the Château de Bussy-Rabutin, founded in the 12th cent., but partly rebuilt and richly decorated in the interior in the 17th cent. by the satirical writer, Count Roger de Bussy-Rabutin, cousin of Madame de Sévigné. It is surrounded with water and flanked by four large towers. The paintings in the various apartments, some of which are by Mignard and Lebrun, represent allegorical subjects, the kings of France, and famous men and women. The chapel contains a Madonna by Andrea del Sarto (?), a St. James by Murillo, and two paintings by Poussin.

FROM LES LAUMES TO EPINAC, 46½ M., railway in 3-3¼ hrs. (fares 8 fr. 40, 5 fr. 65, 3 fr. 70 c.). — 3½ M. *Pouillenay*, junction for Semur (p. 384). 24 M. *Pouilly-en-Auxois* is situated at the N. W. end of a tunnel, 2 M. in length, by which the Canal de Bourgogne passes from the basin of the Rhône into that of the Seine. — 34 M. *Arnay-le-Duc* (*Poste*), on the *Arroux*, is a town of 2644 inhab., where the Huguenots under Coligny gained a victory in 1570. It is the junction for Beaune and Saulieu (p. 389). 46½ M. *Epinaç* (p. 391).

The line now quits the Brenne and the Canal de Bourgogne.

164½ M. *Darcey*. Omnibus to Flavigny, see above. — To the left is the picturesque ruined château of *Salmaise*. 173 M. *Verrey*.

About 4½ M. to the N.E. is the small village of *St. Germain-la-Feuille*, near which are the *Sources of the Seine*. A monument was erected here in 1867 including a figure of *Sequana*, the river deity, by Jouffroy. At this village were found the remains of a Gallo-Roman temple and some antiquities, now in the museum at Dijon.

The line rises rapidly as it passes from the basin of the Seine into that of the Rhône. Beyond (179 M.) *Blatsy-Bas*, with a ruined château, the train passes through a tunnel 2½ M. long (fine views before and after it), ventilated by fifteen air-shafts, and descends again rapidly toward Dijon. Between this point and Dijon the country is somewhat wild and rugged, and the line traverses numerous cuttings, tunnels, and viaducts over deep and narrow valleys, called here, as in Devonshire, *Combes* (comp. Welsh *Cwm*). — We pass over a viaduct 86 ft. high, and through a tunnel 360 yds. long, before reaching (184 M.) *Malain*, with its ruined château. Beyond that town we cross the *Lée Viaduct*, 75 ft. high, and then obtain a fine view, to the right, of the valley of the *Ouche*, which is dominated by the *Plan de Suzan* (1850 ft.) and *Mont Afrique* (1916 ft.), the two highest summits of the Côte-d'Or. We cross the *Combe de Fain Viaduct*, 144 ft. high, with two tiers of arches. Between (190 M.) *Velars* and (192½ M.) *Plombières* are four other viaducts and two tunnels. To the left, near Dijon, is a range of rocky hills.

195½ M. *Dijon* (*Buffet), see p. 368.

b. Viâ Troyes and Châtillon-sur-Seine.

241 M. RAILWAY in 8-12 hrs. (no through-tickets; the aggregate fares amount to about 37 fr. 75, 25 fr. 55, 16 fr. 55 c.). We start from the Gare de l'Est.

From Paris to (104 M.) *Troyes*, see pp. 291-295. Beyond (106½ M.) *St. Julien* the railway to Châtillon diverges to the right from the line to Belfort, and for some distance follows the valley of the Seine, here shut in by hills. — 115½ M. *St. Parres-lès-Vaudes*. In the distance, to the right, are the château and church of *Rumilly-lès-Vaudes*, two interesting buildings of the 16th century. At (117 M.) *Fouchères-Vaux* we cross the Seine.

124 M. *Bar-sur-Seine* (*Hôtel de la Fontaine*), a town with 3157 inhab., is situated at the foot of a wooded hill on which the château of its counts formerly stood. It was a fortified town until 1596 and has been sacked several times, notably by the English in 1359.

At the entrance to the town is a double *Bridge* over the Seine, affording fine views. The bridge is succeeded by the *Rue Thiers*, in which, near the church, is a wooden house of the 16th century. To the right is the church of *St. Etienne*, an interesting building of the 16-17th centuries, with fine stained-glass windows of the same period. The chief objects of interest in the interior are an old basin for holy water, at the lateral entrance to the right; eight alto-reliefs in the transepts, the subjects of which are derived from the lives of St. Stephen and the Virgin; and fine credence-tables, graceful canopies, and good paintings in the aisle-chapels and ambulatory. — The town possesses little else of interest. The public *Clock* stands on a part of the old wall. The *Rue Thiers* ends in the *Grande-Rue*, at the S. extremity of which is the *Porte de Châtillon*, an unpretending erection of the 18th century.

The line now crosses the *Oource*, an affluent of the Seine, and then the Seine itself, which it again crosses and recrosses a little farther on. 136½ M. *Mussy*, with an interesting church of the 13th and 16th cent.; 140 M. *Pothières*. The train crosses the Seine for the last time and reaches (144 M.) *Ste. Colombe*, the junction for *Nuits-sous-Ravières* (p. 365).

145 M. *Châtillon-sur-Seine* (*Hôtel de la Poste*, *Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville*), a town of 4800 inhab., with a trade in colonial products, is of ancient origin and was of considerable importance in the middle ages. A congress was held here in 1814 which pronounced the deposition of Napoleon I. In 1871 *Ricciotti Garibaldi* surprised the German troops in this town.

The *Rue de la Gare* leads to a bridge over the Seine adjoining a mill, from which we catch a glimpse of the old *Château Marmont*, which was burned down in 1871 and since rebuilt; it stands in an extensive park. Continuing to follow the *Rue de la Gare*, we pass between a fine promenade (to the right) and the hospital, and reach the *Place Marmont*, so called in honour of the marshal of

that name, the Duc de Raguse (1774-1852), a native of the town. It is embellished with a monumental fountain. Farther on we come to another fine promenade, from the end of which are seen the ruins of the château and the church of St. Vorle (see below).

Beyond this promenade is the *Hôtel de Ville*, part of an ancient Benedictine convent. We now follow the Rue des Ponts to St. Nicolas, a Romanesque and Gothic church of little interest, and then proceed (to the left) through the Rue de l'Isle and the Rue du Bourg to St. Vorle, the ancient chapel of the château, in the Romanesque style, situated on a height to the E. of the town. It contains an interesting Holy Sepulchre in stone, with eleven life-size figures. The *Château* from which the town derives its name has long been in ruins; nothing now remains but some parts of the surrounding wall, the space within which has been transformed into a cemetery. — The *Prison*, in the upper part of the town, beyond the church of St. Nicolas (see above), is a structure of the Renaissance period. The Congress of Châtillon was held in a house in the adjoining street.

From Châtillon to *Chaumont* and to *Nuits-sous-Ravières*, see pp. 301 and 365. Branch-lines also run hence to (22 M.) *Aignay-le-Duc* and to *Les Laumes* (p. 365).

Beyond Châtillon our line quits the valley of the Seine and enters (to the E.) the less interesting valley of the *Oource*. 162 M. *Recey-sur-Oource*, the chief town in this valley.

175 M. *Poinson-Beneuvre* is the junction of a line to Langres (p. 302). Our line now leaves the basin of the Seine and enters that of the Rhône, passing through a mountainous and rocky district into the valley of the *Tille*. 180 M. *Pavillon-lès-Grancey*, 2½ M. to the S. of *Grancey-le-Château*, the fine château of which was largely rebuilt in the 17th century. 183½ M. *Marey-sur-Tille*.

At (190½ M.) *Is-sur-Tille* we join the lines from Chalindrey and Vesoul to Dijon. Thence to (211 M.) *Dijon*, see p. 315.

53. Dijon.

Stations. *Gare de Paris* (Pl. A, 3), the principal station, to the W.; *Gare Porte-Neuve* (Pl. G, 3), to the E., for the railway to Chalindrey, Langres, etc., but connected with the former by a junction-line; *Gares du Tramway de Fontaine-Française* (Pl. A, 3 and G, 2), Boulevard Sévigné and Rue de Mulhouse.

Hotels. *GRAND-HÔTEL DE LA CLOCHE (Pl. a; B, 2), Place Darcy, R., L., & A. 3½-8, B. 1½, déj. 4, D. 5, omn. 1½-¾ fr.; DU JURA (Pl. b, A 2; English), quite near the station, R., L., & A. 2½-4½, B. 1½, déj. 3½, D. 4, omn. 1½-¾ fr.; DE BOURGOGNE (Pl. c; B, 3), Place Darcy, nearer the centre of the town, R. 2½, déj. or D. 3½ fr.; DU NORD (Pl. e; B, 3), at the Porte Guillaume; DE LA GALÈRE (Pl. f; C, 3), Rue de la Liberté 45, pens. 7½ fr.; MOROT (Pl. d; A, 3), opposite the station, new, pens. 8 fr.; CONTINENTAL, Rue Guillaume-Tell, near the station, pens. 7½ fr.; etc.

Cafés. *Café de la Rotonde*, Place Darcy; *du Lion-de-Belfort* (Brasserie), Place Darcy; *de la Concorde*, at the Porte Guillaume; *Café-Restaurant Dosson*, Place d'Armes, moderate; *de Paris*, Place St. Etienne, at the theatre; *Georges*, corner of the Rue de la Liberté and Rue Bossuet. — *Brasserie Loos* oder *Alsacienne* (casino), opposite the Gare de Paris.



———— Tramway à vapeur de
 Fontaine-Française
 ———— Tramways électriques

FAUBOURG

ST. BERNARD

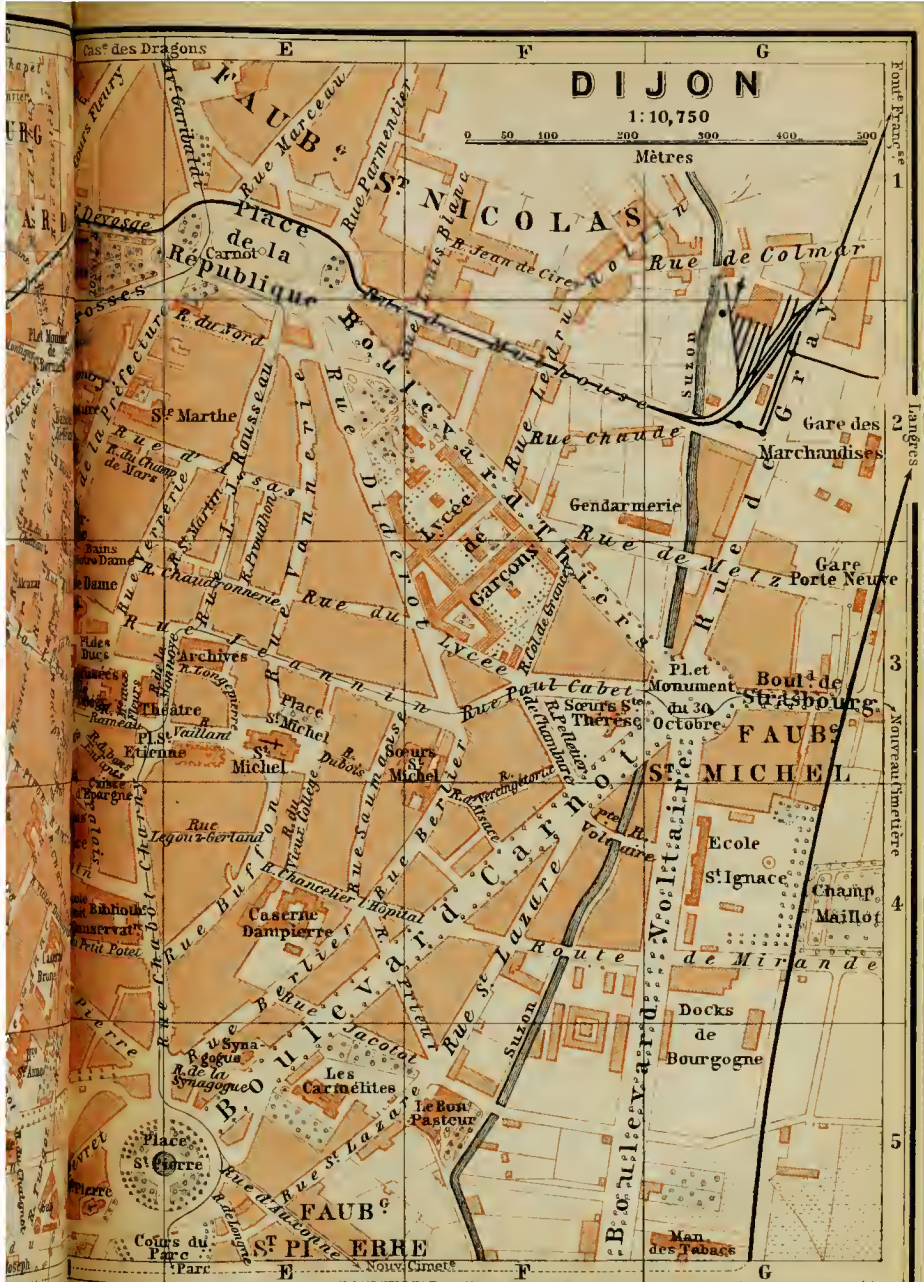
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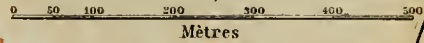
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FAUB. MARCEAU

NICOLAS

Place de la République

Rue de Colmar

R. du Nord

R. de la Houlière

SUZON

Gray

R. du Champ de Mars

R. de la Houlière

Rue Chaud

Gare des Marchandises

R. Chaudronnerie

R. de la Houlière

Rue de Metz

Gare Metz Porte Neuve

Archives

R. de la Houlière

Pl. Monument du 30 Octobre

Boul. de Strasbourg

Théâtre

R. de la Houlière

St. Michel

FAUB. ST. MICHEL

Casern. Dampierre

R. de la Houlière

R. de la Houlière

Ecole St. Ignace

Place St. Pierre

R. de la Houlière

Route de Mirande

Docks de Bourgogne

Place St. Pierre

R. de la Houlière

Man. des Fabas

FAUB. ST. PIERRE

Cours du Parc

R. de la Houlière

Man. des Fabas

FAUB. ST. PIERRE

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Cabs. Per course, 1 fr. during the day, 1½ fr. at night; per hour 1 fr. 60 c. and 2 fr.

Electric Tramways. From the *Gare de Paris* (Pl. A, 3): 1. To the *Gare Porte-Neuve* (Pl. C, 3); 2. To the *Place St. Pierre* (Pl. D, E, 5), going on thence to the new *Cemetery* and the *Park*; 3. To the *Place de la République* (Pl. E, 1) and to the *Dragoons' Barracks*; 4. To the *Canal Harbour* (Pl. A, 5) and the *Arsenal*. Fare 10 c., with correspondance 15 c.

Post Office, Rue des Forges, to the left, behind the Hôtel de Ville.

Telegraph Office, at the Hôtel de Ville, to the right.

United States Consular Agent, *Mons. Ernest Bourette.*

Theatre, see p. 374. — *Casino* (see p. 368), Rue de la Gare. — *Cirque d'Été,* Boulevard Tivoli. — *Alcazar* (Pl. C, 3), Rue des Godrans.

Dijon, the Roman *Divio* or *Castrum Divionense*, once the capital of Burgundy and now that of the *Département de la Côte-d'Or*, is a commercial town with 67,736 inhab., situated at the confluence of the *Ouche* with the *Suzon* and the *Canal de Bourgogne* (p. 364), at the foot of the hills of the Côte-d'Or (p. 387), the highest summit of which is the *Mont Afrique* (1916 ft.). It is the seat of a bishop, a court of appeal, and a university, and since the war of 1870 has been a fortified town of great importance, defended by eight detached forts. Many of its most interesting buildings date from the period when it was the capital of the Dukes of Burgundy (see below). *Dijon* has an extensive trade in wine and corn, and its mustard and ginger-bread enjoy a wide reputation.

Dijon was a fortified camp of the Romans, but it remained without importance until it became the capital of the duchy of Burgundy in the 11th cent., while it became conspicuous only after 1363 under its dukes Philippe le Hardi, Jean sans Peur, Philippe le Bon, and Charles le Téméraire. Louis XI. took possession of Burgundy on the death of Charles in 1477. *Dijon* espoused the Catholic side and supported the League in the religious wars, and was not reduced by Henri IV until after the battle of Fontaine-Française (p. 376) in 1595. From 1631 till the Revolution Burgundy was governed by the princes of Condé, and *Dijon* enjoyed great prosperity in the 18th century.

In spite of a valiant resistance (see p. 375), the town was occupied by the German army-corps under General Werder from the 31st Oct. to the 27th Dec., 1870. Afterwards evacuated on the approach of the French troops under Crémer, it was covered and defended by Garibaldi, who had to sustain an attack (21st-23rd Jan., 1871), made to enable Manteuffel to force back Bourhaki to the Swiss frontier (p. 379).

Dijon numbers many celebrated men among its former citizens, including, in addition to its dukes, Bossuet, Créhillon, Rameau, Piron, Guyton de Morveau, the chemist, Admiral Roussin, Marshal Vaillant, and the sculptors Ramey, Rude, and Jouffroy.

The Rue de la Gare leads to the *Place Darcy* (Pl. B,⁵2), called after the engineer of that name, to whom are due the two reservoirs and the public fountains of the town. It is embellished with a bronze *Statue of Rude* (1784-1855), the sculptor, by Tournois. Beyond this Place is the pleasant *Promenade du Château-d'Eau*, fringed with handsome modern mansions. Farther on, at the entrance to the town proper, is the *Porte Guillaume* (Pl. B, 3), dating from 1784. The Rue de la Liberté leads directly from this point to the Place d'Armes (p. 370). We, however, turn to the right at the beginning of the street, to visit the —

Cathedral of St. Bénigne (Pl. B, 3), originally built as the

church of an abbey, the place of which has been taken by the bishop's palace and a theological seminary. The foundation of the cathedral goes back to a very early period, but in its present form the edifice dates substantially from the 13th cent. (1271-88). In style it is Gothic, but in plan it resembles the later Romano-Byzantine churches, with its short transepts and small choir, the latter destitute of ambulatory or chapels and ending in three semicircular apses. The W. front is preceded by a narthex, or vestibule, adorned with a group of the martyrdom of St. Stephen, by Bouchardon, replacing the old sculptures destroyed at the Revolution. Above is a light and elegant arcade. Among the other prominent features of the exterior are the two handsome lateral towers and the timber spire above the crossing, rebuilt in 1894-95, adorned with copper statues. The usual entrance to the interior is a small door on the S. side. Against the pillars are statues by Bouchardon, Jean Dubois, and Attiret; in the aisles are various monuments of the 16-18th cent.; in the S. tower are inscriptions indicating the site of the tombs of Jean sans Peur and Philippe le Hardi; and in the choir (restored in 1886-92), handsome stalls dating from the 18th century. The crypt, recently restored, contains the tomb of St. Benignus (d. ca. 179) and has some ancient paintings. Fine organ-case (18th cent.).

A few yards to the right of the cathedral rises *St. Philibert* (Pl. B, 3), a church of the 12th cent., with a Gothic stone spire of the 16th, now used as a warehouse.

The small street to the right leads in a few minutes to the church of *St. Jean* (Pl. C, 4), which was rebuilt in the 15th century. It contains a large and mediocre mural painting by Masson. St. Urban, St. Gregory, and the pseudo-emperor Tetricus are buried here.

We now return, through the Rue Bossuet, to the Rue de la Liberté, the second cross-street on the right, and proceed along it to the semicircular *Place d'Armes*, on the N. side of which rises the —

Hôtel de Ville, formerly the *Palace of the Dukes of Burgundy* (Pl. D, 3). This huge edifice, of little interest in itself, was practically rebuilt in 1684-1725 and in the 19th century. Almost all that now remains of the old palace, dating from the 14-15th cent., is the lofty tower (150 ft. high) in the centre, a lower one behind, a few vaulted rooms on the groundfloor, the kitchens (see p. 374), and a large well in front of them, to the right of the principal court. Visitors are permitted to see these, and may also pass through the centre of the building in order to see the other side. The most interesting part of the palace is the ***Museum**, which possesses one of the best provincial collections of paintings in France. It also contains the magnificent tombs of Philip the Bold and John the Fearless. It is open to the public on Thurs., Sat., Sun., and holidays from 12.30 to 3.30 or 5; but strangers may always obtain admittance on payment of a small fee, except on Mon. forenoon. The entrance is on the right side, in the *Place du Théâtre* (p. 374).

Ground-Floor. Three rooms here contain sculpture. Room 1. Statue of Lazare Carnot by *Turcan*; antique Apollo Citharædus. — Room 2. Works by *Rude*. — Room 3. *Dampt*, Diana; *Cabel*, The terrible year; *Schroeder*, *Édipus* and *Antigone*; casts and models. — Staircase. Statue of the Republic, by *Coutan*; Victress, by *Boutellier*; 1439. Baptism of Christ and Sermon on the Mount, two round reliefs by an unknown hand of 1520.

First Floor. Room I contains engravings. Statuette of a shepherd, by *B. Blaise*.

Rooms II-VI contain the **Trimolet Collection*, bequeathed to the town in 1878 and consisting of fine old furniture, paintings and drawings, miniatures, enamels, bas-reliefs in ivory, silver, bronze, and wood, gems, vases, pottery, Chinese curiosities, etc. — Room II. Oriental curiosities, porcelain, bronzes, enamels, lacquer-work, etc. — Room III. Drawings, engravings, antiquities, porcelain, and cabinets. — Room IV. Pictures. To the left: 37. *Roman School*, Madonna; 52. *Holbein the Younger*, Portrait; 3. *Bonifacio* (?), Madonna; 63. *Netscher*, A burgomaster; 27. *Verrochio*, Madonna; 77. *Verelst*, Portrait; 31. *Umbrian School*, Holy Family; 18. *C. da Sesto*, Madonna; 57 (between the windows), *School of Memling*, Madonna; 32. *Roman School*, Holy Family; 49. *B. van der Helst*, Portrait; 29. *Italian School*, Christ in bonds; 71. *Rubens*, Isabella Brandt, his first wife; 11. *Palma Vecchio*, Holy Family; 74. *J. van Schuppen*, Portrait; 14. *Francia* (*Raidolini*), Virgin and Child; 7. *Ghirlandajo*, Coronation of the Virgin. — This room contains also fine cabinets, enamels, ivory carvings, porcelain, and weapons. The central glass-case, on the side by the windows, contains translucent enamels, an embossed and enamelled plate of gold, clasps and brooches, gems, etc. The clasps or brooches for hats (Nos. *1409, *1410, and 1411), in chased gold, embossed and enamelled, are Italian works of the 16th cent., the first two being ascribed to *Benvenuto Cellini* or to *Ambr. Foppa*, surnamed *Caradosso*. In the large glass-case at the end of the room is a fine ewer after *Briot*, enamelled by *Bernard Palissy*. — Room V. Pictures. No. 26. *Garofalo*, Madonna and Child; 95. *Greuze*, Study of a head; 33. *Roman School*, Madonna and Child; 89. *Clouet* (?), Elisabeth of Austria, wife of Charles IX.; 25. *Solimena*, Assumption; 39. *Asselyn*, Italian landscape; 47. *Ducq*, Guard; 13. *Bassano*, Adoration of the Shepherds; 68. *Potter*, Landscape; 80. *Phil. Wouwerman*, Return from the chase; 73. *Sal. Ruysdael*, Landscape; 24. *Solimena*, Death of Joseph; 6. *Ferrari*, Coronation of the Virgin; 28. *School of Leonardo da Vinci*, Madonna and Child; 62. *G. Netscher*, The message; 72. *J. van Ruysdael*, 51. *Hobbema*, Landscapes; 1. *Fra Bartolomeo* (?), Holy Family; 19. *Solario*, Holy Family; 2. *Bellini*, Madonna and Child. — In the glass-cases are jewels and glass. — Room VI. No. 53. *Van Huchtenburgh*, Battle; 40. *Berghem*, Landscape with animals; 55. *Koekkoek*, Winter-scene; 76. *Teniers the Younger*, Vision of St. Jerome; 75. *Teniers the Elder*, Snow-scene; 15. *Guido Reni*, Triumph of Venus; 69. *Potter*, Landscape and animals; 79. *Ph. Wouwerman*, Starting for the chase; 42. *Cuypp*, Landscape. — The glass-cases contain medallions, No. 314 (near the entrance), Pascal at the age of 17 (1654). — Room VII (passage). Engravings and photographs of tapestry.

Room VIII contains the *Devosge Collection*, of drawings and paintings by Fr. Devosge, founder of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts and the Museum of Dijon (1783). No. 715. *Rubens*, Rape of Ganymede; 693. *Lucatelli*, Landscape; 695. *Mierevelt*, Portrait of a lady; 701. *Prud'hon*, Fr. Devosge; drawings by Prud'hon.

Room IX. To the right and left: *P. da Cortona* (*Berrettini*), 10. Rape of the Sabine women, 11. Jacob und Laban, 12. Laban searching for his idols (copies); 158 (first window on the right) *Netscher*, Vertumnus and Pomona (copy); 21 (second window) *Pontorno*, Presentation in the Temple; 75 (near the entrance), *Domenichino*, Judith. In the middle are objects of art and curiosities: 1370. Clock by *Boule* (*Buhl*), with figures after Michael Angelo; 1466. Old and New Testaments, a bas-relief in silver relieved with gold. — Bronzes, casts, terracottas.

Room X. Sculptures, mostly after the antique. No. *1075. *Rude*, Hebe playing with Jupiter's eagle; 1029, 1027. *Jouffroy*, Reverie, Disillusion. The ceiling-painting, by *Prud'hon*, represents Burgundy conquering

Death and Time and surrounded by the Virtues and the Fine Arts, an interesting work after the painting by Pietro da Cortona in the Barberini Palace at Rome.

Room XI. Drawings by the old masters, presented by His de la Salle.

Room XII. Less important paintings of the French school. No. 466. *Suvée*, Death of Admiral Coligny. In the middle: Vintagers, Child and frog, sculptures by *A. Moreau*; Cleopatra, by *B. Blaise*.

Room XIII (landing at the top of the staircase). Sculptures: Cast of the head of Vercingetorix, by *Millet* (p. 365); 1068. *Ramey*, Hercules lifting a rock; 1014. *Foyatier*, Diomedé carrying off the Palladium; 396. *B. Masson*, Battle of Lake Trasimene; 1433. Tomb of the 15th cent.; etc.

Room XIV. Modern drawings, engravings; stone altar-piece of the 16th cent., with scenes from the life of Christ. In the middle: Sevres vase with paintings in the style of Louis XV.; group by *Schoenecker* (A dangerous prisoner).

Room XV, the ancient **Guard Room* of the ducal palace, has a fine chimney-piece dating from the beginning of the 16th century. The chief objects of interest in this hall are the ***Tombs of Philippe le Hardi and Jean sans Peur*, originally erected in the church of the Chartreuse (p. 376), but removed to the cathedral on the suppression of that church. They were partly destroyed during the Revolution, but have been judiciously restored. The tomb of Philippe le Hardi or Philip the Bold, executed at the end of the 14th and beginning of the 15th cent. by *Claus Sluter* and his nephew *Cl. de Werve*, is made of black and white marble, relieved with painting and gilding, and is surmounted by a recumbent figure of the duke, his feet resting on a lion and his head on a cushion between two angels with outspread wings, who hold his helmet. Round the sides of the tomb run Gothic arcades filled with forty statuettes of mourning ecclesiastics, the expression and drapery of which are particularly admirable. — The tomb of Jean sans Peur closely resembles that of his father, the main difference being that it possesses a second figure, that of Margaret of Bavaria, his wife. This tomb, the work of *Jehan de la Huerta* and *Ant. le Moiturier*, was erected fifty years later than the other, and is still more elaborately ornamented. — Between the tombs stands a reproduction of the statue of Anne of Burgundy, Duchess of Bedford, daughter of Jean sans Peur. — Among the numerous other interesting works of art the following may be mentioned, beginning to the left of the door, though the recent restoration of the hall may have led to alterations in the arrangement: 64. *Giov. Crespi (Lo Spagnuolo)*, Assumption; 113. *Corn. Engelbrechtsen*, Annunciation; 28. *Italian School*, Madonna and Child; *206. *German School*, Adoration and Presentation in the Temple, a triptych; *168. *Seghers*, Descent from the Cross; 442. *Nic. Quentin* (d. 1636), Adoration of the Shepherds; *1420. Two portable Gothic altar-pieces in gilded wood, carved in 1391 by *Jac. de Baerze* and painted by *Melch. Broderlam* for the church of the Chartreuse, by order of Philippe le Hardi. Between the two are a coloured bas-relief of the 15th cent. (from the old chapel of the palace), an *Altar-piece from the Abbey of Clairvaux, with five panels, and the fragments of a 15th cent. altar-piece (Nos. 1434, 1421, 1454). In a glass-case: Crown, said to have been found in the tomb of Margaret of Bavaria; cup of St. Bernard, 12th cent.; ivory caskets of the 13th and 15th cent.; crozier of St. Robert, 11th century. Above hangs a piece of tapestry of the 16th cent., representing the Siege of Dijon by the Swiss in 1513. 482. *De Troy*, Christ before Pilate. At the second window: 32. *Mantegna* (?), Madonna and Child; 1045. *Lemoine*, Model of a projected mausoleum for Crébillon. At the fourth window: 150. *Mening* (?), Adoration of the Shepherds; 114. *Aldegrever*, Portrait of a man. 965. *Bridan*, Statue of Bossuet. Above, fragment of carved wood of the 14th century.

Room XVI contains most of the pictures. To the right: 413. *Nattier*, Portrait of Maria Lecczinska; 263. *Ant. Coyvel*, Sacrifice of Jephthah; 267. *Noël Coyvel*, Apollo crowned by Victory; 421. *Parrocel*, Battle-piece; 135. *J. van Hoeck*, Martyrdom of St. Mary of Cordova; 88. *J. d'Arthois*, Forest of Soignies; 487. *Valentin (copy)*, Martyrdom of SS. Process and

Martinian; 541. *Unknown Artist*, Charles the Bold; *74. *Domenichino*, St. Jerome, one of the finest pictures in the collection; no number, *Lethière* (after *Ribera*), Descent from the Cross; 247. *Chardin*, Portrait of Rameau; 22. *Carlo Dolci*, Holy Family (copy); *18. *Ann. Carracci*, The Canaanitish Woman; *Bassano*, *38. Noah making the animals enter the ark, *40. Journey to Emmaus; *136. *Hondekoeter*, Sparrow-hawks, cocks, and hens; 151. *Van der Meulen*, Siege of Besançon in 1674; 49. *Tintoretto*, Assumption; 91. *D. van Bergen*, Landscape and animals; 169. *Teniers the Younger*, Smokers; 163. *School of Rubens*, Virgin presenting the child Jesus to St. Francis of Assisi; 152. *Van der Meulen*, Siege of Lille in 1667. — 104. *Phil. de Champagne*, Presentation in the Temple. — On the other side, returning towards the door: *118. *Frans Floris* or *de Vriendt*, Lady at her toilet, supposed to be Diana of Poitiers; *30. *Bern. Luini*, Madonna and Child; 452. *Rigaud*, Portrait of Girardon, the sculptor; 71. *School of Perugino*, Madonna and Child; 14. *School of P. Veronese*, Madonna enthroned; *13. *P. Veronese*, Moses in the ark of bulrushes; 108. *G. de Crayer*, Preparation for the Entombment; 120. *Franck*, Thomyris, or the Daughter of Herodias; 1. *Albani*, Holy Family; 107. *G. de Crayer*, Assumption; 165, 164. *School of Rubens*, Entry into Jerusalem, Last Supper; 96. *A.* and *J. Both*, Italian landscape; 296. *Gagne-raux* (of Dijon; d. 1795), Battle of Sénez; 180, 187, 188. *Phil. Wouwerman*, Starting for the chase, Travellers resting, Interval in the chase; *42. *Guido*, Adam and Eve; 65. *Strozzi*, St. Cecilia; 29. *Lanfranchi*, Repentance of St. Peter; 41. *Leandro Bassano*, Martyrdom of St. Sebastian; 297. *Gagne-raux*, Condé's troops passing the Rhine; 384. *Carle Van Loo*, Condemnation of St. Denis; 158. *Largillière*, Portrait. — 39. *Bassano*, Scourging of Christ.

Rooms XVII and XVIII contain antique vases, copies, and second-rate modern works of painting and sculpture, including pictures by local artists. No number, *Franck*, Passage of the Red Sea. — 1028. *Jouffroy*, Erigone; 1046. *Lescorné*, Ariadne, both in marble.

Room XIX. No. 402. *L. Mélingue* (1878), Raising the siege of Metz in 1553; 322. *Jacquand*, Perugino painting among the monks of Perugia; 422. *Patrois*, Francis I. rewarding Rossi for his labours at Fontainebleau; *Glaize*, Æsop and Xanthus; 315. *Henner*, Byblis changed into a fountain; 458. *Ronot* (1878), Labourers of the Vineyard. — Sculptures: *M. Moreau* (of Dijon), The Vine; *F. Martin*, Abbé de l'Épée. — The glass-cases contain Sévres porcelain, ivory carvings, bas-reliefs, knives, medals, etc.

Room XX. No. 287. *P. Flandrin*, Souvenir de Provence; no number, *Parrot*, Aurora; 235. *L. Boulanger*, 'Vive la joie', a scene from the 'Cour des Miracles'; 408. *G. Moreau*, The Song of Songs; 232. *Bouguereau*, Return of Tobias; 496. *Th. Weber*, Shipwreck; 417. *De Neuville*, Bivouac before Le Bourget (1870). — This room also contains various reproductions of works by *Rude*; and a glass-case of fine enamels.

Room XXI. Reproduction of Cabet's Resistance (p. 375). No number, *François*, The Source, Portrait of the Artist; *Ronot*, Menippus; 108. *Mme. Choppard-Mazeau*, The 'Magister'.

Room XXII contains second-rate works by French, Flemish, and Dutch painters. No. 345. *Lagrenée*, Widows of an Indian officer; 312. *Greuze*, Head of a village-girl; 140. *L. Carracci*, Pietà; 176-179. *M. de Vos*, Visitation, Circumcision, Adoration of the Magi, Presentation in the Temple; 359. *De la Rivière*, Admiral Roussin; 1546 (below), French ebony cabinet (17th cent.); 318. *Hillemacher*, Aristides and the peasant. — 67. *Vanni*, Holy Family; 490. *Horace Vernet*, Portrait of Marshal Vaillant, whose insignia and decorations are also exhibited in this room (No. 36). — In the middle: 1056. Flower Fairy ('Fée des Fleurs'), a bronze figure by *Mathurin Moreau*; Vintager, by *J. Girard*. Sévres vase with paintings after Fragonard.

The Hôtel de Ville also contains a comparatively unimportant *Archaeological Museum*, which occupies three rooms on the ground-floor, on the E. side. It is open to the public on Sun., from 1 to 3, and is shown on other days also on application to the doorkeeper, who is to be found under the staircase in the adjoining tower. —

The doorkeeper also shows the ancient *Kitchens* (1445), with their six chimneys, central ventilating-shaft, and vaulted dome.

The small Place between the Hôtel de Ville and the theatre contains a *Statue of Rameau* (1683-1764), in bronze, by *Guillaume*. The *Theatre* is built in the classic style, with a colonnade facing the Place St. Etienne (to the S.). To the E. of the same Place is the old church of *St. Etienne*, rebuilt in the 18th cent., and converted into a Commercial Exchange in 1897. At the end is the handsome Renaissance *Savings Bank*, completed in 1890.

A little beyond St. Etienne is the church of **St. Michel** (Pl. E, 3), the W. façade of which presents a happy combination of Gothic design with Græco-Roman details. It was rebuilt after 1529 by *Hugues Sambin*, of Dijon, a pupil of Michael Angelo, and served as a model for St. Eustache at Paris (1532-1637). The façade has three portals with tympana and semicircular vaulting. The tympanum of the main portal, by Sambin, represents the Last Judgment. The two flanking towers are ornamented with rows of all the four orders of columns, terminating in balustrades and octagonal lanterns roofed with domes. The small portals of the transept are in the Flamboyant style. The interior contains a statue of St. Yves, by J. Dubois (first chapel to the right); a fresco ascribed to Fréminet (in the third chapel to the left); and an altar-piece, representing the Adoration of the Magi, with a fine Renaissance frame.

From St. Michel we retrace our steps and pass behind the Hôtel de Ville in order to reach **Notre-Dame** (Pl. D, 3), a church of the 13th cent., in the Burgundian Gothic style. The *W. Façade, which has recently been well restored, is the most interesting part of the building. The *Porch*, which has also been reconstructed, is unique of its kind. It is built in three stories, the lowest one consisting of three wide arches, and the upper two of open arcades supported by small columns, with richly carved friezes above and below. Each story is also adorned with seventeen statuettes, of the most varied expressions and attitudes, serving as gargoyles. Above, to the right of the façade, is a clock brought from Courtrai and presented to the town by Philippe le Hardi in 1383. It is ascribed to the Flemish mechanician Jacques Marc, and hence the name 'Jacquemart' given to the figures that strike the hours on clocks of this description. Over the crossing of the church is a tower surmounted by a spire and with a round turret at each corner. At each end of the transept rises a similar turret.

The interior, like that of St. Bénigne, has no ambulatory. It has columns instead of pillars, the capitals bearing smaller columns which support the arches of the vaulting in the nave. Above the fine triforium, in front of the small windows of the clerestory, runs a gallery. The choir has three rows of windows, those in the triforium being circular and preceded by beautiful arcades with slender columns. The transept, instead of portals, has five windows at each end below the rose-window, which are also preceded in the interior by an arched gallery. In the N. transept is a fragment of a fine fresco.

Among the other interesting houses in Dijon may be mentioned the *Hôtel Vogué*, in the Renaissance style, Rue Notre-Dame (No. 8), behind the choir of the church; the *Maison Milsand*, belonging to the same period, in the Rue des Forges (No. 38), to the W., near the Hôtel de Ville; the *Maison Richard*, Nos. 34-36 in the same street, with a Gothic façade and a court with a wooden gallery (no adm.); and the *Maison des Cariatides*, Rue Chaudronnerie (No. 28), to the N.E. of Notre-Dame.

We return to the Place d'Armes, cross it, and follow, to the left, the Rue du Palais to the *Palais de Justice* (Pl. D, 4), dating from the 16th cent., with a fine façade and a large and handsome antechamber. The Parlement of Burgundy formerly held its sittings here. Behind are the *Law School* with the *Public Library*, and a *School*, the latter in a former college of the Jesuits.

The *Library* (open daily, 11-4; closed Aug. 15th-Sept. 20th) contains about 100,000 vols., 1100 MSS., and a collection of drawings and engravings. Some of the MSS., the early printed books, and specimens of binding are of interest.

The Rue Chabot-Charny leads from the Place St. Etienne (p. 374), past the left of the latter school, to the *Place St. Pierre* (Pl. D, E, 5), in the middle of which is a fountain with a fine jet of water. The Cours du Parc leads hence to the **Park**, a fine promenade more than 80 acres in extent, laid out by Le Nôtre for the Princes of Condé. It extends on the S. as far as the Ouche, beyond which is the old château, now private property. On this side of the river, at the end of the chief avenue, is a sun-dial marked out on the ground. — Cafés-Restaurants to the left of the entrance.

The Boulevard Carnot, 850 yds. long, leads from the Place St. Pierre (see above), past a handsome *Synagogue*, to the Place du Trente-Octobre. In the latter stands the handsome **Monument du Trente-Octobre** (Pl. G, 3), erected to the memory of the inhabitants of the town who fell in the engagement before Dijon in 1870. It consists of a magnificent white marble figure of Resistance, by *Cabet*, standing on a high pedestal in the form of a round tower, with an alto-relief representing the defence. — A little to the N.E. of this Place is the *Gare Porte-Neuve* (p. 368); to the N.W. is the *New Lycée* (Pl. F, 3). The Boulevard Thiers runs hence to the Place de la République, whence the Boulevard de Brosses leads to the Place Darcy, passing the Place St. Bernard and the old château. — In the Place de la République (Pl. E, 1) is a *Monument to President Carnot* (d. 1894), with allegorical statues, by M. Moreau and Gasq.

In the Place St. Bernard (Pl. C, 2) is a bronze **Statue of St. Bernard** (1091-1153), a native of Fontaine, 2½ M. to the N.W. of Dijon, by *Jouffroy*. The high pedestal on which it stands is ornamented with bas-reliefs representing Pope Eugene III., Louis VII. of France, Suger, Peter the Venerable, Abbot of Cluny, and the Duke of Burgundy and the Grand Master of the Templars who were contemporary with the saint.

To the left of the street leading to the station from the interior of the town lie the *Botanic Garden* and the *Promenade de l'Arquebuse* (Pl. A, 3). The Garden, founded in 1782, contains more than 5000 specimens of plants and a *Museum* (open Thurs. & Sun., 1-4 or 5). At the end of the Promenade is a black poplar of extraordinary size, said to be 500 years old. It measures 130 ft. in height and 40 ft. in girth at a height of 3 ft. from the ground.

About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther on is the *Lunatic Asylum*, built on the site of the *Chartreuse de Champmol*, which was founded by Philippe le Hardi in 1363, and destroyed in 1793. The interesting remains of the original edifice are shown on application. These include the ancient Gothic *Entrance*, a *Tower*, and the *Portal* of the former church, with statues attributed to Claus Sluter (p. 372). The celebrated *Puits de Moïse* or *des Prophètes*, a well 23 ft. in diameter, has a pedestal in the centre which formerly supported a Calvary and is still adorned with statues of Moses, Zachariah, and Daniel by *Claus Sluter*, and of David, Jeremiah, and Isaiah, by *Cl. de Werve* (p. 372).

ENVIRONS. 1. To the W., through the *Valley of the Ouche*, to *Plombières* and *Velars*, distant 3 M. and 5 M. respectively by railway (p. 366). The engineering of this line exhibits many features of interest. At *Velars* are the picturesque *Rochers du Trou-aux-Ducs*. — 2. To the N., through the *Val Suzon* or *Val Courbe*, to the (8 M.) *Fontaine de Jouvence* (carr. 7 fr.; public conveyance as far as *Messigny*, 6 M.). Luncheon may be had at *Jouvence*. — 3. To the *Bois* and *Grottes d'Asnières*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the town, partly by the above route. — 4. To the S., to (7 M.) *Gevey-Chambertin*, by railway (p. 387) or by carriage. The town lies about 1 M. to the W. of the station. Beyond it are the picturesque valleys called *Combe de Lavaux* and *Combe de la Bussière* or *Boissière*. At *Fixin*, $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the N., is a monument erected to Napoleon I. by one of his old officers. It is by *Rude* and represents the emperor in his tomb, awaking to immortality. — 5. To the S.W., to the (6 M.) *Mont Afrique* (p. 369; fine view), viâ (5 M.) *Corcelles-les-Monts*.

A STEAM-TRAMWAY, starting at the Boulevard Sévigné (Pl. A, 3), serves the district to the E. of Dijon, crossing the line from Is-sur-Tille (p. 363) to Gray at (16 M.) *Mirebeau*, and going on viâ (26 M.) *Fontaine-Française*, noted for the decisive victory gained over the League by Henri IV in 1595, to (29 M.) *Pouilly-sur-Vingeanne*. — The railway from Is-sur-Tille runs also to *Bèze*, 5 M. to the N. of *Mirebeau*, near the *Source of the Bèze*.

From Dijon to *Nancy*, see R. 41; to *Besançon*, *Belfort*, and *Strassburg*, see R.R. 48, 43; to *Neuchâtel* and to *Lausanne*, see R. 54.

FROM DIJON TO ST. AMOUR, 70 M., railway in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 12 fr. 75, 8 fr. 55, 5 fr. 55 c.). This line diverges to the left from the railway to Lyons (see R. 56) and runs at first towards the S.E., in the same direction as the Canal de Bourgogne. — 19 M. *St. Jean-de-Losne* (Côte d'Or), a small and ancient commercial town on the right bank of the *Saône*, at the mouth of the Canal de Bourgogne (p. 364). Railway to Auxonne, see p. 377. About $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N.E. is the beginning of the *Rhône-Rhine Canal* (p. 377). — Our line now crosses the *Saône* and turns to the S.W. $28\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Seurre* (*Chapeau Rouge*), another small commercial town, on the left bank of the *Saône*, connected by a branch-line with ($12\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Allerey*, and so with *Chagny* (see p. 378). Before reaching (33 M.) *Navilly* our line crosses the *Doubs*. 37 M. *St. Bonnet-en-Bresse* is also a station on the railway from *Dôle* to *Chagny* (p. 378). $54\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Louhans* (*Buffet*; *Hôt. St. Martin*), a town with 4548 inhab., situated on the *Seille*, is also a station on the railway from *Châlon* to *Lons-le-Saunier* (p. 357). — 70 M. *St. Amour*, see p. 368.

FROM DIJON TO EPINAC (*Aulun*), 40 M., a railway is under construction, leaving the Paris line beyond *Plombières* (p. 318), and passing *Pont d'Ouche*, *Bligny-sur-Ouche*, and *Cussy-la-Colonne*.

54. From Dijon to Neuchâtel and to Lausanne.

I. From Dijon to Pontarlier.

87 M. RAILWAY in $3\frac{3}{4}$ - $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 15 fr. 80, 10 fr. 70, 6 fr. 90 c.).

Dijon, see p. 368. Our line crosses the *Ouche*, diverges to the left from the *Canal de Bourgogne* and the railway to Lyons, and recrosses the *Ouche*. The line to Is-sur-Tille here diverges to the left (see R. 41b and R. 41c). The district traversed is at first uninteresting, but the heights of the Jura gradually come into sight, and beyond Pontarlier the scenery is really picturesque. — 9 M. *Magny*. Beyond (12 M.) *Genlis* we cross the *Tille*. 14 M. *Collonges*. We now traverse a wood and reach —

20 M. *Auxonne* (*Buffet*; *Hôtel du Grand-Cerf*; *St. Nicolas*), a commercial town and fortress with 6695 inhab., owing its name to its position on the left bank of the *Saône* ('ad Sonam'). The church of *Notre-Dame*, a building of the 14th and 16th cent., possesses a Romanesque tower (above the transept), belonging to an earlier edifice, and contains some interesting sculptures. In the Place d'Armes is a *Statue of Napoleon I.*, by Jouffroy. The fortified *Château* is in the Renaissance style. Auxonne successfully resisted the Germans in 1870-71.

FROM AUXONNE TO CHALON-SUR-SAÔNE, 41 M., railway in 2- $\frac{2}{3}$ hrs. (fares 7 fr. 50, 5 fr. 5, 3 fr. 30 c.). At (10 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *St. Jean-de-Losne* (p. 376) this line joins the lines for Chagny (p. 389), Chalon, and St. Amour (for Bourg; p. 358). 31 M. *Gergy*, on the *Saône*, is connected with *Verjux* by a handsome bridge, erected in 1890. — 41 M. *Chalon-sur-Saône*, see *Baedeker's South-Eastern France*.

Auxonne is also the junction of a line to Gray, Vesoul, etc. (see R. 41c).

Beyond Auxonne the train crosses the *Saône*. 28 M. *Champvans-lès-Dôle*. It then threads a tunnel penetrating the *Mont Roland* (1155 ft.; fine view from the top), so named from a venerable convent said to have been founded by the Paladin Roland.

29 M. *Dôle* (*Buffet*; *Hôt. de Genève*; *Ville-de-Lyon*; *de la Gare*), an old industrial town with 14,437 inhab., on the *Doubs* and the *Rhône-Rhine Canal* (p. 322), is interesting to archaeologists and artists.

From an early period Dôle was warmly attached to the house of Burgundy, and in 1479 it offered a desperate resistance to the troops sent by Louis XI. to annex it after the death (1477) of Charles the Bold, the last Duke of Burgundy. The marriage of Maria of Burgundy, daughter of Charles, with the Archduke Maximilian united its fortunes with Austria and Spain, but in 1659 it was promised to Louis XIV., with the rest of Franche-Comté, as the dowry of his wife Maria Theresa. The Grand Monarque had, however, to use force, both in 1668 and 1674, to obtain possession of the town, and it was not definitely annexed to France until the peace of Nimwegen in 1678. Dôle then lost the position of capital of Franche-Comté, which it had enjoyed since 1274, and which was transferred, along with its court of justice and university, to Besançon.

The Gothic *Church of Notre-Dame*, erected in the 16th cent., contains a few noticeable works of art, and the Renaissance *Eglise du Collège* has a fine portal. The *Palais de Justice* occupies a convent dating from before the siege of 1479. There are also several

specimens of the domestic architecture of the Renaissance. The *Collège* contains a public library, and a *Musée* of second-rate paintings, among which is a reproduction of Rembrandt's Raising of Lazarus, with finishing touches added by that master himself. The finest promenade is the *Place Grévy*, with a *Monument to President Grévy* (see below), by Falguière (1893), and four stone figures by Bouchardon.

FROM DÔLE TO CHAGNY, 52 M. — Before (6 M.) *Tavaux* this line crosses the *Rhine-Rhône Canal*, and beyond it it crosses the *Doubs*. 11 M. *Chaussin*, with some ancient buildings; 22½ M. *Pierre*, with a château of 1680; 28 M. *St. Bonnet-en-Bresse* (p. 376); 34 M. *Verdun-sur-le-Doubs*, at the confluence of the Doubs and the Saône. The train now crosses the *Sabne*. 38 M. *Allerey*, also on the line from Auxonne to Châlon (p. 376). — 43 M. *St. Loup-de-la-Salle*, junction of a line to Beaune (p. 338). We join the line from Dijon. — 52 M. *Chagny*, see p. 389.

Another branch-line runs from Dôle to (25½ M.) *Poligny* (p. 357), passing (14 M.) *Mont-sous-Vaudrey*, the birthplace and burial-place of Jules Grévy (1807-91), President of the French Republic in 1879-87.

From Dôle to *Besançon*, see p. 347.

Our line now crosses the Rhine-Rhône Canal and the Doubs and enters the extensive *Forest of Chaux* (49,000 acres), through which it runs for the next seven miles. — 45 M. *Arc-et-Senans*, with salt-works supplied with brine from (10½ M.) *Salins* (p. 356). The church contains some paintings presented by Queen Christina of Spain, including a Redemption, by Ant. da Pereda; St. Joseph and the Child Jesus, by Murillo; Christ and the Canaanite Woman, by Carracci; a Holy Family, by Schidone; and a Virgin, by G. de Crayer. — Railway to *Besançon*, see R. 51.

49 M. **Mouchard** (*Buffet*, small), junction for *Bourg* and for *Salins*, see p. 356.

Our line now gradually ascends and soon enters the *Jura*, affording an extensive view to the right. To the left rise the fortified hills round *Salins*. The train passes over or through several viaducts, embankments, and tunnels. — 55 M. *Mesnay-Arbois*; this station lies 2 M. from *Arbois*, which is more conveniently reached by the Mouchard and Bourg line (R. 51). We now pass through seven tunnels. Views to the right. — 61 M. *Pont-d'Héry*. The train traverses a wooded district, affording a view of the valley of the *Furieuse* (p. 356; left).

64 M. **Andelot-en-Montagne** (*Buffet*).

From *Andelot* a branch-line runs to (23 M.) *St. Laurent-du-Jura* (*Hôt. du Commerce*), viâ (9 M.) *Champagnole*, a town of 3676 inhab., pleasantly situated on the *Ain*, with iron-works, saw-mills, and distilleries; junction for *Lons-le-Saunier* (p. 357). The line is to be continued from *St. Laurent* to (7 M.) *Morez*.

The train crosses a viaduct 65 ft. high, threads a tunnel, and enters the *Forest of Joux*, within which it passes through several rocky cuttings. — From (71½ M.) *Boujeailles* a diligence plies thrice daily to (9 M.) *Nozeroy*, which lies 9½ M. from *Champagnole* (see above; diligence twice daily).

87 M. **Pontarlier** (2854 ft.; **Hôt. de la Poste*, Grande-Rue; *de Paris*, Rue de la Gare), a commercial and industrial town with

7577 inhab., on the *Doubs*, at the entrance of the defile of *La Cluse* (see below). Though of ancient origin, it is essentially modern and uninteresting in aspect, having been repeatedly ravaged during the wars of the middle ages and modern times and burned to the ground by the Swedes in the Thirty Years' War (1639). At one end of the *Grande-Rue* (to the left) stands a *Triumphal Arch* of the 18th cent., erected in honour of Louis XV., in whose reign the town, again destroyed by fire, was rebuilt. At the other end of this street are an hospital and a bridge over the *Doubs*.

Branch-line to *Gilley (Morteau)*, p. 354. — Diligences to *Mouthier* and to *Lods* (p. 354). Pontarlier contains the French custom-house for travellers from Neuchâtel.

II. From Pontarlier to Neuchâtel and to Lausanne.

To *Neuchâtel*, 33½ M., Railway in 1¼-2¼ hrs. (fares 5 fr. 75 c., 4 fr., 2 fr. 80 c.) — To *Lausanne*, 45½ M., in 2½-3 hrs. (fares 7 fr. 70, 5 fr. 35, 3 fr. 70 c.). — The trains start by Central Europe Time, 55 min. in advance of French railway-time.

RAILWAY TO NEUCHÂTEL. As we leave Pontarlier, we have a fine view to the left. The train ascends the left bank of the *Doubs*, crosses the river, and enters the defile of *La Cluse*, one of the chief passes over the *Jura* from France to Switzerland. This romantic gorge is protected by the *Fort de Joux* on the right and the modern *Fort de Larmont* on the left, perched on bold rocks 6-700 ft. high.

The *Fort de Joux* was originally built in the 16th cent., as the castle of the *Sires de Joux*, and was a constant bone of contention among the aspirants to rule in *Franche-Comté* down to its definitive conquest by Louis XIV. in 1675. It long served as a state-prison. *Mirabeau* was confined here in 1775, at the instance of his father, to expiate his youthful follies; and *Toussaint l'Ouverture*, the negro chieftain of *St. Domingo*, died here in 1803. It was by the defile of *La Cluse* that *Bourbaki's* army retreated into Switzerland in 1871.

We now diverge to the left from the line to *Lausanne* (see below). 94 M. *Verrières-France*, the last French station; 95 M. *Verrières-Suisse* (3060 ft.), with the Swiss custom-house. The train passes through three tunnels and over two viaducts, and descends into the pretty *Val de Travers*, which is watered by the *Reuse* or *Areuse*. 102 M. *Boveresse*, the station for the two industrial villages of *Fleurier* and *Môtiers*, at which watches and absinth are made. Excellent absinth is also made at (104½ M.) *Couvet*. Near (106 M.) *Travers* are the asphalt-mines which have made the name of 'Val de Travers' so familiar in commerce. Beyond (108½ M.) *Noiraique* (2360 ft.) we leave the *Val de Travers* and enter a more picturesque part of the valley of the *Reuse*, passing through numerous tunnels. Fine views to the right of the *Lake of Neuchâtel* and the *Alps*. Far below us, on the same side, is the lofty viaduct of the *Lausanne* line. Beyond (117 M.) *Auvernier* the train passes through a tunnel and crosses the *Seyon*. — 120 M. *Neuchâtel*, see p. 356.

RAILWAY TO LAUSANNE. This line coincides with that to *Neuchâtel* as far as *La Cluse* (see above) and then turns to the S. —

90 M. *Frambourg*. About $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W., behind the hills which the train now skirts, is the *Lac de St. Point*, 4 M. long and $\frac{1}{2}$ M. wide, through which flows the Doubs. The lake is surrounded with villages, and its banks are fertile and well-cultivated. — 97 M. *Les Hôpitaux-Jougne*, the last French station, with the custom-house for travellers from Switzerland. Jougne is a small industrial town with 2000 inhabitants. The train now passes through two tunnels and enters Switzerland. — 103 M. *Vallorbe* (2520 ft.; *Gr.-Hôt. de Vallorbe; de Genève*), a watch-making place on the *Orbe*, with upwards of 2000 inhab. and the Swiss custom-house. The train now backs out from the station and then runs to the E. through the valley of the *Orbe*. 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Croy-Romainmotier*; 113 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Arnex-Orbe*; 116 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *La Sarraz*, with an old château. Our line now unites with that from Neuchâtel. 122 M. *Cossonay*; 127 M. *Bussigny*; 128 M. *Renens*. — 231 M. *Lausanne* (**Hôtel Gibbon*; **Riche-Mont*; *Faucou*), see *Baedeker's Switzerland*.

55. Le Morvan. Auxerre. Autun.

Le Morvan, or *Le Morvand*, a picturesque district formerly belonging to the duchies of Burgundy and Nivernais, has hitherto been almost a *terra incognita* to tourists, owing to the fact that it does not lie on any of the beaten tracks of European travel. From Avallon (p. 383) on the N. to Luzy (p. 390) on the S. it is traversed by a chain of mountains, or rather hills, 55 M. long and 20-30 M. wide, to which it owes its name, derived, it is said, from the two Celtic words *mor*, large, and *vand*, a mountain. This chain, the highest summit of which is the *Pic du Bois-du-Roi* (2976 ft.; p. 394), connects with those of the *Côte-d'Or* and the *Charolais*, and forms part of the watershed between the Atlantic and the Mediterranean. Most of the surface of the *Morvan* is covered with woods or pasture, and the chief occupations of the inhabitants are forestry and cattle-rearing. The *Morvandiaux* have square heads, small and narrow eyes, flat and hairless faces, and flat noses; and some authorities think that these traits indicate their descent from the Huns who are said to have remained in this district after the retreat of Attila. — The extension of the railway-system has made the *Morvan* more accessible and also renders it convenient to treat of it in conjunction with the districts round *Auxerre* and *Autun*.

a. From Laroche (Sens) to Auxerre (Autun) and to Nevers.

RAILWAY to (12 M.) *Auxerre* in 35 min. (fares 2 fr. 15, 1 fr. 45, 95 c.); to (91 M.) *Nevers* in $4\frac{1}{3}$ - $5\frac{2}{3}$ hrs. (fares 16 fr. 55, 11 fr. 20, 7 fr. 25 c.).

Laroche, see p. 364. The first part of this line traverses a monotonous district on the right bank of the *Yonne*, with a plain to the left and hills to the right. — Three small stations.

12 M. *Auxerre* (*Buffet; Grand-Hôtel de la Fontaine; de l'Épée*, R., L., & A. 2-6, déj. 1-3, D. 3, omn. $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *du Commerce*), the capital of the *Département de l'Yonne*, a town with 18,576 inhab. and a brisk trade in wine, is situated on a hill on the left bank of the *Yonne*. It was the Roman *Autricidorum* or *Autissiodorum* and formerly the capital of the district named the *Auxerrois*. Though badly and irregularly built, the town, with its three conspicuous churches, makes a favourable impression on the visitor arriving by railway.

The station lies about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the town. On the bridge over the Yonne is a *Statue of Paul Bert* (1833-86), who died as governor of Tonkin, by Peynot.

The church of *St. Pierre*, the first to the right, in the Rue du Pont, was rebuilt in the 17th cent. and furnished with a handsome classical portico. The fine tower, however, dates from the century previous. In the small Place in front is a dilapidated Renaissance gateway. — The Rue Joubert leads hence to the —

CATHEDRAL OF ST. ETIENNE, a highly interesting edifice, dating substantially from the 13-15th cent., but incorporating some fragments of an earlier Romanesque church. The three fine, but somewhat dilapidated doorways of the W. front were erected at the end of the 13th century. The N. tower, with its four stages and elaborate arcading, was completed in the 16th cent.; the S. tower is unfinished. Both portals and towers stand a little in advance of the W. wall, which is pierced by a large rose-window. The lateral portals, completed in the 14-15th cent., are richly ornamented and in good preservation. The gables and arches are adorned with a multitude of small statuettes in arched niches and recesses. Above are a large gable and a huge window with three circular lights.

The interior is lofty and harmoniously proportioned. The nave is surrounded by a tasteful triforium and balustrade. The choir is separated from the nave by an elegant grille of the 18th century. The wall of the ambulatory, which is three steps lower than the nave, is adorned with an arcade, the capitals of which are most elaborate and varied (human heads, etc.). On each side of the sanctuary is the small monument to a bishop of Auxerre (17th and 16th cent.), that on the left commemorating Jacques Amyot (1513-93), well known as an author. The entrance of the square apsidal chapel, with its two tall and slender columns sustaining the springers of the vaulting, is extremely graceful and almost unique. Behind the high-altar, a work of the 18th cent., in marble, is a marble statue of St. Stephen. Much of the stained glass is of the 13-16th cent., and some of the tombs are also interesting. Beneath the choir is a *Crypt* of the 11th century. The lectern dates from the 16th century.

Behind the cathedral stands the *Préfecture*, in the former episcopal palace, which has a fine Romanesque gallery, the promenade of the mediæval bishops, and the old synod-room with its Gothic gables. — The quay affords the best view of the interesting remains of the *Abbey of St. Germain*, which has been transformed into an hospital and school. These include a tower of the 14th cent., and the transepts, choir, and absidal chapels of the church, dating from the 13-15th centuries. The nave has disappeared. The crypts date from the 9th century.

Returning to the cathedral, we now follow the street leading towards the market-place and then the first cross-street to the left, leading to the Hôtel de Ville. To the right is one of the old town gateways, with the *Tour Gaillarde*, which dates from the end of the 15th cent.; the spire, however, was rebuilt in the 19th cent., after a fire.

Near this point, to the left, is a small *Museum*, containing col-

lections of antiquities, natural history, paintings, and sculptures, and some reminiscences of Davout (see below). The building is adorned with medallions of local celebrities. In front of it is a *Statue of Fourier*, the mathematician, a native of Auxerre (1768-1830), in bronze, by Faillot.

A little farther on, to the left, is the Rue du Temple, one of the chief streets in the town. In the same quarter is the *Church of St. Eusèbe*, dating from various periods, and containing some good stained glass of the 16th cent. (choir-chapels) and wood-carving (stalls). The graceful tower is in the Transitional style.

At the end of the Rue du Temple, to the left, is the *Esplanade du Temple*, a pleasant promenade embellished with a bronze statue, by Dumont, of *Marshal Davout* (1770-1823).

From Auxerre to *Toucy-Mouilins* (Montargis) and *Gien*, see p. 396.

The Nevers line continues to ascend the valley of the Yonne, skirting the *Canal du Nivernais* (110 M. long), which connects the Yonne with the Loire. We cross both river and canal several times. An extensive trade in firewood is here carried on.

23 M. *Cravant* (Buffet), an ancient town, where the English defeated the French in 1423. The old château and a tower are the only relics of its fortifications. The fine church, dating from the 15-16th cent., has a Renaissance choir. The branch-line to Autun (see p. 383) now diverges to the left. — 34½ M. *Châtel-Censoir*, in an undulating district; 40 M. *Coulanges-sur-Yonne*; 41½ M. *Surgy*, the junction of the Montargis and Triguères line (p. 396).

45 M. *Clamecy* (*Buffet*; *Hôtel de la Boule d'Or*), a town with 5500 inhab., lies to the left, at the confluence of the Yonne and the *Beuvron*. Jean Rouvet, who is said to have invented in 1549 the method in which the timber is floated down the rivers, was a native of Clamecy; and a bust of him, by David d'Angers, has been set up on the bridge over the Yonne. The ancient *Eglise de Bethléem*, built in the 12th cent., is now the salle-à-manger of the *Hôtel de la Boule d'Or*. The *Church of St. Martin*, chiefly dating from the 13th, 15th, and 16th cent., has several interesting features; its W. front is surmounted by a fine square tower.

From Clamecy to *Cercy-la-Tour* and *Paray-le-Monial*, see p. 386; to *Montargis* via *Triguères*, see p. 396; to *Cosne*, see p. 397.

Our line now quits the valley of the Yonne. 51½ M. *Corvol-l'Orgueilleux*. — 53 M. *Varzy*, a small and ancient town, to the left, with a fine church of the 13-14th cent., containing reliquaries of the 12-13th cent. and a Flemish triptych of 1535 (Martyrdom of St. Eugenia). The two Dupins were natives of Varzy; and a statue of the older one, the famous jurisconsult and magistrate (d. 1865), has been erected in front of the church. Varzy contains a small museum.

62 M. *Corvol-d'Embernard*. Fine view to the left, bounded by distant mountains. 66 M. *Arzembouy*. Near the small town of (72½ M.) *Prémery* we enter the valley of the *Nièvre*. 79 M.

Poiseux; 82 M. *Guérigny*, with the large government-foundries of *La Chaussade*, which are mainly employed in producing equipments for the French navy; 85 M. *Urzy*, to the left, with a château of the 15th century. Our train now soon joins the Chagny line (R. 56) and skirts Nevers, with its conspicuous cathedral and palace. — 91 M. *Nevers*, see p. 404.

b. From Auxerre to Autun viâ Avallon.

89 M. RAILWAY in 5½-7 hrs. (fares 16 fr. 25 c., 11 fr., 7 fr. 15 c.).

From *Auxerre* to (11 M.) *Cravant*, see p. 382. The train crosses the Yonne and leaves its valley, turns to the left, and ascends the pleasant valley of the *Cure*, which is flanked with vine-clad hills. — 14 M. *Vermenton*, a small town to the left, the church of which has a fine Romanesque portal.

19½ M. *Arcy-sur-Cure* (*Hôt. des Grottes*), with a château of the 18th cent., is often visited for its stalactite *Grottoes*, situated 1¼ M. above the village, on the left bank of the *Cure*, the valley of which is here bordered with picturesque rocks. There are three main grottoes, with an aggregate length of 950 yds., a visit to which takes about 1 hr. (adm. 3 fr. for 1-3 pers., larger parties 1 fr. each pers.). The bones of numerous prehistoric animals and many flint implements have also been found in the caves.

Beyond *Arcy* the train twice crosses the winding *Cure* and passes through a short tunnel, on emerging from which we have a glimpse, to the right, of the grottoes. We then again cross and recross the *Cure*. — 25 M. *Sermizelles*, at the foot of a hill, which is surmounted by a modern tower, with a statue of the Virgin. An omnibus runs hence to (5½ M.) *Vézelay* (1½ fr.; see p. 384). — The train now quits the valley of the *Cure* and reaches (31½ M.) *Vassy*, with large cement-works (1 M. to the left).

34 M. *Avallon* (*Hôt. de la Poste*, *Place Vauban*, déj. or D. 3 fr.; *Chapeau Rouge*, *Rue de Lyon*), the *Aballo* of the Romans, a town with 5800 inhab., is charmingly situated on the right bank of the *Cousin*, the valley of which is here very romantic (see p. 384).

The *Avenue de la Gare* leads to the *Promenade des Capucins*, at the end of which stands the *Church of St. Martin*, presenting no feature of interest except its ancient pulpit carved in wood. A little distance from this point are the *Place Vauban* and the *Grand-Cours*, the latter adorned with a bronze statue of the great military engineer *Vauban* (1633-1707), by *Bartholdi*, erected in 1873.

The *Grande-Rue*, to the left of this *Place*, passes under the *Tour de l'Horloge*, an old gate erected in 1456-60, the tall and slender spire of which dominates the whole town. On the second floor is a small *Museum*, comprising a few antiquities, a geological collection, and a cabinet of medals containing 3000 specimens. Farther on in the same street, to the left, rises the *Church of St. Lazare*, with its two handsome W. portals, richly adorned with elegant columns,

groups of sculpture, garlands of flowers and fruit, and other carvings. The interior in the Gothic style of the 13th cent., with groined vaulting, is badly lighted and below the level of the street. The organ-case deserves notice.

The Grande-Rue ends at the *Terreaux de la Petite-Porte*, a promenade, with the remains of fortifications, affording a delightful view of the valley of the Cousin.

FROM AVALLON TO DIJON VIA SEMUR, 68 M., railway in $3\frac{1}{4}$ - $4\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 12 fr. 20, 8 fr. 15, 5 fr. 30 c.); to Semur, 21 M., in 50-70 min. (fares 3 fr. 80, 2 fr. 55, 1 fr. 70 c.). — At ($5\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Maison-Dieu* this line diverges from the railway to Autun (see p. 385) and turns to the E. In the distance, to the left, is *Montréal*, on an isolated hill with some interesting ruins. — $9\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Guillon*, beyond which we cross the *Serein*. 13 M. *Epotesses*, with an old château and a fine church of the 12th cent., containing some works of art. Farther on we cross the valley of the *Armançon* by a lofty viaduct and obtain a good bird's-eye view of Semur, to the left.

21 M. *Semur-en-Auxois* (*Côte-d'Or; du Commerce*), a town with 3830 inhab., is magnificently situated on a rocky hill, almost surrounded by the *Armançon*. The principal building is the church of *Notre-Dame*, reached by the street to the left as we leave the station, which was founded in the 11th, but rebuilt in the 14th century. It is a good example of Burgundian Gothic, and has three towers and a handsome porch of the 15th century. The nave and aisles are long and narrow, and their arches are borne by imposing clustered columns. The arches of the choir are stilted and rest on round pillars. The choir and transepts are surrounded with exquisite arcades, the columns of which end in carved heads. The aisles terminate at the E. end of the church in chapels containing some fine old paintings. Behind the pulpit is a ciborium of great delicacy of workmanship, originally used as a receptacle for the sacred oil. The lateral chapels are separated from the aisles by Flamboyant and Renaissance arcades. The first on the left contains a somewhat mutilated altar-piece of the Renaissance era, representing Jesus in the midst of the Doctors. In the second is a Holy Sepulchre, and in the third are some old stained glass and two pictures attributed to Van Loo. Two other old paintings may be seen at the side-portal to the left. Externally this portal is adorned with curious bas-reliefs, relating to the foundation of the church by Robert I. of Burgundy in expiation of the murder of his father-in-law. — Descending the street in front of the church and turning to the left, we reach the four *Towers* of the keep of the old castle, perched upon a rock above the *Armançon* and lending a very picturesque air to this part of the town. Farther on is the *Vieux Rempart*, a small promenade affording a view of the valley. — To the N.E. of the church stands an old Gothic *Gateway*, whence the wide *Rue de la Liberté* leads to the *Cours*, another promenade. — In the *Rue du Musée*, to the E. of the church, is a small *Museum*, containing paintings and sculptures, a good geological collection, and a library (open on Sun., 1-3). — The scholar *Claude de Saumaise*, or *Salmasius* (1588-1658), remembered for his controversy with John Milton, was a native of Semur. — A steam-tramway plies from Semur to (18 M.) *Saulieu* (p. 385). Beyond Semur the train soon reaches (28 M.) *Marigny-le-Cahouët*, with a large feudal château. 29 M. *Pouillenay*, with another old château, is the junction for Epinac (p. 394). — 30 M. *Les Laumes*, on the line from Paris to Dijon, see p. 365.

FROM AVALLON TO VEZELAY, $9\frac{1}{2}$ M.; carriage about 10 fr. A picturesque walking-route leads through the *Valley of the Cousin* to ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Pontaubert*, where the carriage may be ordered to be in waiting. Or we may return from *Pontaubert* to *Avallon*, take the train to *Sermizelles* (p. 383), and proceed thence by omnibus to *Vézelay*. — *Pontaubert*, which is prettily situated on the *Cousin*, possesses an interesting church of the 12th century. Farther on, the road ascends to ($5\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Fontette*, and then descends into the smiling valley of the *Cure*. — 8 M. *St. Pere-sous-Vézelay*

was the original site of the monastery of Vézelay. Its interesting church, of the 13th cent., has a fine tower and an elaborate portal, preceded by a porch of which the original appearance has been modified.

9½ M. Vézelay (*Hôtel de la Poste*), an old town with 860 inhab., on a hill commanding the valley of the Cure, was founded in the 9th cent., along with the new monastery established to replace that which the Normans had destroyed at St. Père. It was here that St. Bernard preached the Second Crusade in 1146, and here, too, Philip Augustus and Richard Cœur-de-Lion assumed the Cross in 1187. Theodore de Beza, the Reformer and theologian, was born at Vézelay in 1519. — In the upper part of the town stands the very interesting old *Abbey Church*, dedicated to the Magdalen, which has been carefully restored by Viollet-le-Duc. The nave, which dates from the 11th cent., is described by Mr. Fergusson (*Hist. of Arch.*) as possessing 'all the originality of the Norman combined with the elegance of the Southern styles'. The arches are wide and low, and there is no triforium. 'The vault is formed by immense transverse ribs, crossing from pier to pier, and forming square compartments, each divided by plain intersecting arches, without ribs, and rising considerably in the centre'. The capitals of the columns are noteworthy for the variety of their treatment, and the details throughout are very fine. The nave communicates by three richly sculptured doorways with the large narthex, or ante-church, added at the W. end of the building in 1123-32, and consisting of a nave and aisles, with galleries, an elaborate façade, and two towers. The Gothic style is here seen side by side with the Romanesque. The transept and the choir, built in 1198-1206, are in the earliest Gothic style. There were originally two towers over the transept, but only that to the S. now remains (fine view from the top). — The other buildings of Vézelay are comparatively uninteresting.

From Avallon a DILIGENCE runs to Lormes, passing *Chastellux*, a village 7½ M. to the S., on a hill on the left bank of the *Cure*. It is dominated by a well-preserved mediæval castle, with six battlemented towers, dating chiefly from the 13th cent. and recently restored. Lormes (p. 386) is 9 M. farther on. — Another DILIGENCE plies to *Quarré-les-Tombes*, a country-town with 2100 inhab., about 10 M. to the S.S.E., standing on a hill between the valleys of the Cure and the *Cousin*. It owes its name to a quantity of unused tombstones, which are to be seen near the church and have given rise to the theory that there was a depot here for tombstones in the middle ages. They were still more numerous last century, but many of them have been carried off for building purposes. *Quarré-les-Tombes* is about 6 M. from Chastellux, the direct route to which follows the valley of the Cure. — About 3 M. to the S.E., in a wild and picturesque part of the valley of the *Cousin*, is the Benedictine convent of *Ste-Marie-de-la-Pierre-qui-Vire*, founded in 1849.

From Avallon to *Nuits-sous-Ravières*, see p. 365.

At Avallon the railway to Autun leaves the valley of the *Cousin*. At (39 M.) *Maison-Dieu* the branch-line to Les Laumes (see p. 384) diverges to the left. 47 M. *Sincey-lès-Rowray*, with coal-mines and granite-quarries. Fine views. 51½ M. *La-Roche-en-Brénil*, with the old château of the Comte de Montalembert. The line now traverses a forest and crosses the watershed between the Seine and the Loire.

60 M. *Saulieu* (*Hôt. de la Poste*), an ancient town with 3672 inhab., on a small hill to the right, was formerly a Roman military station, situated on the Via Agrippa, which began at Autun. The ancient abbey-church of *St. Andoche*, which dominates the town, dates from the beginning of the 12th cent., with the exception of the choir, which was rebuilt in the 18th cent., and the N. tower. It has a handsome Romanesque portal. The interior is interesting for

the capitals of the pillars, a white marble tomb behind the altar, said to be that of St. Andoche, dating from the 5th cent. but recently restored, and the organ-loft, of the 15th century.

FROM SAULIEU TO MONTSAUCHE (Valley of the Cure; Corbigny; Château-Chinon), 15½ M., diligence (fare 3 fr. 25 c.) viâ (5 M.) *Eschamps* and (11 M.) *Gouloux*. — Montsauche (*Hôtel du Pied-à-Terre*), a town with 1460 inhab., is situated in a sterile district, on the left bank of the Cure. About 2¼ M. to the S.E., in the *Valley of the Cure*, is the *Réservoir des Settons*, 988 acres in extent, formed in 1848-58 by means of a dam 875 ft. long, 65 ft. high, and 16-35 ft. thick, with the object of enlarging the Cure and the Yonne for purposes of floatage and navigation. The reservoir, which holds 75,460,000 cub. ft. of water, abounds in fish and is frequented during the winter by birds of passage. — The valley of the Cure is very picturesque at places, especially between Montsauche and *Dun-les-Places*, 6 M. to the N., on the road from Saulieu to Corbigny viâ Lormes (see below). — The main road divides at Montsauche, one branch running to the right, towards the W., to (41½ M.) *Corbigny* (see below); the other leading to the left (S.) to (16 M.) *Château-Chinon* (p. 337), traversing the sterile table-lands and the forests in the centre of the Morvan district.

From Saulieu steam-tramways ply to (18 M.) *Semur* (p. 384) and to (16 M.) *Arnay-le-Duc* (p. 366).

The next station after Saulieu is (66 M.) *Liernais*, beyond which the view becomes finer and more extensive. The line descends again rapidly to the valley of the *Arroux*, making wide detours. At (83 M.) *Dracy-St-Loup*, where we join the line from Chagny to Autun, carboniferous slate is found. — We now enter the valley of the *Arroux* and come in sight of Autun (to the left), dominated by its cathedral. To the right we see the so-called Temple of Janus (p. 394).

88 M. *Autun*, see p. 391.

c. From Clamecy (Auxerre) to Paray-le-Monial (Moulins).

98 M. RAILWAY in 8 hrs. (fares 17 fr. 85, 12 fr. 15, 7 fr. 85 c.). — To *Moulins*, 102 M., railway in 9½ hrs.

Clamecy, see p. 382. This railway ascends the valley of the *Beuvron* for a short distance, crosses the river three times, and enters the valley of the *Yonne*, through which the Nivernais Canal also passes (p. 382). — 8 M. *Asnois*. — 11 M. *Flez-Cusy-Tannay*. Tannay has a fine church of the 14-16th centuries. To the left are the wooded hills of the Morvan. — 15 M. *Dirol*.

20½ M. *Corbigny* (Hôt. du Commerce), a town with 2373 inhab., formerly possessed an abbey to which the French monarchs came to procure the pretended power of curing the King's Evil. The two churches date from the 12th and from the 16th century.

OMNIBUS to (10 M.) *Lormes* (Hôtel de la Poste), a town with 2886 inhab., prettily situated and commanding an extensive view. From Lormes the road is prolonged over the mountains in the direction of (23½ M.) *Saulieu* (p. 385), passing (10½ M.) *Dun-les-Places* (see above).

Beyond Corbigny the Nivernais Canal leaves the valley of the Yonne and passes to the right, through three tunnels, into the valley of the *Aron*. — 31½ M. *Aunay* possesses two châteaux, one of the 15th and one of the 18th cent., the former in ruins. — 35 M. *Tamay-Châtillon*.

A BRANCH-RAILWAY runs hence to (15 M.) Château-Chinon (*Poste; Lion d'Or*), a town with 2650 inhab., formerly capital of the Morvan, situated on the slope of a hill (2000 ft.) near the left bank of the Yonne. On the summit of the hill, commanding a fine view, are the ruins of the château round which the town sprang up. Most of the fortifications of the town have disappeared, but a gate and three towers still remain. — From Château-Chinon to Autun, see p. 394.

A DILIGENCE (75 c.) plies from Tamnay-Châtillon to (3½ M.) *Châtillon-en-Bazois*, with a château of the Sires de Châtillon.

We next reach the valley of the Avron, where we again see the Canal du Nivernais. 43½ M. *Moulins-Engilbert*. The small town of that name lies about 3½ M. to the N.E. and is dominated by a ruined château of the 13th century. — 46½ M. *Vandenesse*.

AN OMNIBUS (1¼ fr.) runs from Vandenesse to (5½ M.) *St. Honorés-Bains* (*Hôtel du Parc; Morvan; des Bains; Bellevue; Villa Vaux-Martin*, etc.), a small town, situated amid wooded hills on the W. slope of the Morvan mountains, which is visited for its warm mineral springs (80° Fahr.). The waters contain sulphate of soda, sulphuretted hydrogen, and traces of arsenic, and resemble those of the Pyrenean baths. *St. Honoré* is the *Aquæ Nisimæ* of the Romans, where Cæsar built baths of marble. The bathing-establishment is about ½ M. to the W. Above the town stands a château of the 17th century.

At (52½ M.) *Cercy-la-Tour* (*Buffet*), a station on the line from Chagny to Nevers (R. 56), we change carriages. Our line runs towards the S. 60 M. *St. Hilaire-Fontaine*, with a fine priory-church, dating in part from the 12th century. We ascend along the right bank of the *Loire*. 64 M. *Cronat*, a small town with three interesting châteaux.

71 M. *Bourbon-Lancy* (*Grand Hôtel de l'Établissement; des Thermes; des Bains; de la Poste*), a finely-situated town with 4162 inhab., possesses thermal springs containing chloride of sodium and iron, which have been in use since the time of the Romans. The large *Hospital* was built and endowed by the Marquis d'Aligre. — 76 M. *St. Aubin-sur-Loire*, with an interesting château.

At (79 M.) *Gilly-sur-Loire* we join the line from Moulins to Mâcon viâ Paray-le-Monial and Cluny (see *Baedeker's South-Eastern France*).

56. From Dijon to Nevers.

a. Viâ Chagny, Montchanin, and Le Creusot.

133½ M. RAILWAY in 7-7½ hrs. (fares 24 fr. 20, 16 fr. 35, 10 fr. 70 c.). As far as Chagny we travel by the Lyons Railway.

Dijon, see p. 368. The railway crosses two arms of the Ouche and the Canal de Bourgogne, leaving to the left the lines to Pontarlier (R. 54) and Is-sur-Tille (R. 41b and 52b). It next passes the great railway-workshops of the Lyons Railway, beyond which the line to *St. Amour* diverges (p. 376), and skirts to the right the hills of the *Côte-d'Or*, so called on account of the excellent wine grown there. — 7 M. *Gevrey*, the station for the celebrated wine-district of *Chambertin*. For the Combes de Lavaux and de la Bussière and the Fixin Monument, see p. 376. — 10½ M. *Vougeot*, well known to connoisseurs as having given its name to the famous *Clos-Vougeot*.

13 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Nuits-St-Georges*, a small town with an extensive commerce in the wines of the surrounding district. A pyramid near the station commemorates the battle of Dec., 1870, in which the French were defeated by the Germans after a severe struggle.

About 7 M. to the E. is the ancient and celebrated *Abaye de Citeaux*, founded in 1098 and rebuilt in the 18th century. It is now used as an agricultural reformatory.

23 M. *Beaune* (*Buffet; Hôt. de la Poste*, Boul. de Bouze; *du Chevreuil*, Rue Maufoux 33; *de France*, at the station), an ancient town on the *Bouzoise*, with 13,726 inhab., is the centre of an extensive commerce in all kinds of Burgundy wine.

After passing through a suburb, we enter the town between two round *Towers*, relics of an old castle, and reach a square embellished with a fine bronze statue, by Rude, of *Monge* (1746-1818), the mathematician, a native of Beaune. Beyond rises the *Belfry* of the old *Hôtel de Ville*, dating from 1403 and restored in 1897. To the left, before the Belfry, is the former *Hôtel de la Mare* or *Rochepot* (1523), now a bookshop, with two courts with Renaissance and Gothic arcades. — The Rue Carnot leads to the left from the above-mentioned square to the Place Carnot, in which is a *Monument to President Carnot* (d. 1894), by Loiseau-Bailly.

In a street to the right stands the château-like **Hospital*, a quaint building in the Flemish style, founded in 1443 by Nicholas Rolin, Chancellor of Burgundy. The exterior is simple and presents no striking features beyond the penthouse doorway and the small belfry on the summit of its high-pitched roof. The hospital-nurses are nuns belonging to rich families, who wear a costume of white in summer and blue in winter. Visitors are admitted (10-11.30 and 1-4) and will find the court-yard worthy of inspection, with two wooden galleries, one above the other, and dormer-windows surmounted by gables. The rooms are still fitted up in their original style, one of them being decorated with mural paintings of 1682. The most interesting treasure as a work of art is a fine **Altar-Piece* presented by the founder of the Hospital, and usually attributed to *Rogier van der Weyden*. There are two similar works at Dantsic and Antwerp, attributed to Memling and Bernard van Orley. It is composed of fifteen panels, of which six are on the outside, and the principal subject is the Last Judgment. The room in which it is also contains a small collection of tapestry, etc. Adm. 50 c., on Sun. free.

At the end of the street is the small Place de la Halle, beyond which we traverse the Place Fleury and the Rue de la République. The latter passes near the old collegiate church of *Notre-Dame* (12-16th cent.), in the Place Maufoux. The church is surmounted by a noble Gothic tower and preceded by a large open Gothic porch, with handsome Flamboyant doorways; but the fine apse, with its three small round chapels, is in the Romanesque style. The nave is roofed with barrel-vaulting, and the aisles with groined vaulting. The Saracenic-looking arches in the transepts should be noticed.

The church possesses some valuable **Tapestry* of the 15th cent., with which the apse is decorated on festivals; the subjects are taken from the life of the Virgin.

We then follow the Rue de la République to the boulevards bounding the old town. At the *Square des Lions* we turn to the right, and at the end of the Rue de Lorraine reach the monumental *Porte St. Nicolas* of the 18th cent., beyond which is the *Jardin Anglais*. A small street which diverges to the left (as we return) within the gateway leads to the *Hôtel de Ville*, formerly a convent. The building contains a *Public Library*, the *Municipal Archives*, a *Gallery of Natural History*, and a small *Museum*, the latter comprising paintings, antiquities, and curiosities of various kinds.

FROM BEAUNE TO ARNAY-LE-DUC, 26 M. This narrow-gauge line traverses the hills of the *Côte-d'Or* (p. 387) and surmounts the *Col de Laucy* (1800 ft.) by a series of rapid zigzag curves. It has stations at (3 M.) *Pommard* and (4 M.) *Volnay*, both producing 'Burgundy' of the best quality. *Arnay-le-Duc*, see p. 366.

27 M. *Meursault*, noted for its white wine. Farther to the right is *Puligny*, where *Montrachet* wine is produced. 32 M. **Chagny** (*Buffet*; **du Commerce*; *de Bourgogne*), a commercial town with 4600 inhab. and a station upon several railways, is situated between the *Dheune* and the *Canal du Centre*, which joins the *Saône* and the *Loire* (74½ M.) and is connected with the *Canal Latéral* (p. 397). Carriages are changed here.

Railway to *Dôle*, see p. 377; to *Lyons*, see *Baedeker's South-Eastern France*.

Our line now turns to the W. and runs among mountains on which are traces of ancient fortifications. — 35 M. **Santenay** (*du Commerce*; *Lion d'Or*), a picturesquely situated town, with mineral baths, 1½ M. from the station.

On the *Mont de Sene* or *des Trois-Croix* (1720 ft.), to the N., are some antique mounds and the foundations of a temple of Mercury, besides some curious ossiferous strata. To the S. is the ancient *Camp of Chassey*, with ramparts still 45 ft. high in places.

We now diverge to the left from the line to Autun (see p. 390) and ascend the left bank of the *Dheune*, on the other side of which flows the *Canal du Centre*. We next traverse an industrial district, passing several small stations, with stone-quarries, coal and iron mines, and gypsum-quarries.

50 M. **Montchanin** (*Buffet*; *Hôt. des Mines*; *de la Gare*), a town with 4380 inhab., possessing large coal-mines and various industrial establishments.

FROM MONTCHANIN TO ROANNE, 68 M., railway in 2¾-4½ hrs. (fares 12 fr. 40, 8 fr. 30, 5 fr. 40 c.). This line, the direct continuation to the S.W. of the railway from Dijon, enters the valley of the *Bourbince*, and skirts the *Canal du Centre*, traversing an industrial district, with coal and iron mines, quarries, etc. — 6 M. *Blanzey*, with 5200 inhab.; 9 M. *Montceau-les-Mines*, a town of 22,467 inhab., with coal-mines and various manufacturing; 15 M. *Ciry-le-Noble*; 18½ M. *Genelard*; 21 M. *Palinges* (2265 inhab.). Near the station of (24 M.) *La Gravoine* once stood the Gallo-Roman town of *Colonia*. — 31½ M. *Paray-le-Monial*, and thence to (68 M.) *Roanne*, see *Baedeker's South-Eastern France*.

Another branch-line runs from Montchanin to (17 M.) *St. Gengoux*.

The railway to Nevers turns to the N.W. at Montchanin and quits the valley of the Dheune.

55 M. **Le Creusot** (*Hôt. Rodrigue*, R., L., & A. 2½, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr.), a flourishing town with 32,000 inhab., owes its prosperity to *Schneider's Iron Works*, the most important of the kind in France. The works comprise coal-mines, furnaces, and workshops for the construction of locomotives and other machinery, giving occupation in all to about 15,500 people. Visitors are admitted on application to the manager, at 9 a.m. and 2 p.m. The town contains a statue of *Eugène Schneider* (1805-75), by Chapu.

The line now passes through a tunnel more than ½ M. long, and descends the valley of the *Mesvrin*. 62½ M. *Broye*. To the right is the *Signal de Montjeu* (2110 ft.), beyond which, about 3 M. from the station, is the château of that name (see p. 394). — At (68 M.) *Etang* (Buffet) we join the line from Autun and cross the *Arroux*. The town contains a modern Gothic church with a graceful spire. A branch-line runs hence to (31 M.) *Digoïn*. — 82 M. *Luzy* (*Hôt. de l'Europe; de Centre*) is a small town at the base of the *Op-penelle* (1246 ft.), the S. outpost of the Morvan Mts.

The line now descends the valley of the *Alène*. 91 M. *Remilly*, with two ruined châteaux of the 15th cent.; 96 M. *Fours*.

105 M. *Cercy-la-Tour* (Buffet), the junction of the line from Clamecy via Corbigny (p. 386), is situated on the Canal du Nivernais (p. 382), at the confluence of the *Alène*, the *Aron*, and the *Cunne*.

110 M. **Decize** (*Hôt. des Voyageurs; du Commerce*), an old town with 5134 inhab., situated on an island in the *Loire*, at its confluence with the *Aron*, and at the mouth of the Canal du Nivernais, which we cross to reach it. It contains a church partly of the 11th cent., and the ruins of a mediæval château. — The line now runs along the right bank of the *Loire*. On the left bank is the *Canal Latéral à la Loire* (see p. 397).

118 M. *Beard*. 123½ M. *Imphy*, with 2546 inhab., has an important foundry. The line crosses the *Nièvre* a little before reaching Nevers, and passes round the N. side of the town, with its conspicuous cathedral and palace. — 133½ M. *Nevers*, see p. 404.

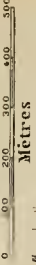
b. Via Chagny and Autun.

137 M. RAILWAY in 7¼-7½ hrs. (fares about 25 fr., 16 fr. 85 c., 11 fr.); to *Autun*, 62½ M., in 3½-6½ hrs. (fares 11 fr. 65, 7 fr. 80, 5 fr. 10 c.).

From Dijon to (35 M.) *Santenay*, see pp. 387-389. The lines to Nevers via Montchanin and Le Creusot, and to Roanne via Paray-le-Monial (see p. 389) diverge to the left. The railway to Autun turns to the right into a pretty valley and passes through a short tunnel. — 38 M. *Paris-l'Hôpital*. To the left the *Mont de Rôme-Château* (1795 ft.) and the *Mont de Rême* (1695 ft.), with traces of ancient fortifications. The line crosses a viaduct before reaching Nolay, and skirts the lovely vine-clad valley in which the town lies.

AUTUN

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41 M. Nolay (*Hôt. Ste. Marie*), with 1200 inhab., is the birthplace of *Lazare Carnot* (1753-1823), the well-known member of the Directory, and of *Sadi Carnot* (1837-94), President of the French Republic. Monuments to both have been erected in the town.

About $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E. are the imposing ruins of the *Château de la Rochepot* (13th cent.), above the village of the same name.

The line now passes over a curved viaduct and through a tunnel 1300 yds. long. — **49 M. Epinac** (*Hôt. des Mines*), a town with 4145 inhab., the centre of an important coal-mining district, the products of which are transported by a special railway, 17 M. long, to *Pont-d'Ouche*, on the Canal de Bourgogne. Lines to *Les Laumes* and to *Dijon*, see pp. 366, 376. — Farther on, to the right, are the ruins of the *Château d'Epinac* (14th cent.). — **53 M. St. Léger-Sully**. *St. Léger-du-Bois* possesses mines of carboniferous slate. At *Sully* are a fine château of the 16th cent., and the ruins of another château. — At ($57\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Dracy-St-Loup* we join the line to Auxerre via Avallon (p. 384). We now see, to the left, the spire of *Autun* cathedral, and, to the right, the so-called Temple of Janus (p. 394).

62 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. Autun. — *Hotels.* **St. Louis et de la Poste* (Pl. a; C, 2), *Rue de l'Arbalète*, R. from 2, déj. or D. 3 fr.; *Tête-Noire* (Pl. b; C, 2), *Rue de l'Arquebuse*; *DES NÉGOCIANTS ET DE LA CLOCHE*, *Place du Champ-de-Mars* 6. — *Cafés* near the hotels and in the *Champ-de-Mars*. — *Buffet* at the station. — *Baths*, *Rue de l'Arbalète* 17.

A large *Fair* takes place at *Autun* during the first fortnight in September, on the festival of *St. Lazare* or *St. Ladre*, and strangers are recommended not to choose this period for a visit to the town.

Autun, an industrial town with 15,543 inhab. and the see of a bishop, occupies a pleasant situation on the slope of a hill, adjoined on the S. by other wooded hills.

Autun was the *Augustodunum* of the Romans, having supplanted *Bibracte*, the capital of the *Ædui* (p. 394), and was a flourishing town with celebrated schools during the Roman Empire. *St. Symphorien* was martyred here in 179 A.D.; and *St. Leger*, bishop of *Autun*, saved the town from the wrath of *Ebroïn*, Mayor of the Palace, by delivering himself to the enemy, who put out his eyes and beheaded him. The town was ravaged by the Barbarians, the Saracens, the Normans, and the English, and has long since lost its importance. It now covers barely half of its former extent, which was $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. in circumference. The Roman walls still partly exist, but are nearly all hidden from view by foliage or modern buildings, besides being defaced and despoiled of their towers, which were sixty-two in number.

On leaving the station (Pl. B, 3), we follow the *Avenue de la Gare*, on the left, to the *CHAMP-DE-MARS* (Pl. C, 3), where stand the *Theatre*, a fine modern building, and the *Hôtel de Ville*. The ground-floor of the latter serves as a market, and the first floor contains a small museum (see p. 392). To the right, at the end of the square, is the *Collège* (Pl. C, 3), built by the Jesuits in 1709, with a *Natural History Museum*. To the left is the *Church of Notre-Dame*, completed after the expulsion of the Jesuits in 1763.

Ascending to the left, by the *Rues St. Saulge*, *Chauchien*, and *des Bancs*, we reach the *Cathedral of St. Lazare* (Pl. D, E, 3), for-

merly the chapel of the château of the Dukes of Burgundy, founded in 1060, but dating in its present form mainly from the 12th century. The beautiful Gothic spire above the intersection of the nave and transept was added in the 15th century. The W. façade is preceded by a large triple porch, the central part of which is covered with semicircular, the aisles with pointed vaulting. It is flanked with two towers, partly restored in 1873. In the gable of the W. door is a fine *Group of the Last Judgment. The S. portal is in the Romanesque style, and has also been restored. The transept projects very slightly and has no aisles.

The interior is very simple in style, and the arrangement of the nave is very similar to that of the great abbey-church of Cluny (see *Baedeker's South-Eastern France*). The place of columns is taken by fluted pilasters with curious capitals. The aisles are adjoined by chapels of the 15th and 16th centuries. The 1st on the left contains a kind of altar-piece of the 16th cent. in a handsome frame. The 2nd and 4th on the left and the 5th and 6th on the right contain some good stained glass. The 3rd on the left has a modern relief of St. Antony, the 4th a Pietà, by Guercino, and a Raising of Lazarus, the 5th a large mural painting by Ed. Krug. The choir is embellished with fine modern stained glass, and the apse is richly decorated with variously coloured marbles (18th cent.). A reliquary in the apse contains the remains of St. Lazare. In the right transept is a large painting by Ingres, representing the martyrdom of St. Symphorien (p. 391). To the right of the choir, on the same side, is the monument of the president Jeannin (d. 1622), councillor of Henri IV, and his wife, with kneeling figures of the defunct in white marble. The treasury contains a very ancient specimen of Oriental weaving in silk.

Near the portal of the cathedral is the *Fontaine St. Lazare*, a Renaissance work. The *Bishop's Palace* (Pl. D, 3), at the N. end of the Place, was the palace of the Dukes of Burgundy down to the 13th cent., but has been rebuilt since then.

No. 3, Rue des Bancs (see p. 391), is the former *Hôtel Rollin* (Pl. D, 3), of the 15th cent., which now contains a small *Archaeological Museum* (adm. 50 c., two or more pers. 25 c. each). — We now traverse the Place d'Hallencourt, to the right of the Palais de Justice, and turn to the right viâ the Rues Piolin, St. Antoine (in which is the *Grand-Séminaire*, with Romanesque cloisters), and des Marbres, which lead to the handsome *Promenade des Marbres*, whence a fine view is obtained. At the beginning of the promenade, to the right, is a *School of Cavalry*, formerly the *Petit Séminaire*, an imposing building dating from 1669, with gardens laid out by Le Nôtre. In the court of a house facing this end of the promenade are the scanty remains of a so-called *Temple of Apollo* (Pl. C, D, 2). A statue of *Divitiacus, the Æduan*, by A. Gravillon, was erected on the promenade in 1893. The marble seats, which give the promenade its name, belonged to the *Roman Theatre* (Pl. C, 1), slight traces of which remain near the other end of the promenade. Farther on were a 'Naumachia' and an amphitheatre. — We return to the Champ-de-Mars by the Rue de l'Arquebuse.

The *Museum*, in the Hôtel de Ville (see p. 391), is open to the public on Sun., from 1-4, and to strangers on other days also. En-

trance at the end of the right arcade. To the left is a small collection of natural history; to the right are the art-collections.

ROOM I. No. 44. *Soyer*, The forge; 19. *Lassale-Bordes*, Death of Cleopatra; 57. *Castellani*, Squadron of cuirassiers trying to pierce the German lines at Sedan; 25. *Glaize*, Gallic women, an episode of the Roman invasion. — *Béguine*, David victorious (bronze figure); casts.

ROOM II. No. 30. *Appert*, Portrait of Le Nôtre; 12. *Caminade*, Young Greek going to sacrifice; 40. *Humbert*, The abduction, scene during the invasion of Spain by the Saracens; no number, *Vernet-Lecomte*, A Penelope; 22. *Barrias*, Captive Gaul and his daughter at Rome. In the middle of the room: *Mme. Bertaux*, Young prisoner (bronze); 'Væ Victoribus'; small antiquities.

ROOM III. No. 15. *Guignet*, Fray; 28. *Horace Vernet*, Capture of the Malakoff; 7. *French School*, Portrait of President Jeannin. In the middle of the room, a plaster statue of the same, by *Lhomme de Mercey*. A glass-case contains souvenirs of General Changarnier, a native of Autun. 9. *Horace Vernet*, Battle of Somah; 31. *Ary Scheffer*, Portrait of Changarnier. — Busts of MacMahon and Changarnier, by *Crauk*.

ROOM IV. No. 42. *Didier*, Landscape; 29. *Dubuisson*, Pioneers of civilisation. — Antiquities; modern medals and wreaths.

ROOM V. No. 52. *Teniers the Younger*, St. Jerome; 41. *L. Bakhuizen*, Sea-piece; 51. *Teniers*, Two hermits; 14. *Flemish School*, Village-festival; 2. *Teniers*. Large landscape; 32. *Florentine School*, St. Francis of Assisi; 33. *Umbrian School*, Madonna; 3. *Dubbets*, Landscape; 50. *School of Giotto*, Scourging of Christ, and the Crucifixion; no number, *Italian School*, Pietà; 49. *Italian School*, Nativity. In the middle of the room is a glass-case containing small bronze antiquities.

By following the Rue Guérin, to the left of the Hôtel de Ville, and then (still to the left) the Rue Deguin, the Petite and the Grande Rue Marchaux (with a handsome *Tower*; Pl. C, 2), and the Rue St. Nicolas, we reach the *Chapelle St. Nicolas* (Pl. B, 2), containing the *Museum of Inscriptions* (keeper at the entrance).

On the left side of the chapel are a bas-relief of Mercury in a niche, a fine antique marble sarcophagus with a representation of a boar-hunt, several small sculptures, and various fragments of sculptures. The graceful apse contains an altar with a celebrated Christian inscription in Greek, found in 1839. To the right are some sculptures of the middle ages and the Renaissance, an old Christian sarcophagus, and a magnificent entablature. In the middle is a large mosaic. In the outhouse are some structural fragments, the sarcophagus of Brunhilda (epitaph renewed in 1767), other sarcophagi, cippi with bas-reliefs, and a handsome fountain-basin. The old cemetery in front of the chapel also contains some sculptures belonging to the museum.

The street to the left of St. Nicolas, and the Rue de la Croix-Blanche, lead to the fine old *Porte St. André* (Pl. B, 1), part of the ancient fortifications of the town, restored in 1847 by Viollet-le-Duc. A tower to the left is also a relic of the fortifications. The gateway is 65 ft. high and 45 ft. wide, and is pierced by four archways, two for carriages and two for foot-passengers. Round the upper part of the gateway runs an arcaded gallery, supported by Ionic pilasters, and connecting the ramparts on each side of the gate.

The street to the left on this side of the gateway leads back to the Rue de Paris, at the point where it crosses the railway. On the other side of the railway, near the river, is the *Porte d'Arroux* (Pl. A, 2), a still more interesting structure, and unspoiled by re-

station. It is 55 ft. high and 62 ft. broad, and is also pierced by four archways, surmounted by a gallery. The latter, which now retains only seven of the original ten arches, is supported by Corinthian pilasters.

When the water is low, we may cross the river by a ford a little farther to the left, in order to visit the so-called *Temple of Janus* (Pl. A, 3); when this is not possible, we must return to the other side of the railway, skirt the line to the right, descend beyond the station, and cross the bridge. The remains, which are uninteresting, are those of an outwork of the fortifications in the form of a square tower, and consist of two walls 78 ft. high and 55 ft. broad, with arches, niches, and windows. — The *Pierre de Couhard* (Pl. E, 4), a pyramid of masonry about 88 ft. high, about 1 M. to the S.W. of the Promenade, is supposed to be the tomb of Divitiacus.

An interesting excursion may be made to the *Château de Montjeu*, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S., either by the road traversing the suburb of St. Blaise, or by the steeper route viâ Couhard and the 'Maison des Chèvres'. It stands in the midst of a large park extending to within 2 M. of Autun and containing two ponds which formerly fed the principal Roman aqueduct at Autun. The château was in existence before the 13th cent., but has been rebuilt several times since then. To the S. of the park is the *Signal de Montjeu* (2110 ft.), commanding a beautiful view. The station of Broye is about 3 M. to the S. (see p. 390).

From Autun to *Auxerre*, see pp. 383-386.

FROM AUTUN TO CHÂTEAU-CHINON, $23\frac{1}{2}$ M., diligence daily in 5 hrs. The road crosses the *Arroux* (Pl. A, 3) and proceeds to the N.W. across a plain and through woods. — 8 M. *La Selle* or *La Celle-en-Morvan*, a village with slate-mines, owes its name to the hermitage ('cella') where St. Méry of Autun lived at the end of the 7th cent., the site of which is now covered by the church. Some antiquities have been discovered here. *La Selle* is a good centre for interesting excursions into the mountains. — For some distance beyond *La Selle* the road ascends the picturesque valley of the Canche, at the end of which rises the *Pic du Bois-du-Roi* (2960 ft.), the highest summit of the Morvan Mountains. It takes about 4 hrs. to make the ascent and descent, starting from the tavern, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. from *La Selle*, near which the road leaves the river. — 12 M. *Le Pommoy*. The road ascends for 3-4 M., and then descends again into the valley of the *Yonne*. — 17 M. *Arleuf*, a village with 2650 inhab., is said to derive its name from the sterile district ('aridus locus') in which it is situated. At (21 M.) *Pont-Charrot* the road crosses the *Yonne*, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of its source. — $23\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Château-Chinon*, see p. 387.

FROM AUTUN TO THE BEUVRAY, highroad for $13\frac{1}{2}$ M., then a path for $1-1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more. Beyond the *Arroux* (Pl. A, 3) we turn to the left into the road from Luzy to Moulins, which we leave $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther on and turn to the right. — After reaching ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Monthelon*, we catch glimpses of the Beuvray (see below). — 11 M. *St-Léger-sous-Beuvray* (1800 inhab.). The road now skirts the Beuvray to the left. Before ($13\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Le Poirier-au-Chien* a path diverges to the left, by which the ascent may be made in $1-1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.

The Beuvray (2690 ft.) is now crowned only by shapeless ruins, a cross, and a modern chapel, but discoveries made in 1865-83 have placed it beyond a doubt that this is the height on which formerly stood the Ædian 'oppidum' of *Bibracte*. This Gallic fortress even in the time of Cæsar had become a centre of industry and commerce, specially renowned for its metal-work and enamelling. Massilian merchants flocked to the town during the festival of the goddess *Bibracte*, whose temple stood on the site now occupied by the chapel. The town began to be deserted at the commencement of the Christian era after the foundation of Autun

(comp. p. 391), but the Gauls still continued to assemble here, and a fair is annually held on the site on the 1st Wed. in May.

Beyond Autun the railway to Nevers continues to follow the valley of the Arroux. 67½ M. *Brion-Laisy*. A little farther on, to the right, we see the ruins of the *Château de Chazeu*. — At (77 M.) *Etang* (Buffet) we join the preceding line (p. 390).

57. From Paris to Nevers.

a. Viâ Fontainebleau and Montargis.

157½ M. RAILWAY in 4¾-7½ hrs. (fares 23 fr. 55, 19 fr. 30, 12 fr. 60 c.). We start from the Gare de Lyon. This line forms part of the railway to Lyons viâ the Bourbonnais (see p. 359). It is very dusty in summer, and the end-carriages of the express-trains are particularly uncomfortable in this respect.

From Paris to (41½ M.) *Moret*, see pp. 359-361. We now turn to the right from the railway to Dijon, the curved viaduct of which we see to the left (p. 361), and ascend the valley of the *Loing*. — 46½ M. *Montigny-Marlotte*. From (49 M.) *Bourron* a branch-railway runs to (16½ M.) *Malessherbes* (p. 399).

54 M. *Nemours* (**Ecu-de-France*; *St. Pierre*), a town of 4600 inhab., formerly capital of a duchy, still lends its title to a branch of the Orleans family. A statue of the mathematician *Bézout* (1730-83) was erected here in 1885. The *Church* dates from the 13-16th cent., the old *Château* from the 12-15th.

The line now skirts the *Canal du Loing*, which, along with those of Briare and Orléans (see below), connects the Seine with the Loire. To the left are rocky hills. — We cross the Loing before reaching (60 M.) *Souppes*, the name of which has been derived from Cæsar's lieutenant Sulpicius, who built a bridge here.

A narrow-gauge branch-line runs hence to (3½ M.) *Château-Landon* (*Lion d'Or*), a small and ancient town, with a few interesting buildings, and quarries of a hard kind of stone which takes on a polish like marble.

67 M. *Ferrières-Fontenay*. *Ferrières*, nearly 1 M. to the S.E. of the station, formerly possessed an important abbey, of which a chapel and an interesting church (12-15th cent.) still remain.

72 M. *Montargis* (*Buffet*; *Hôt. de la Poste*; *de la Gare*), with 11,300 inhab., is situated at the confluence of the Loing and the *Verdisson* and at the junction of the canals of the Loing (see above), of Briare (p. 397), and of Orléans (p. 274). A pleasant avenue leads from the station to the (½ M.) town, crossing the canalized Loing. The *Eglise de la Madeleine* is an interesting building of the 13-16th cent., with a modern tower (recently restored). In front of it is a *Statue of Mirabeau* (1749-91), by Granet. The *Hôtel de Ville* contains a small *Picture Gallery*, comprising some works by Girodet-Trioson, a native of the town. The 'Dog of Montargis' which is said to have recognized the murderer of its master and overcome him in judicial combat, is commemorated by a bronze

group, by Debrie, in front of the Hôtel de Ville. The ruins of the *Château* (12-15th cent.) are in private grounds to the N. of the town.

Railway to *Corbeil*, see p. 399; railway to *Orléans*, see p. 274.

FROM MONTARGIS TO SENS (railway from Orléans to Châlons-sur-Marne), 38½ M., an uninteresting branch-railway. At first the train ascends the valley of the *Ouanne*, and traverses the *Gâtinais*, an old French district, noted for its honey. — 11 M. *Château-Renard*, a small town with the remains of an old castle, a church of the 11th and 13th cent., and a *château* of the 17th century. — 14 M. *Triguères*, the site of a Roman station, as the ruins of a theatre and of baths testify. A dolmen also exists here.

Railway to Clamecy, see below. — 22½ M. *Courtenay*, another small town, has given its name to two historic families from whom have sprung three Counts of Edessa and three Emperors of Constantinople. Its present *château* dates from the 18th century. — 38½ M. *Sens-Lyon*, also a station on the railway to Lyons via Dijon (see p. 364).

FROM MONTARGIS TO CLAMECY (the Morvan), 64½ M., railway in 4¼-4¾ hrs. (fares 11 fr. 85, 7 fr. 95, 5 fr. 15 c.). We follow the railway to Sens as far as (14 M.) *Triguères* (see above), turn to the S., and continue to ascend the beautiful valley of the *Ouanne*. To the left is the fine *Château de la Brèlerie*. — 18 M. *Douchy*, containing a church with handsome stalls. Beyond (26 M.) *St. Martin-sur-Ouanne*, to the right, stands the *Château de Hautefeuille*, dominating the valley; and at *Malicorne*, 1½ M. to the S., is the ruined *Château Duplessis*, destroyed by the English in the 16th century. 29½ M. *Grandchamp*, with a Renaissance *château*. At (33 M.) *Villiers-St-Benoit* are some structures of the 16th cent., formerly belonging to an abbey. 38½ M. *Toucy-Ville*, with 3300 inhab., a modern *château*, and the remains of a 14th cent. castle, was the birthplace of *P. Larousse* (1815-75), the lexicographer (monument) 40 M. *Toucy-Moulins*, also a station on the railway from Gien to Auxerre (see p. 397); 44½ M. *Fontenoy*, *Fonteray*, or *Fontanel*, where Charles the Bald and Louis the German defeated their brother Lothair in 841. The line now diverges to the left from the railway to Gien, and, after ascending for some distance, descends again into the valley of the Yonne. 56½ M. *Druyes*, commanded by a ruined *château*, dating in part from the 12th century. — At (62 M.) *Surgy* we join the railway from Auxerre to Clamecy (p. 392).

80½ M. *Solterres*. Beyond (84½ M.) *Nogent-sur-Vernisson* the railway quits the basin of the Seine for that of the Loire.

96 M. *Gien* (*Buffet*; *Hôt. de l'Ecu*, R., L., & A. 2, B. 1, déj. 2½, D. 3 fr., omn. 40 c.), a town with 8270 inhab., situated on the right bank of the Loire, 1¼ M. to the S. of the station, possesses an important faience manufactory. The town is commanded by a fine *Château* (now the Palais de Justice), dating from the end of the 15th cent., beside which is a *Church* in the classic style, with a Gothic tower. The stained-glass windows of the church and the curious modern stations of the Cross in the interior may be mentioned. Near the twelve-arched bridge at the end of the main street stands a colossal *Statue of Vercingetorix* by Mouly.

Branch-railway to Orléans, see p. 274. — Another branch runs to (14 M.) *Argent* (p. 399), via *Poilly* and *Coullons* (3000 inhab.).

FROM GIEN TO AUXERRE, 57 M., railway in 3½-4 hrs. (fares 10 fr. 40, 6 fr. 95, 4 fr. 55 c.). — At (9 M.) *Ouzouer-sur-Trézée* we cross the Canal de Briare (see p. 397). At (15 M.) *Bléneau*, on the Loing, the Prince de Condé was defeated by Turenne in 1652. — 23 M. *St. Fargeau* (*Hôtel de la Fontaine*), a town with 2583 inhab., possesses a large *Château*, founded in the 15th cent., but almost entirely rebuilt in the 17-18th centuries. — 30 M. *St. Sauveur-en-Puisaie* has a *château* of the 17th cent., with a donjon tower dating from the 11th century. At (35 M.) *Fontenoy* we join the railway from Clamecy to Montargis via Triguères (see above), and

follow it as far as (40 M.) *Toucy-Moulins*. — 46½ M. *Diges-Pourrain* are two large villages, the former with ruins and a handsome church, and the latter finely situated on a hill. Beyond (53½ M.) *Auzerre-St-Amâtre* the line crosses the *Yonne*. View to the left. — 57 M. *Auzerre*, see p. 380.

The scenery now becomes finer. A little farther on, the *Loire* is seen to the right, and we seldom lose sight of it again for any considerable interval during the rest of our journey.

This great river is the largest in France (700 M. long), but its bed is wide and shallow and great part of it is dry during summer. This is particularly noticeable beyond Neuvy. In the wet season, however, the *Loire* sometimes rises upwards of 20 ft. and causes terrible inundations, which are only imperfectly resisted by an extensive system of dykes, or 'levées', and dams. The shifting of the sand and the banks which it forms make the navigation of the river difficult and even impossible at places.

102½ M. *Briare* (*Hôt. de la Poste*), a town with 5814 inhab., produces large quantities of so-called 'porcelain' buttons, made of feldspar rendered plastic by milk, a process introduced by M. Bapterosses, who is commemorated by a bust (by Chapu; 1897) in the *Grande-Place*. The town is situated on the *Loire* at the head of the *Canal de Briare*, which joins the *Canal du Loing* and thus connects the *Loire* with the *Seine*.

This canal, begun in 1604, is 36½ M. long, and is prolonged to the S. by the *Canal Latéral à la Loire*, which in turn is connected with the *Canal du Centre* (p. 390) and has, including its ramifications, a total length of 130 M.

Farther on, to the right, our line passes near the town and the junction of the *Canal* with the *Loire*. — Beyond (113½ M.) *Neuvy-sur-Loire* we have a fine view of the valley to the right. The surrounding district pastures a valuable breed of white cattle, peculiar to the *Nivernais*. — 121½ M. *Cosne* (*Grand Cerf*), an old and industrial town with 8610 inhab., situated on the right bank of the *Loire*, here crossed by a suspension-bridge.

FROM COSNE TO BOURGES 42 M., railway in 1¾-2¼ hrs. (fares 7 fr. 60, 5 fr. 15, 3 fr. 35 c.). — 7½ M. *St. Satur*, a village at the foot of the hill of *Sancerre*, contains a beautiful but unfinished canonical church of the 15th century. — 8½ M. *Sancerre* (*Point-du-Jour*), an old and ill-built town with 3300 inhab., is finely situated on a steep hill (1000 ft.), in the midst of an undulating country that produces good red and white wines. On account of its position *Sancerre*, which had embraced Protestantism, was one of the bulwarks of the Huguenots and sustained several sieges, the most famous being that of 1573, which lasted eight months and was accompanied by a dreadful famine. A relic of the fortifications, the so-called *Tour des Fiefs*, dating from the 14th cent., is still to be seen in the park of the modern Renaissance *Château*, near which also is the *Romanesque Church*, restored in the interior. — The following stations are unimportant. 42 M. *Bourges*, see p. 401.

FROM COSNE TO CLAMECY, 39 M., railway in 2-2¾ hrs. (fares 7 fr. 5, 4 fr. 75, 3 fr. 10 c.). This line follows the valley of the *Nohain*. — 13 M. *Donzy* (*Grand Monarque*), an ancient town with 3000 inhab., has a *Church* of the 12th and 13th cent. and a *Donjon* of the former *château*. In the neighbourhood are two ruined priories. — 23 M. *Entrains*, a small town of ancient origin (*Intaranum*), where the ruins of a temple of Augustus and other antiquities have been discovered. — 39 M. *Clamecy*, see p. 382.

127 M. *Tracy-Sancerre*, 3 M. distant from *Sancerre* (see above), to which omnibuses ply (90 c.). — 133 M. *Pouilly-sur-Loire* lies in a pleasant country, dotted with handsome *châteaux*, and is the

centre of a wine-growing district which produces an excellent white wine. At (136½ M.) *Mesves-Bulcy* we come in sight of the Morvan Mountains (to the left; p. 300).

140½ M. **La Charité** (*Hôt. de la Poste et du Grand-Monarque; du Dauphin; de la Gare*), a town with 5340 inhab., owes its name to an ancient Cluniac priory. It suffered much from the wars of the middle ages, like most towns on the banks of the Loire, and still more from the religious wars. The Romanesque church of *Ste. Croix*, though partly destroyed by fire, is still interesting.

149½ M. **Pougues-les-Eaux** (*Splendid Hôtel*, pens. from 12 fr.; *Gr. Hôt. du Parc; Guimard; de la Gare*, etc.), a pleasantly situated town with 1566 inhab., is frequented on account of its cold mineral springs, which contain carbonates of lime and iron. It contains an *Etablissement des Bains*, with baths, drinking-fountains, a casino, etc.

153 M. *Fourchambault* (*Hôt. des Forges*), a town with 6020 inhab., possesses extensive iron-works. — The lines to the Morvan (RR. 55 and 56) diverge as we approach Nevers. The large buildings near the station are those of *St. Gildard*, the headquarters of the Nevers sisterhood, who devote themselves to the work of education. — 157½ M. *Nevers*, see p. 404.

b. Viâ Corbeil and Montargis.

162 M. RAILWAY in 5¼-8¼ hrs., the fares being the same as by the above-mentioned line. We start from the Gare de Lyon. See p. 359.

From Paris to (9 M.) *Villeneuve-St-Georges*, and thence to (20½ M.) *Corbeil*, see p. 359.

Corbeil (*Hôt. de la Belle-Image; Bellevue*), an old town with 9182 inhab., situated at the confluence of the Seine and the *Essonne*, has an extensive commerce in grain and flour. The avenue which begins at the station leads to the *Moulins de Corbeil*, the largest flour-mills in France (no admission). A little beyond this are the *Hôtel de Ville* and the handsome *Galignani Monument*, by Chapu, commemorating the well-known Paris publishers (Anthony, d. 1873; William, d. 1882), who were substantial benefactors of Corbeil. The Rue Notre-Dame and Rue St. Spire lead thence past the fine Gothic *Porte St. Spire* (14th cent.) to the church of *St. Spire*, a Gothic building of the 12th, 13th, and 15th centuries. In the first chapel to the right are the tombs of the founder of the church, Haymon, Count of Corbeil (d. 957), and of the founder of the college, Bourgoin de Corbeil (d. 1661). — About 1 M. to the S.W. lies the village of *Essonnes*, with a large paper-mill (3000 workmen); visitors admitted. — From Corbeil to *Montereau (Dijon)*, see p. 359.

Our line now ascends the marshy valley of the *Essonne*. Near (29 M.) *Ballancourt* is the powder-mill of *Le Bouchet*. To the right are extensive 'peat-hags', to the left rocky hills. 33 M. *La Ferté-*

Alais has a church of the 12th century. We next pass through a wooded country.

47 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Malesherbes* (*Lion d'Or*), a town with 2215 inhab., has a church of the 13th cent., containing a bust of *Malesherbes* (1721-94), minister and defender of Louis XVI. A bronze *Statue of Captain Lelièvre* (1800-1851), by Leroux, commemorates that soldier's defence of Mazagran (Algeria; 1840) for 4 days with 123 men against 12,000 Arabs. — About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the S. is the 17th cent. *Château de Malesherbes* (visitors admitted), and $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the N. is the splendid *Château de Rouville*, of the 15th cent., with crenelated and machicolated towers.

From *Malesherbes* a branch-railway runs to (40 M.) Orléans (p. 274), viâ (12 M.) *Pithiviers* (*Poste; Gringoire*), a town with 5820 inhab., possessing a Renaissance church with a lofty tower, and statues of the mathematician *Poisson* (1781-1840), and of the agriculturalist *Duhamel de Monceau* (1700-1782). It is noted for its almond-cakes and lark-pies.

Other branch-railways run to (16 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Bourron* (Moret; p. 395), and to *Toury* (p. 263).

About 1 M. to the left of (51 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *La Brosse* is the *Château d'Angerville* (16th cent.), formerly a possession of the Berryer family. The church of (55 M.) *Puiseaux* contains modern paintings by P. Balze and a Holy Sepulchre of the 15th century. — 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Beaumont-en-Gâtinais*, with an old château.

63 M. *Beaune-la-Rolande Junction*. The town lies about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.W. and is reached by the branch-railway mentioned below.

FROM BEAUNE-LA-ROLANDE TO BOURGES, 84 M., railway in 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ -6 $\frac{1}{3}$ hrs. (fares 15 fr. 20, 10 fr. 30, 5 fr. 55 c.). The country through which this line runs is monotonous and uninteresting. — 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Beaune-la-Rolande*, a small town known by the undecisive engagement which took place here between the French and Germans, on 28th Nov., 1870. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Bellegarde-Quiers*, also a station on the railway from Orléans to Montargis (p. 274). Near (12 M.) *Beauchamps* the line crosses the *Canal d'Orléans*. 17 M. *Lorris*, a town with 2170 inhab., was the birthplace of Guillaume de Lorris (d. ca. 1260), the author of the 'Roman de la Rose', known to English readers from Chaucer's version of it. At (25 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Les Bordes* our line intersects the railway from Orléans to Gien (p. 274).

29 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Sully-sur-Loire* (*Poste*), a town with 2670 inhab., on the left bank of the *Loire*, which the train crosses here. Its original manor afterwards became a barony and was created a duchy by Henri IV in favour of his minister Maximilien de Béthune, Baron de Rosny, better known under the name of Sully. The *Château* built by him about 1602, to which he retired after the assassination of the king, is still in good preservation. Its court contains a marble statue of Sully, erected in the 17th century.

Near (45 M.) *Argent*, a place of 2080 inhab., we cross the *Canal de la Sauldre* (p. 400). Branch-railway to Gien, see p. 396. — 60 M. *La Chapelle d'Anguillon*, with a château of the 15-17th cent.; 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Henrichemont*, a town with 3640 inhab., founded by Sully in 1609, and peopled exclusively by tanners. 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Menetou-Salon*, with a fine château. Farther on we join the line from Bourges to Saincaize-Nevers. — 84 M. *Bourges*, see p. 401.

71 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Mignères-Gondreville*. — At (72 M.) *Montargis* we join the preceding line (p. 395).

c. Viâ Orléans and Bourges.

187 M. RAILWAY in 7½-11 hrs. (fares 33 fr. 80, 22 fr. 85, 14 fr. 95 c.). Railway to *Orléans*, see p. 262; to *Bourges*, 144 M., in 4-8¼ hrs. (fares 28 fr. 70, 21 fr. 55, 15 fr. 80 c.). We start from the Gare d'Orléans, near the Jardin des Plantes (Pl. G, 25; p. 1). See also the Map, p. 100.

From Paris to (75 M.) *Orléans*, see R. 35. Leaving the *Gare des Aubrais* (p. 264), our line skirts the N. side of Orléans and crosses the Loire by a stone bridge affording a good view of the city. — 89 M. *La Ferté-St-Aubin*, a very old town with 3437 inhab., contains a church of the 12th century. — 98½ M. *Lamotte-Beuvron*, on the *Beuvron*, is situated at the end of the *Canal de la Sauldre* (27 M. in length), by which are imported large quantities of marl from the neighbourhood of Sancerre for the improvement of the soil of the Sologne (see below). It has a château of the 16-17th cent., now used as a model farm. — Beyond (102½ M.) *Nouan-le-Fuzelier* the train crosses the plateau of the *Sologne*.

The *Sologne*, which occupies an area of about 2000 sq. M., was down to 1860 a sterile and marshy region. The number of ponds in it was reckoned at 1200, and the total population was about 100,000, or less than 50 per sq. M. Previously it had been a flourishing and well-peopled district; its ruin dated from the Religious Wars and the wholesale emigration of its Huguenot inhabitants after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685. Government and an agricultural association for the purpose have done much to render it healthy and to restore its ancient prosperity, especially by draining the ponds, planting pines on an extensive scale, and constructing roads and canals. The population has already increased 50 per cent.

We cross the *Grande-Sauldre* before reaching (110 M.) *Salbris*, an industrial and commercial town, with an interesting church containing some fine stained glass. 118 M. *Theillay*. Farther on we pass through a tunnel ¾ M. long (with air-shafts) and traverse the forest of Vierzon.

124 M. *Vierzon* (*Buffet*; *Hôt. des Messageries*; *du Boeuf*), an industrial town with 11,390 inhab., is situated on the *Cher* and the *Canal du Berry*, at the point where the railway to *Boulev* and *Nevers* branches off from the main line of the Central Railway (*Limoges-Toulouse*; see *Baedeker's South-Western France*). It is also the junction of a branch-line to *Tours* (p. 283). — Our line crosses the *Yèvre* and the canal, passes through a tunnel, and then leaves the main line on the right. The branch to *Bourges* skirts the canal on the left.

130½ M. *Foëcy*. — 133½ M. *Méhun-sur-Yèvre* (*Hôt. Charles VII*), a town with 6334 inhab., contains the remains of the château where *Charles VII.* starved himself to death in 1461 through dread of being poisoned by his son, afterwards *Louis XI.* — Beyond (138½ M.) *Marmagne* the line to *Montluçon* (see *Baedeker's South-Western France*) diverges to the right. We then cross the *Canal du Berry* and the *Yèvre*. — 144 M. *Bourges* (*Buffet*).



Bourges. — **Hotels.** BOULE D'OR (Pl. a; C, 2), Place Gordaine; DE FRANCE (Pl. b; B, 2), Place Planchat, R. from 3, déj. 3, D. 3½ fr.; JACQUES-CŒUR (Pl. c; B, 3), Rue des Arènes 35, rebuilt; CENTRAL (Pl. c; B, 3), Place des Quatre-Piliers and Rue Jacques-Cœur, well spoken of.

Cafés. *Grand-Café*, Rue Moyenne 16; *Café des Beaux-Arts*, near the Ecole des Beaux-Arts.

Cabs. Per 'course' 1½ fr.; per hr. 2½ fr., each additional hr. 2¼ fr.

Electric Tramways from the *Station* to the *Arsenal* (Pl. D, 2) viâ the Boul. de la République; to the *Ecole de Pyrotechnie* (Pl. D, 4) viâ the Rue Moyenne; and to the *Faubourg de St. Amand* viâ the Boul. Gambetta. Fares 10, 15 c.

Post & Telegraph Office, Place Berry (Pl. B, 3).

Bourges, the ancient capital of *Berry*, now the chief place in the *Département du Cher*, the headquarters of the VIIth Corps d'Armée, and the seat of an archbishop, is a town with 45,590 inhab., situated in the midst of a flat country, at the confluence of the *Yèvre* and the *Auron*. It contains a large arsenal and a gun-foundry.

This town is the *Avaricum* of the Romans, the capital of the *Bituriges*, which Julius Cæsar captured and sacked in 52 B.C., in spite of the heroic resistance described in his Commentaries. It afterwards became the capital of Aquitania Prima, and was successively taken by Euric, King of the Visigoths, Clovis, Pepin the Short, and the Normans. After a period of independence it eventually passed to the crown of France and, for a time, in the reign of Charles VII., even became the capital of the kingdom, until the deliverance of Orléans by Joan of Arc in 1429. Bourges, however, retained some importance as capital of the duchy of Berry, and was the seat of a university that numbered among its students Theodore de Beza, Amyot, and Calvin, and the juriconsult Cujas among its professors. As many of its inhabitants had embraced the Reformation, Bourges suffered considerably from the religious wars, and it has also been devastated several times by disastrous conflagrations and pestilence. Louis XI. was born at Bourges in 1423, and it was also the birthplace of Jacques Cœur (d. 1456), the celebrated merchant prince (see p. 403), and of Bourdaloue, the illustrious preacher of the 17th century.

The Avenue de la Gare, crossing the *Yèvre*, leads to the centre of the town, passing (on the left) near *Notre-Dame* (Pl. B, 2), a church in the florid Gothic style with a Renaissance tower. The Rue des Toiles and Rue Mirebeau, forming part of the two circular series of streets that mark the limits of the old town, contain several quaint old houses. The short Rue du Commerce leads to the left from the Place Planchat to the Place Cujas, in which stands the *Ecole des Beaux-Arts* (Pl. B, 2), a modern building in a classic style. Thence we follow the Rue Moyenne to the cathedral.

The ***Cathedral of St. Etienne** (Pl. D, 3), the principal building in the town and one of the finest churches in France, dates from the 13th, 14th, and 16th centuries.

The ***Façade**, though deficient in unity, produces an imposing effect and is very richly ornamented. It is 180 ft. wide, and has five portals, lavishly decorated with sculptures, the best of which is the group of the ***Last Judgment** in the tympanum over the central portal. The main portal and those on the right date from the 13th cent., those on the left from the 16th. In the centre of the façade is a magnificent rose-window, 30 ft. in diameter. On each side of

the façade rises a massive tower. The *Tour Sourde*, to the S., built in the 14th cent., unfinished, is 190 ft. high. It is flanked by a structure that spoils the harmony of the façade. The more interesting N. tower, or *Tour de Beurre*, 213 ft. high, was built in the 16th cent., partly with money paid for indulgences to eat butter during Lent, like the tower of the same name at Rouen (p. 51). The remainder of the exterior of the church is plain and unpretending. There are no transepts. The two lateral portals enclose statues preserved from a still more ancient church, of the 11-12th centuries.

The interior, with double aisles, is not less imposing than the façade. The building is 370 ft. long, with a width of 130 ft. The nave is 120 ft. high, and the inner and outer aisles, 68 ft. and 40 ft. respectively. The windows and the triforium of the nave look somewhat stunted in comparison with the lofty pillars. The lateral chapels were added in the 15-16th centuries. Under the choir is a *Crypt*, on the level of the fosses in the Roman fortifications, used as a burial-place for the archbishops. The five apsidal chapels are supported by pillars. The **Stained Glass Windows* in this cathedral, dating mainly from the 13th cent., are probably the finest in France, particularly those in the apse and in the W. façade. Among other works of art may be mentioned an Adoration of the Shepherds, a picture by Jean Boucher, a native of Bourges (1563-1633; in the second chapel to the right of the nave); Peter and John healing the Lame Man, and the Death of Ananias, copies of Raphael's cartoons, executed in Gobelins tapestry (adjoining chapel); the *Choir Screen*, a modern work in the style of the 13th cent.; the statues of Jean, Duc de Berry (d. 1416) and his wife (see also p. 403; in the Lady Chapel); and the statues of the Chancellor de l'Aubespine, his wife, and his son (in the Chapel of St. Ursin, the 2nd beyond the fine door of the sacristy), dating from the 16th and 17th centuries.

To the S. of the cathedral is the *Jardin Public*, a fine promenade adjoining the *Archbishop's Palace* (Pl. D, 4). The latter, which was founded in the 17th cent., was burnt down in 1871 but has been partly rebuilt. The garden contains busts of *Bourdaloue* (p. 401) and of *Sigaud de Lafond* (1730-1810), the natural philosopher, both natives of Bourges. The streets to the S. lead to the spacious *Place Séraucourt* (Pl. D, 5), the former 'Mail' or 'Mall', which is 465 yds. long. At the end are the large *Water Works*.

At the beginning of the Avenue Séraucourt, which leads back to the centre of the town, to the left, is a 12th cent. *Portal*, originally belonging to a church, with bas-reliefs representing the months of the year, a hunt, and various fables. — We proceed in a straight direction to the Rue Jacques-Cœur, passing near the *Préfecture* (Pl. C, 4; to the left) and the *Theatre* (Pl. B, 3).

A little farther on, in a small square opposite the merchant's former mansion, is a modern marble statue, by Préault, of *Jacques Cœur*, the silversmith of Charles VII.

This wealthy citizen (1400?-1456) lent the King enormous sums of money to assist in driving the English from Guienne, and obtained so much influence that he aroused the jealousy of others. His enemies accused him of poisoning Agnes Sorel (p. 237), of debasing the coinage, etc. A sentence of death pronounced on him in 1453 was afterwards commuted at the Pope's intercession to perpetual banishment, and the Merchant at Bourges died as the leader of a naval expedition sent by the Pope against the Turks.

The **House of Jacques Cœur* (Pl. B, 3), now the *Palais de Justice*, the most interesting edifice in Bourges after the cathedral, was built in the latter half of the 15th cent. against the *Roman Ramparts*, of which two towers have been preserved, heightened, and incorporated in the mansion. Above the Gothic porch of the façade was a statue of Charles VII., and on each side, sculptured in a false window, is the head of a servant supposed to be looking out for the return of his master. Jacques Cœur's coat-of-arms, with hearts and scallop-shells, is freely used in the decorations, and his motto 'A vaillans cœurs, riens impossible' also frequently occurs. The buildings in the court have preserved their primitive character better. The doorways and the three graceful octagonal towers, with the spiral staircases, are ornamented with bas-reliefs and medallions. The most interesting part is the chapel, on the first floor, above the entrance (adm. on application to the porter), with ceiling-paintings of the 15th cent. representing angels bearing scrolls. It is preceded by a fine ante-room, the old *Salle d'Armes*, with two carved chimney-pieces and a groined roof. On the other side of the court is another hall vaulted in the same way. A heavy structure in the Renaissance style has been added on the right. — In order to see the back of the building, with the two Roman towers, we cross the court and descend through the public passage to the *Place Berry*, on the site of the former garden.

The Church of *St. Pierre-le-Guillard* (Pl. B, 4), a little on this side of the *Place Berry*, has a handsome Gothic interior of the 12-15th cent., and stilted arches in the choir.

The *Museum* (Pl. A, 3), *Rue des Arènes* 6, has been installed in the former *Hôtel Cujas*, a Renaissance building restored and added to. It is open to the public on Sun., from 1 to 4, and to strangers on other days also.

In the *COURT* is a *Statue of Louis XI.*, by *Baffier*.

GROUND-FLOOR. — *Room I.*, to the left at the end of the court. Renaissance chimney-piece, with remains of painting; interesting ceiling; sculptures from the cathedral; old portraits of Jacques Cœur and his wife; statue of a bishop; model of the old *Ste. Chapelle of Bourges*; ivory carvings; eleven alabaster statuettes from the tomb of Jean, Duc de Berry (p. 402). — *R. II.* Antiquities; ancient portraits; relief of Jacques Cœur's ship; antique statue of *Fortune*. — *Cabinet at the end*: Painted panels from an old church. — *Arcade* between the court and the garden: Architectonic fragments; marble figure (*Odalisque*), by *Jacquot*. — *Next Room*: Antiquities; wings of a triptych by *J. Boucher*, of Bourges (17th cent.), representing the painter and his mother; Adoration of the Magi, and other paintings by the same. — *Next Gallery*. Antique Merovingian, and mediæval sculptures; sculptures of the 16-17th centuries. Sower of tares, by *J. Valette* (of Bourges). — *Glass-Court*. Modern paintings and sculptures. — In the *ENTRESOL* is a collection of weapons, to which a collection of pottery is to be added. — **FIRST FLOOR.** — *Room I.* To the left, ancient portrait of *Cujas*; ancient religious paintings; pottery, weapons; enamels; old cabinets, including one of ebony; wood-carvings; in the centre, fine table and desk. — *R. II.* Continuation of the fine collection of old furniture; various works of art; clocks, mirrors, statuettes, paintings. — *RR. III & IV* contain furniture, paintings, and miscellaneous objects. — **SECOND FLOOR.**

Natural History Collection. Portraits of Napoleon I., Charles X., and Louis-Philippe. Sculptures and medallions.

We return to the Place Planchat, and follow, to the left, the Rue St. Sulpice, No. 17 in which is the interesting *House of the Reine Blanche*. — No. 15 in the Rue de Paradis (Pl. B, C, 2), which begins at the Place Cujas, is the old Hôtel de Ville (15th cent.); fine tower in the court. This street ends in another, No. 5 in which is the *Hôtel Lallement*, a fine Renaissance building, the most interesting part of which is the court. It is now used by several learned societies, but is open to visitors on application to the concierge.

Farther to the N. is the church of *St. Bonnet* (Pl. D, 2), rebuilt in the 16th century. It contains an unimportant painting by Jean Boucher (in the 3rd chapel to the left), representing the Education of the Virgin, the centre panel of a triptych of which the wings are in the Museum (p. 403). — The Boulevard de la République leads from the Place St. Bonnet to the station.

The *Arsenal*, *Foundry*, and other military establishments of Bourges lie outside the town, about $\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the E. of the cathedral, and are reached by the Rue de Strasbourg. The public, however, are not admitted. Still farther on, to the right, are extensive barracks.

A BRANCH-RAILWAY runs from Bourges to (21 M.) *Dun-sur-Auron* or *Dun-le-Roi* (Hôtel Margot), an ancient town with 4123 inhab., and several interesting old buildings.

Railway to *Montluçon*, see *Baedeker's South-Western France*. Railway to *Beaune-la-Rolande*, see p. 399; to *Cosne viâ Sancerre*, see p. 397.

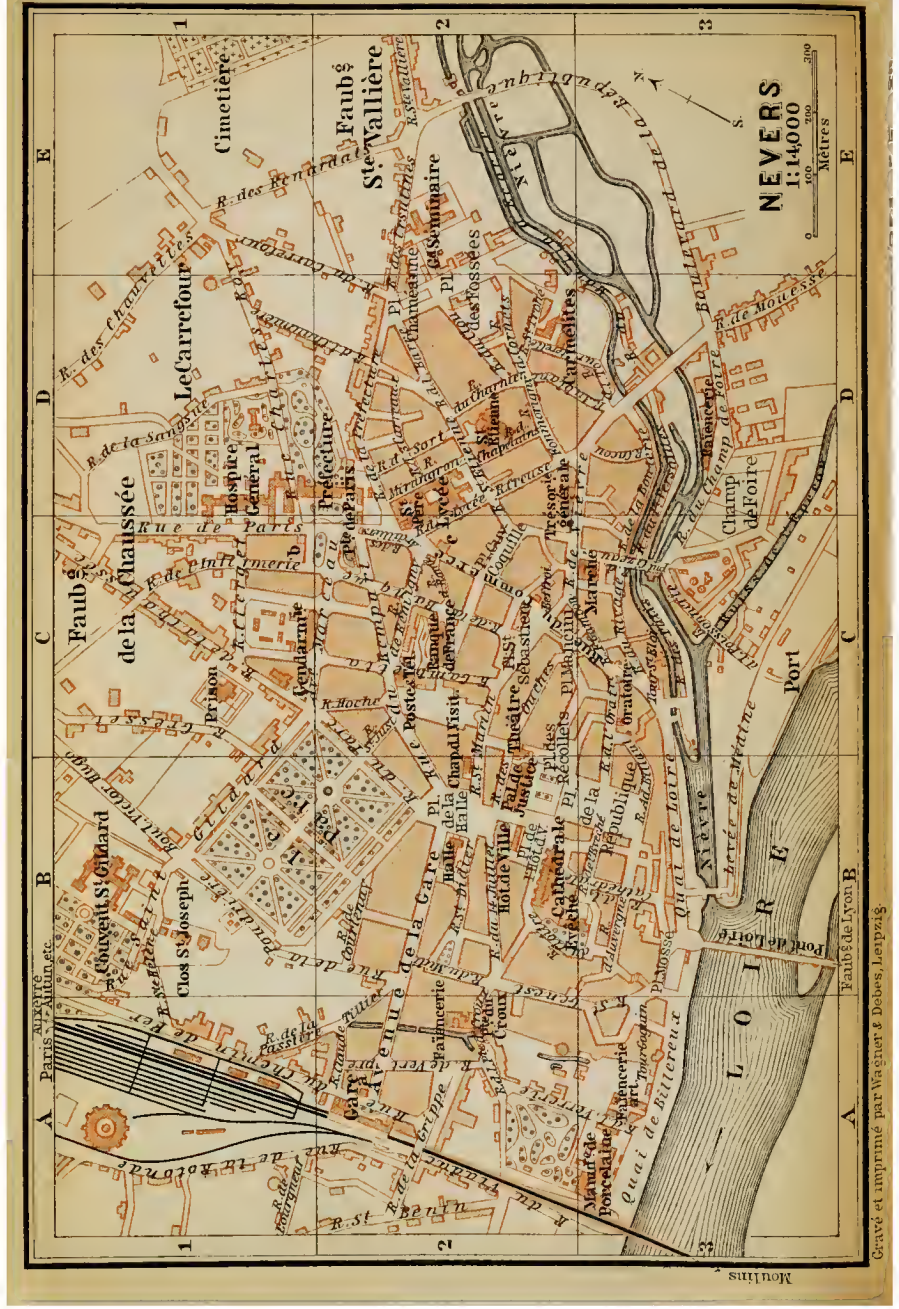
For some distance beyond Bourges the railway to Nevers continues to ascend the valley of the Yèvre. Between (150 M.) *Moulins-sur-Yèvre* and (154 M.) *Savigny-en-Septaine* the line crosses the Yèvre three times. At (157 M.) *Avor* are a camp for military manoeuvres and a school for non-commissioned officers. 162 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Bengy*; 166 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Nérondes*, a small town with 2300 inhabitants. The line now threads a tunnel and crosses the *Aubois* and the Canal du Berry before reaching (174 M.) *La Guerche*, a small town with 3450 inhab., situated on the *Aubois*. In the vicinity are blast-furnaces and a quarry of lithographic stone.

From La Guerche lines run to (33 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *St. Amand* and to (43 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Villefranche-d'Allier*, diverging from each other at (9 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Sancoins*.

At (179 M.) *Le Guétin* the railway crosses the *Allier*, about 2 M. to the S. of the point where the Canal du Berry crosses that river by a magnificent *Aqueduct*, 1650 ft. long.

180 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Saincaise*, 6 M. to the S. of Nevers, is also a station on the Bourbonnais railway. Our line now passes through a tunnel, turns to the N., and crosses the *Canal Latéral* (p. 397) and the *Loire*. Fine view of Nevers to the right.

187 M. *Nevers*. — *Hotels*. *HÔTEL DE LA PAIX (Pl. a; A, 2), at the station, R. from 2, déj. 3, D. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; DE FRANCE (Pl. b; C, 1), at the Porte de Paris, at the other end of the town, somewhat expensive; DE L'EUROPE (Pl. c; C, 2), Rue du Commerce 94, also remote and expensive; DU COMMERCE, Rue des Boucheries 9, D. 3 fr. — *Cafés*. *Grand-Café*, with



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garden, Rue du Commerce 55; *Baudiot*, Place du Lycée. — Cabs. Per drive 50 c., per hr. 2 fr.

Nevers, formerly capital of the *Nivernais* and now the chief place in the *Département de la Nièvre*, with 27,100 inhab., is situated on a hill at the confluence of the Loire and the Nièvre.

The town, the ancient capital of the *Ædui*, is of Celtic origin, and was called *Noviodunum* by the Romans. Cæsar established a large camp here, which was seized by the Gauls, after the siege of Gergovia, where Cæsar had been defeated by Vercingetorix. On account of the loss of the provisions stored in the town, Cæsar's army was in great danger of starvation, but notwithstanding the immense difficulty of the undertaking he forded the Loire and reached a district where food could be obtained. Cæsar was now joined by Labienus, and this temporary defeat was followed by the last supreme struggle, of which Vercingetorix was the hero (see p. 365).

The Avenue de la Gare (Pl. A, 2), from which we see the Porte du Croux (p. 407) and the cathedral (see below) to the right, leads to the *Place de la Halle* (Pl. B, 2), to the left of which extends a fine *Park*. The street to the right of the Place leads to the centre of the town.

The **Palais de Justice* (Pl. B, 2), to the left, is the ancient ducal *Château*, originally the château of the Counts of Nivernais, the fief of which was erected by Francis I. into a duchy in favour of François de Clèves, one of his generals. It passed by marriage in 1562 to the Gonzaga family and was afterwards sold to Card. Mazarin, in whose family it remained until the Revolution. The back of the building still recalls the feudal castle, whereas the present façade is a graceful construction of the 16th century. At each end are an octagonal turret and a round tower, and in the centre is another very graceful turret decorated with bas-reliefs by Jean Goujon, restored by Jouffroy. They represent the legend of the Knight of the Swan, the fabulous founder of the Clèves family. The upper rooms contain a small *Museum*, comprising an interesting collection of Nevers faience of the 16-18th cent., antiquities, mediæval works of art, etc. (adm. Sun., 1-3).

In front of the Palais de Justice extends the *Place de la République* (Pl. B, 2, 3), from the end of which we obtain a fine view of the valley of the Loire. The Place contains a fountain embellished with a statue representing the town of Nevers. — In an adjoining square are busts of *Adam Billault* (d. 1662), the carpenter-poet, and *Claude Tillier*, the pamphleteer, two local worthies. The large 16th cent. *Gateway* in the Rue de l'Oratoire (Pl. C, 3) dates from the ducal prison.

To the E. of the Palais de Justice stands the *Theatre*, to the W. the *Hôtel de Ville*, with a library and a Musée (open daily, 12-3).

Nearly opposite the Hôtel de Ville stands the *Cathedral of St. Cyr* (Pl. B, 2), dating from the 13-15th cent. and occupying the site of a still more ancient church, the W. end of which remains. The thorough restoration of the building is now approaching completion. It is one of the only two double-apse cathedrals in France

(comp. p. 350). The E. apse, with the choir, is in the Gothic style; the W. apse has been transformed into a chapel, the external ornaments of which are very fine. The transept is near the W. apse. We enter the church by the *N. Portal*, dating from the 12th cent., or by the *S. Portal*, dating from the end of the 15th cent. and flanked by an elaborate *Tower* (15-16th cent.), ornamented with statues of prophets, apostles, and saints. The columns of the handsome *Triforium* are supported by small Caryatides, and in the intervening arches are small figures of angels. Each arm of the transept has a double Romanesque arch under the Gothic arch that opens into the nave. In the N. arm are a fine doorway and a staircase of the 16th cent., leading to the chapter-house (14-15th cent.). There is a crypt below the W. apsidal chapel. The lateral chapels (15th cent.) contain several altar-pieces, all of which are much mutilated except the one in the chapel of John the Baptist, to the left of the choir. This, of the early 16th cent., depicts the life of St. John in a series of animated scenes. Behind the modern Gothic canopied altar in the choir is a large wooden crucifix of the 13th century.

Behind the Palais de Justice, in a court to the left, at the beginning of the Rue St. Martin (No. 36), is the *Chapelle de la Visitation* (Pl. B, 2), possessing a fine façade of the 18th century. It was formerly connected with the monastery celebrated by Gresset in his 'Vert-Vert'. The Rue St. Martin ends at the Rue du Commerce, the principal street in Nevers, where we turn to the left, nearly opposite a *Belfry* (Pl. C, 2) of the 15th century. Farther on we cross the Place Guy-Coquille and turn to the left into the Rue St. Etienne.

The church of *St. Etienne* (Pl. D, 2), which we next enter from a court to the right (beyond No. 29), an ancient abbey-church of the 11th cent., is the most interesting ecclesiastical building in Nevers from an archæologist's point of view. The façade, which has been left unrestored, is extremely simple, but the interior is a fine structure in the Romanesque style prevalent in Auvergne, which extended to the Nivernais. Visitors should go outside the church by the small lateral door in the transept to the left, so as to obtain a view of the exterior of the nave and the apse. Above and round the arches of the windows is a very effective band of sculpture; the roof rests on modillions of varied devices. The right wall of the transept, pierced by five small semicircular windows and one round window, has pointed and semicircular arches alternately; the apse is surrounded by three radiating chapels, and round its upper part runs a kind of gallery with small columns. The nave is roofed with barrel-vaulting; the aisles have groined vaulting and are surmounted by galleries. The crossing of the nave and transepts is surmounted by a dome. In the middle of each transept is a large arch, surmounted by five smaller arches, beyond which are chapels, instead of portals; on the E. side of the transepts are small recesses. The choir, with its slender columns, lofty arches, and a fine triforium, is

more tasteful than the nave. The chapels, with semi-domical vaulting, have arches alternating with windows.

Near St. Etienne is the *Lyceum* (Pl. D, 2), an old Jesuit college, with which was formerly connected the church of *St. Père* or *St. Pierre* (Pl. C, D, 2), on its other side, at the corner of the Rue de la Préfecture and the Rue des Ardilliers. The church dates from the 17th cent., and contains ceiling-paintings by Batiste and Ghérardin.

At the end of the Rue des Ardilliers, where the town proper ends, is the *Porte de Paris* (Pl. C, 2), a plain triumphal arch erected in commemoration of the victory of Fontenoy (1745), with a poor rhymed inscription by Voltaire.

The Rue des Ardilliers leads back to the Rue du Commerce, which ends near the confluence of the Loire and the Nièvre, where there is an *Embankment* to protect the lower parts of the town from inundation. Farther on is a handsome stone *Bridge* (Pl. B, 3), beyond which is the bridge of the Bourbonnais railway. Near the latter is a large *Manufactory of Porcelain and Faience* (Pl. A, 3), one of the chief industries of Nevers.

The *Porte du Croux* (Pl. A, 2), already mentioned at p. 405, is an interesting relic of the fortifications of the end of the 14th century. It is square in shape, with watch-towers and machicolations, and is preceded by a barbican. It contains a *Lapidary Museum*, comprising Gallo-Roman and mediæval sculptures, a fine mosaic, inscriptions, and other objects. It is open at 3 p.m. on the 1st and 3rd Sun. of each month; but visitors are admitted at other times on application to the keeper, Rue du 14 Juillet 45. Adjoining the gate is a *Manufactory of Faience* (Montagnon).

The *Tour Goguin* (Pl. A, 3), partly of the 11th cent., on the quay below the stone bridge, and the *Tour St. Eloi* (Pl. C, 3), of the 15th cent., above, on the right bank, are also relics of the ancient fortifications.

The *Park* (Pl. B, 1-2) offers a pleasant, well-shaded promenade, with occasional concerts. Beyond it, to the right, is the extensive *Convent of St. Gildard* (Pl. B, 1), mother-house of the 'Sœurs de Nevers', who devote themselves to education.

From Nevers to *Auxerre*, see p. 383; to *Dijon* (Mâcon) viâ Le Creusot or viâ Autun, see R. 56; to *Lyon, Vichy*, etc., see *Baedeker's South-Eastern and South-Western France*.

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Les numéros (2, 5, etc.) désignent les départements. Les noms des chefs-lieux sont soulignés.

4. Seine-Inférieure, 5. Oise, 10. Seine-et-Oise, 11. Seine, 12. Eure, 13. Calvados, 14. Manche, 15. Orne, 16. Eure-et-Loir, 17. Loiret, 28. Loir-et-Cher, 29. Sarthe, 30. Mayenne, 31. Ile-et-Vilaine,





- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 13 Calvados | 50 Creuse |
| 14 Manche | 51 Haute-Vienne |
| 15 Orne | 52 Deux-Sèvres |
| 16 Eure-et-Loir | 53 Vienne |
| 17 Loir-et | 54 Vendée |
| 18 Yonne | 55 Charente-infér. |
| 19 Aube | 56 Charente |
| 20 Meuse | 57 Dordogne |
| 21 Marthe-et-Moselle | 58 Corrèze |
| 22 Vosges | 59 Cantal |
| 23 Haute-Marne | 60 Lozère |
| 24 Haute-Saône | 61 Ardèche |
| 25 Côte-d'Or | 62 Isère |
| 26 Nièvre | 63 Drôme |
| 27 Cher | 64 Hautes-Alpes |
| 28 Loir-et-Cher | 65 Basses-Alpes |
| 29 Sarthe | 66 Alpes-marit. |
| 30 Mayenne | 67 Var |
| 31 Ile-et-Vilaine | 68 Bouches-du-Rhône |
| 32 Côtes-du-Nord | 69 Vancluse |
| 33 Finistère | 70 Gard |
| 34 Morbihan | 71 Bérault |
| 35 Loire-infér. | 72 Tarn |
| 36 Maine-et-Loire | 73 Aveyron |
| 37 Indre-et-Loire | 74 Lot |
| 38 Indre | 75 Tarn-et-Garonne |
| 39 Allier | 76 Lot-et-Garonne |
| 40 Saône-et-Loire | 77 Gironde |
| 41 Jura | 78 Landes |
| 42 Doubs | 79 Basses-Pyrénées |
| 43 Haute-Savoie | 80 Gers |
| 44 Savoie | 81 Hautes-Pyrénées |
| 45 Ain | 82 Haute-Garonne |
| 46 Rhône | 83 Ariège |
| 47 Loire | 84 Aude |
| 48 Haute-Loire | 85 Pyrénées-orient. |
| 49 Puy-de-Dôme | 86 Corse |

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